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FOR THE YEAR

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1876.

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

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ENGLISH HISTORY.

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THE close of the year 1874 left the Leader of the Liberal opposition absorbed in the mazes of theological polemics. Mr. Gladstone's attendance in the House of Commons had through the late session been fitful and uncertain; in fact, at its commencement, when he first abdicated the office of Prime Minister, he had given ample warning to his followers that his continuance at the head of one of the two great political armies of the State must be a matter for himself to determine at any time on grounds personal to himself.

Nevertheless, it was with something of surprise as well as, to the Liberal party, of consternation, that about three weeks before the meeting of Parliament the following announcement, in a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Granville, was read in the public journals:

"11, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., Jan. 13.

"MY DEAR GRANVILLE,—The time has, I think, arrived when I ought to revert to the subject of the letter which I addressed to you on March 12.

“ Before determining whether I should offer to assume a charge which might extend over a length of time, I have reviewed, with all the care in my power, a number of considerations, both public and private, of which a portion, and these not by any means insignificant, were not in existence at the date of that letter.

“ The result has been that I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal party ; and that, at the age of sixty-five, and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life.

“ I need hardly say that my conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the principles on which I have heretofore acted ; and, whatever arrangements may be made for the treatment of general business and for the advantage or convenience of the Liberal party, they will have my cordial support. I should, perhaps, add that I am at present, and mean for a short time to be, engaged on a special matter, which occupies me closely.

“ Believe me always sincerely yours,

“ W. E. GLADSTONE.”

Various were the sentences passed upon this step by the organs of national opinion. The *Times* maintained that Mr. Gladstone's formal retirement from the Liberal leadership would give the Opposition a position of greater stability than that which it had held during the previous session, for that now his late colleagues, who would have to bear the responsibility of its acts, must be accepted as the authorised exponents of its policy. The *Standard*, the chief Conservative organ, asserted that Mr. Gladstone's retirement was certainly a misfortune to the country, and a disaster to the Liberal cause, and that the choice of his successor was a matter which did not concern the Liberals alone ; that the inconvenience of a state of things like that which prevailed during the last session, when under ordinary circumstances the Opposition was without a chief, and there was no one who could undertake to arrange on their behalf the course of debate, or the conduct of public business, was intolerable ; and that it was simply a matter of necessity, that a body numbering 250 or 300 members of the House of Commons should select a leader and representative whose utterances it would accept as the expression of its collective purposes, whose engagements it would respect, by whose decision it would abide.

“ The personal effect of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the Liberal leadership,” said the *Daily News*, “ will be great and striking. The House of Commons will be a different House without his habitual presence. It is not to be wondered at if people receive with incredulous surprise the announcement of a change so difficult to realise in the mind at a moment's notice.”

Another journal declared that in one sense Mr. Gladstone was perfectly free to choose; that no one had a right to say that a man of sixty-five, who had passed forty-two years in active parliamentary life, was not at liberty to spend the closing years of his existence as he wished. "He, too, has his claims, and he may claim that he shall approach the solemn hour of death in the mode which to him seems most fitting. He has his own notions of the duties of each individual man to himself and to his Master, and he wants to carry them out. The time must in any case have come when the Liberal party would have to get on without Mr. Gladstone. The main duty of the Liberals, as they themselves own, will for some time be to watch the Bills of the Conservatives; and this duty is not one that seems to impose so awful a tax on human powers that Liberals need despair of finding some one capable of adequately fulfilling it."

Another, again, announced it to be a stupendous misfortune that while still young, as years are counted in English politics, in the fullest vigour of health, with his brain teeming with capacities, with an army of followers ready at his back, Mr. Gladstone should retire from the service of the country which owed to him more than to any man now living, and at least as much as to any Premier in her constitutional record.

Marked by especial discrimination and feeling was the tribute given to his merits by his late colleague in the ministry, Mr. Forster, in a speech at the Bradford Chamber of Commerce:

"Although all of you and almost every man who takes part in politics knows what Mr. Gladstone's career has been, and knows what he is as regards power and eloquence, yet it is only those who have been brought into close personal contact with him who know what an example he has set in the absolute sincerity, the absolute want of selfishness or self-seeking in the principles and the manner in which he has conducted political life. It is difficult for any one who has not been brought into close contact with him, and seen him under occasions of difficulty such as those in which a colleague has seen him—occasions, I must say, not only of difficulty, but even of temptation—it is difficult for any one who has not been in that position thoroughly to realize what an example of purity, of self-sacrifice, and of disinterestedness he has set to politicians throughout the country, and to what an extent he, as far as he has acted, has raised the tone of political life. I think we should find, however much we may differ from him, and however much we may have expressed that difference—I think we should find that every one according to his power of knowledge recognized that fact. I have only one word to add, and I think it is not unfitting to mention even in this business assembly, that although he has thought proper, from motives personal to himself, which are sufficient for himself and affecting his own personal life, to withdraw from the active leadership of one of the great parties in the State, yet I do not for one agree

that that implies that he will withdraw from party or political life. I am sure that, as men of business—as members of a chamber of commerce—we should be the last persons to desire that. He has many claims upon the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen for the services he has done them, and although perhaps not one of the greatest of those claims, yet a very great claim, is what he has done for commerce and men of business by his advocacy of the true principles of trade, and by his introduction of principles of finance which have had the effect of making the taxes less onerous upon tradesmen and upon individuals than they ever had been before. It certainly is not for me to view with anything but with fear and alarm the thought that he could withdraw his talents and his power entirely from political or parliamentary life. I am sure you will join me in the hope and trust that this will not be the case.”

But as it was a settled decree that the eloquent and energetic commander of the Liberal party was to lead its ranks no longer, it became necessary to fix on a substitute. Unfortunately the greater light had so completely outshone the minor luminaries of its surrounding heavens, that the choice was a difficult one. It was tacitly understood, indeed, that Lord Granville in the Upper House was to hold the chief authority over the party. In the Lower House three among the members of the late Cabinet were named as most eligible for leadership, the Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Goschen. It was a question on which the choice would rest.

A meeting of the Liberal members was appointed at the Reform Club for the 3rd of February. Two days before it took place Mr. Forster wrote a letter declining the candidature, inasmuch as he felt he could not reckon upon that general support without which he could not fulfil the duties of leader. This cleared one difficulty out of the way; and when Mr. Charles Villiers proposed the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the proposition, it was evident that no divided counsels would ensue.

“Lord Hartington,” said Mr. Villiers, “has been before the public and the House of Commons for the last sixteen or seventeen years. We have seen him filling subordinate offices, and also filling the highest offices in the State. He has been Chief Secretary for Ireland, he has presided over the Post Office, and he has been Under-Secretary for War. We also have seen him—at least, I have seen him—presiding over committees of great public importance; and I am certain I but speak the truth when I say that on all those occasions he has displayed a good feeling, a good sense, a tact and a judgment that fairly entitle him to the confidence of the party. I will not for an instant believe that any prejudice can be fairly raised against the Marquis of Hartington merely from the circumstance of his family connections, seeing that his family happens to be associated with the great principles

which we have professed in our party for at least two centuries. I therefore propose him to your acceptance without any further remarks, and I believe sincerely that he will do honour to our choice."

Lord Frederick Cavendish responded for his brother; and Mr. Bright, who was chairman of the meeting, passed a warm and hearty eulogium on the new leader of the Liberal forces.

It had been intimated that the Queen was on the present occasion intending to break her customary habits of seclusion, and to open the session of Parliament in person. A domestic trial, however, occurred to prevent her from carrying out any such design. Her youngest son, Prince Leopold, was taken dangerously ill of typhoid fever during the Christmas vacation, which he was passing at Osborne. It was supposed that Oxford was in an unsatisfactory sanitary state, and that the noxious poison had been introduced into the Prince's system before he quitted his abode at the University. Of a very delicate constitution, subject to alarming attacks of illness from his birth, and unable to join in any of the active pursuits which brace and animate the ordinary class of young men, the assault of the fearful enemy which had brought his father to the grave, and his elder brother to its very brink, seemed at first to leave no hope open for the slight stripling whose life at best was a constant invalidism. For many days the nation anticipated a fatal bulletin; absent members of the family were sent for to the sick bed; the Queen's heart sickened at the sorrow which seemed to stare her in the face. But the blow was happily averted. When Parliament met, on the 6th of February, the special telegrams had ceased to be issued. Still the situation was such as to prevent the Queen from making the exertion which before her son's illness the public had been led to expect from her, and the delivery of the speech was committed to the Lord Chancellor. It ran thus:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you and resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

" I continue to receive assurances of friendship from all foreign Powers. The peace of Europe has remained, and I trust will remain, unbroken. To preserve and consolidate it will ever be a main object of my endeavours.

" The Conference held at Brussels on the laws and usages of war has concluded its sittings. My Government have carefully examined the reports of its proceedings; but, bearing in mind, on the one hand, the importance of the principles involved, and, on the other, the widely divergent opinions which were there expressed, and the improbability of their being reconciled, I have not thought it right to accede to proposals which have been made for further negotiations on the subject. The correspondence which has passed will be presented to you.

" The Government of Spain, presided over by Marshal Serrano, has ceased to exist, and the Prince of Asturias has been called to

the throne under the title of King Alphonso XII. The question of formally recognising, in concert with other Powers, the newly-restored Monarchy, is at this moment before my Government, and its decision will not be long delayed. It is my earnest hope that internal peace may be speedily restored to a great but unfortunate country.

“ The exertions of my naval and consular servants in the repression of the East African slave trade have not been relaxed, and I confidently trust that they will bring about the complete extinction of a traffic equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce.

“ The differences which had arisen between China and Japan, and which at one time threatened to lead to war between those States, have been happily adjusted. I have learnt with pleasure that the good offices of my Minister at Peking have been largely instrumental in bringing about this result.

“ The past year has been one of general prosperity and progress throughout my Colonial Empire.

“ On the Gold Coast a steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government, peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward, I trust, freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions.

“ In Natal I have found myself under the necessity of reviewing the sentence which had been passed upon a native chief, and of considering the condition of the tribes, and their relations to the European settlers and my Government. I doubt not that I shall have your concurrence in any measures which it may become my duty to adopt for ensuring a wise and humane system of native administration in that part of South Africa.

“ Papers will be laid before you on these several matters.

“ The King and Chiefs of Fiji having made a new offer of their islands unfettered by conditions, I have thought it right to accept the cession of a territory which, independently of its large natural resources, offers important maritime advantages to my fleets in the Pacific.

“ An ample harvest has restored prosperity to the provinces of my Eastern Empire, which last year were visited with famine. By the blessing of Providence my Indian Government has been able entirely to avert the loss of life which I had reason to apprehend from that great calamity.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ The condition of the finances is satisfactory. The trade of the country in the past year has somewhat fallen short of that of the year before, but the general prosperity of the people, supported as it has been by an excellent harvest, as well as by the great reductions lately made in taxation, has led to a steady increase in

the consumption of all the necessaries of life, and of those articles which contribute to the revenue.

“The various statutes of an exceptional or temporary nature now in force for the preservation of peace in Ireland will be brought to your notice, with a view to determine whether some of them may not be dispensed with.

“Several measures which were unavoidably postponed at the end of last session will be again introduced. Among the most important are those for simplifying the transfer of land and completing the reconstruction of the Judicature.

“Bills will be also laid before you for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns; for the consolidation and amendment of the Sanitary Laws; and for the prevention of the pollution of rivers.

“A measure has been prepared for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Friendly Societies. Its object will be to assist, without unnecessarily interfering with, the laudable efforts of my people to make provision for themselves against some of the calamities of life.

“A Bill for the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Acts will be laid before you.

“Your attention will be moreover directed to legislation for the better security of my subjects from personal violence, and for more effectually providing for the trial of offences by establishing the office of a Public Prosecutor.

“Although the report of the Commission issued by me to inquire into the state and working of the law as to offences connected with trade has not yet been made to me, I trust that any legislation on this subject which may be found to be expedient may take place in the present Session.

“You will also be invited to consider a measure for improving the law as to agricultural tenancies.

“I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which may be submitted to you, and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people.”

The Address in answer was moved by Lord Donoughmore and seconded by Lord Rayleigh, who observed that it was satisfactory to learn from the Queen's Speech that the people were generally prosperous, and he thought that the first business of a minister was not to introduce “blazing” measures, but to give tranquillity to the nation. He was glad to hear that measures were in contemplation for the amendment and improvement of the sanitary laws, as at present there was great confusion in the statutes on the subject, some of them conflicting with others. He believed that no labour would be thrown away in improving the laws relating to friendly societies, and securing from fraud and mismanagement the funds of the poorer classes; and, touching on matters not contained in the Queen's Speech, he expressed his

approval of the aid given by Government for observing the Transit of Venus and for exploring the Arctic regions. The Earl of Granville, as Leader of the Opposition, commented upon the topics of the Queen's Speech, and promised that no factious opposition should be offered to the Government. The Duke of Richmond followed, and expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity with which the Address was to be agreed to.

Two elections for new Members of Parliament, which happened to take place on the same day, led to much sensational excitement—that of Mr. John Mitchel for Tipperary, and that of Dr. Kenealy for Stoke-upon-Trent. Mitchel was a well-known Irish agitator, who, sentenced to transportation for his share in the rebellion of 1848, had broken his parole and escaped to the United States. There he had become naturalised as an American citizen, a step which in itself, besides his position as a convict who had not fulfilled his term of sentence, was held to involve his forfeiture of rights as a British subject. Undaunted by these technical obstacles, and by a rapidly failing state of health, Mr. Mitchel on February 3d issued an address to the electors of Tipperary from New York :

“ I solicit,” he said, “ the high honour of being elected as your representative. I am in favour of Home Rule—that is, the Sovereign independence of Ireland. I shall seek the total overthrow of the Established Church, universal tenant right, and abolition of ejectments ; free education—that is, denominational education for those who like it, secular education for those who like that, with the express organic provision of law that no persons should be taxed for the education of other persons' children. I am in favour of the immediate liberation of those prisoners of State whom the English Government keeps in prison as Fenians. Lastly, as well as firstly, I am for Home Rule. Electors of Tipperary, many of you, as I hope, know me by name and reputation. If you believe that all the strength and energy now left in me would be faithfully and, perhaps, usefully dedicated to the service of our native country, then give me your suffrages, and believe that the honour of Tipperary will not suffer in my hands. I shall immediately present myself to you in person, and ask Tipperary to confer upon me the highest honour that I can even conceive awarded to mortal man—that of being the representative of the premier county.

“ JOHN MITCHEL.”

The election took place on the 16th, and resulted in the unopposed return of the quondam rebel. He landed at Queenstown the next day, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The House of Commons at Westminster proceeded without delay to take action in the matter. Mr. Hart Dyke moved for documents relating to the conviction and escape of John Mitchel, and in the course of the discussion which ensued Mr. Disraeli read a notice of motion which he intended to make on the follow-

ing Thursday,—“That John Mitchel, having been adjudged guilty of treason-felony and sentenced to transportation for 14 years, and not having endured the full term of his sentence, nor having received pardon under the Great Seal, has become and continues to be incapable to sit in Parliament.” The Premier likewise announced that he should move for a new writ for Tipperary in the room of John Mitchel, so adjudged to be incapable.

The debate which ensued on the 18th was curious in a legal point of view, and led to a good deal of criticism outside the walls of Parliament. Sir Henry James, speaking from the Opposition benches, asked the Attorney-General, first, whether Mr. Mitchel could be proceeded against and compelled to serve out his original sentence? secondly, whether he could be proceeded against for breaking prison? and, thirdly, if both these questions were to be answered in the negative, what was the disability under which he was labouring?

The first of these questions the Attorney-General answered definitely in the negative. He admitted that John Mitchel could not now be proceeded against in respect of his unfinished sentence, neither could he be proceeded against for prison-breaking. To the second question he replied in substance that Mr. Mitchel might have been arrested for breaking prison, but that it was not worth while to arrest him. But, the Attorney-General argued, having been adjudged a felon, and not having been purged, either by pardon from the Crown or by having completed the term of his sentence, he remained a felon, and as such could not sit in the House of Commons.

For some time after this the debate merged into a legal controversy, maintained with much spirit by Sir W. Harcourt on one side, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Plunket on the other. Sir W. Harcourt would not say that the case, as put by the Attorney-General, was incorrect; but it was a new view; it had come upon the House by surprise, and he thought it would be a wise and proper course to refer the question to the examination and decision of a committee.

Mr. Lowe supported this view; and Mr. Whitbread, whilst of opinion that the law of the Government was sound, also spoke in favour of delaying a decision.

Mr. Martin, member for Meath, and brother-in-law of Mitchel, then said it mattered very little to him or to John Mitchel how the legal question was settled. What he was concerned about was the matter of personal honour, “for,” he added in emphatic tones, “if John Mitchel forfeited his honour, I, John Martin, member for Meath, whom you call ‘honourable,’ did so too.”

Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster urged the desirability of referring the matter to a committee, on the ground that the contradictory opinions expressed proved the necessity of further inves-

tigation. But the Premier declared himself unable to discover the contradictions. There had been no contradictory opinions, he said, expressed on his side of the House, and he added, amid loud laughter and cheers from the Ministerialists, "There have been no opinions at all expressed on the other side." He went on to say that it was no part of his duty to teach the right hon. gentlemen what a felon was; "but it is part of my duty," he added with declamation, "if a felon is returned to Parliament, comes to this table, and claims to be a representative of the people, as long as I am sitting in this place, to call upon the House of Commons to avenge its outraged principles, and to say, 'Until, either by the favour of the Crown, or by your own dutiful conduct, you shall have cleared yourself from this flaw, you shall not take your seat in the House of Commons.'"

A proposition for adjourning the debate was negatived by 269 votes against 102; and a motion of Lord Hartington, for referring the case to a select committee, was rejected without a division; finally, Mr. Disraeli's resolution was agreed to 'as it stood, and a fresh writ was ordered to be issued for Tipperary.

The Irish National papers were of course loud in their denunciations of the course pursued by the British Government. Ministers, said the *Flag of Ireland*, had sent a haughty ukase to Tipperary that the man of its choice is "not eligible" to sit in Parliament, and that the people must elect a representative whom they can graciously approve. Such is their "message of peace" to Ireland, and—

"What shall be the answer? The great inducement which prevailed with the Tipperary people in returning John Mitchel was his conviction as a 'felon.' If he had never been condemned by British law, if he had never been declared an enemy of the British Government, perhaps he would not be now the sitting member for Tipperary County. If Mr. Mitchel had not broken the 'law,' had not defied the English Government, had not been manacled as a 'rebel,' and sent in fetters to Tasmania, he might not be—would not be, we may venture to say—the pride and the glory of the premier county. His life-long devotion to Ireland, the sacrifice of his brilliant prospects for his country's sake—these have endeared John Mitchel to the Irish people. The men of Tipperary, in truth, are very partial to English-made Irish felons, and consider that none can so well represent their feelings, opinions, and aspirations. Already they have chosen two, and on each occasion their choice has been ignored by the English Parliament. Still, they are not convinced that they have not done right, and it is highly probable that when next called upon to elect a representative, they shall make choice of another 'felon.'"

A new writ was issued; but notwithstanding the decision of the House of Commons, when the nomination day came, the refractory electors of Tipperary again selected John Mitchel as their candidate, and the votes of a large majority pronounced his

return. But this time there was a rival on the Conservative side, Captain Stephen Moore, who affirmed his claim to the seat as second on the poll, inasmuch as the votes given for Mitchel counted for nothing. Captain Moore's protest, involving as it did a legal question, was brought before the Irish Court of Common Pleas, which eventually decided against Mitchel and in favour of Moore; Mitchel meanwhile having declared his intention not to attempt any defence, but to repeat his tactics in one Irish county after another, so as to get all in turn "disfranchised," and to make the Irish people fully alive to the constitutional opposition they endured. His intentions, however, were frustrated by a foe even more invincible than the British Government. The excitement he had gone through proved too much for his already weakened health, and on March 21 he died at Drumlane near Newry. Curiously enough, his brother-in-law and staunch champion in the House of Commons, Mr. John Martin, a man, notwithstanding his extreme views, much esteemed by all parties, was taken ill while attending on his funeral, and died a few days afterwards.

That John Mitchel should have been the favourite of Irish Irreconcilables, and that his partisans in Tipperary should have shown themselves so strong in numbers, was scarcely surprising to those conversant with the impulsive temper of the sister isle; but the election of the notorious Dr. Kenealy for Stoke-upon-Trent was a more unaccountable freak of popular sympathy. It hardly redounded to the credit of the lately introduced mode of vote by ballot, that six thousand inhabitants of an English manufacturing town should have resolved to choose as their representative, on the ground of his being a heroic redresser of wrongs, the unscrupulous advocate whose conduct in the Tichborne case had ruined him professionally, and led to his being disbenched, disbarred, and removed from the list of Queen's Counsel.

Being elected, however, Dr. Kenealy was forward to take his seat. The scene was a curious one. He walked up the floor of the House alone, for the two members who should have accompanied him, according to practice, were not forthcoming. The Speaker then said, "I have to point out that, according to the usual practice of this House, when an honourable member appears for the first time in this House, it is necessary that he should be introduced by two members. I now ask whether there are two members of the House present to introduce the honourable gentleman." After a short pause, Dr. Kenealy replied, "I am, Sir, aware of the practice, but I am not aware of any rule or law of the House to deprive a new member of the right of taking the oath and his place in this House. This practice of the House, I believe, has been established since 1830." The Speaker called him to order. "It is not for the honourable member to discuss the rules of the House. At present, all I have to do is to point out to the House that the practice now observed has been in existence since the year 1688." The point might have been insisted on, but the Premier

intervened, and, taking the more generous side of admitting the unacceptable new member since he had been duly elected, begged that the rule might be dispensed with. It had been framed, he said, ironically, in order to establish identity, but in the present case, the identity of the right honourable gentleman was indisputable. Dr. Kenealy, who had retired from the table, then came forward again, and shook hands with the Speaker in due form.

The Ministerial legislation of the session moved on the lines indicated in the Queen's Speech, and was mainly devoted to matters of sanitary and social improvement. Within a few days of the opening of Parliament measures had been introduced into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Home Secretary respectively, concerning the regulation of Friendly Societies, the law affecting Merchant Shipping, and the better housing of artisans; while in the House of Lords the Chancellor reintroduced the Judicature Amendment Bill, which had been unexpectedly withdrawn at the end of the previous session, and the Land Transfer Bill, which was now to be permissive only. The commencement of the Session, therefore, seemed to indicate vigorous if not ambitious work on the part of the lately installed Conservative Government; but the vigour eventually degenerated into laxity of compromise, and the desire to make things easy prevailed over the wish to impart a character of stringency to the new Acts. There was scarcely ever perhaps a session so devoid of any display of Parliamentary eloquence. There was no exciting question to call it forth; no definite cause of war between Ministry and Opposition; no compact and well-organized Opposition party to carry on a contest either on general or on factious grounds. Not one speech was made on either side which deserved note for great force or eloquence. If dulness is a sign of happy times, the Session of 1875 may be well said to have guaranteed the well-being of England at that period. The Premier himself appeared to onlookers only half the Disraeli of old; torpid and indifferent, as though with the inertness of advancing age. Mr. Gladstone seldom spoke; the smartest encounter in which he waged battle was when arguing against Sir Stafford Northcote on the Budget question, when his antagonist, who played his part well, was adjudged to have had the best of the fight. The Marquis of Hartington performed his duties as Leader of the Opposition creditably, and gained in estimation as the Session advanced.

The chief enlivenment of the Session arose from an unusual number of personal questions, "incidents," as our French neighbours call them, in which the Premier's tact and good temper were advantageously shewn, though on some matters of "privilege" he wanted firmness. We have mentioned his consent to Dr. Kenealy's introduction into the House, though without "god-fathers." He had to bear with a noticeable amount of worry from the new member before that redoubtable personage got finally

extinguished by the collapse of his various motions, in spite of the support of his one faithful ally, Mr. Whalley. Dr. Kenealy first tried to bring Mr. Evelyn Ashley to account for certain remarks made out of Parliament on his, Dr. Kenealy's, use of the witness Luie in the Tichborne case; but it was ruled that the House of Commons could notice nothing said of any of its members unless said of them in their Parliamentary capacity. Then he brought forward a number of notices, questions, and petitions having reference to the Tichborne trial. One of these, known as the Prittlewell petition, not only prayed for a free pardon for "that unhappy nobleman now languishing in prison," but contained direct charges of unfairness against the three Judges, and abuse of the Speaker. Mr. Disraeli moved the dismissal of the petition; but several members, deeming it beneath notice, argued against taking any step to prevent its lying on the table. Sir Wilfred Lawson asked for advice from his natural leader—the front Opposition bench being full and silent—but the Marquis of Hartington replied that this could be in no sense considered a party question. At length the working man's candidate, Mr. Macdonald, plainly told Dr. Kenealy that he was bound to rise if there was any truth in the statements he was making in the country; and in response the member for Stoke delivered himself of a speech which brought down the severest censures of Mr. Bright. Dr. Kenealy had said that having given the notice he was only waiting to be supported by more petitions from the country before bringing forward a definite motion against the Judges. Mr. Bright said this was not to be tolerated.

"The honourable gentleman," he declared, "has no right to come down to the House and give a notice of this character, to remove it to some other day, then to some other day, and after that to let it remain on the paper without any day being fixed, and then to leave London to visit towns and other parts of the country, and there to make his statement of the question—I will not say to inflame the minds of the people of this country, I will not say to make charges which are false—I will say rather to make statements which he believes it his duty to make. It is not right to make such statements, I will not say to defame, but to charge eminent judges, and to create in the mind of the people a belief that men upon their trial before the judges and a jury of this country cannot hope for fair, open, and complete justice. I say he has no right to do that, and leave a notice of that kind on the paper week after week and month after month; and I think the House ought to insist that a question of this nature, upon which so much hangs—a question as to the judgment of the House upon the character of eminent Judges—that this question ought not to be left undecided. The House ought to take some steps by which it shall either be adjudged or got rid of for ever. I think the honourable member for Stafford (Mr. Macdonald) made a manly declaration. He made an appeal to the honourable member for

Stoke which he cannot disregard. I protest against this question being left over. If the honourable member had given notice that he was about to bring a vote of censure against a member of the Government, the first minister would say, 'This cannot be allowed to remain week after week. It must be decided. The Government enjoys the confidence of the House, or it does not.' But it seems to me even more important if you have three of the most eminent Judges of the land, and heap upon them charges of the most grave character. I say that the man who makes those charges, and who hesitates to come forward and, to the best of his power, to substantiate them, at any rate will have no right to say anything against the Judges, for however evil may be their character, I suspect his will not bear examination. I conclude by saying, and I say it with no unfriendliness to the honourable member for Stoke, I think I have a fair right to appeal to him to answer my question, and to state to the House whether it is his intention immediately, or on the first convenient day,—and I hope the House will be ready to make any way for him,—to bring this matter before the House, so that it may be fairly discussed, for I am at least as anxious as he is that justice should be done, and that the great mass of the people of this country, whether they take his view or the view of the majority of this House, should have another opportunity of correcting their opinion, and of coming, it may be, to a just decision upon a question which has excited so many of them."

The petition was allowed to be read; but it was discharged on the ground that it contained unbecoming comments on the Speaker and the proceedings of the House of Commons, thereby bringing it within the conditions of breach of privilege. The member for Stoke continued to inflame the public mind out of doors till, on the 23rd of April, forced by the pressure of the House to bring forward his motion against the Judges without further delay, he suffered the defeat of a most ignominious exposure. His motion was for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the trial at bar of the Tichborne case. Without going minutely into the details of the case, he maintained, first, that the late Government had acted in an unjustifiable and unprecedented manner in instituting a criminal prosecution against the Claimant; secondly, that Lord Coleridge and the late Government had encouraged the presentation to the jury in the first case of forged evidence; and, thirdly, that the conduct of the Judges who conducted the trial at bar, and especially of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, had been characterised by gross misbehaviour such as to render the inquiry now asked for absolutely necessary in the interests of truth and justice. The Lord Chief Justice, he contended, had before and during the trial expressed his determination to convict the prisoner; had given evidence himself in the trial by making statements of fact on his own authority to the jury; and had been guilty of even

worse conduct by palliating falsehood in the open court. The Attorney-General, in replying to Dr. Kenealy, said that his speech was nothing less than an appeal from the judgment of a criminal court. But there had been already two appeals, in which all the reasons for granting a new trial had been carefully scrutinised, and he had now entirely failed to make out a case for a Royal Commission. Sir Henry James maintained that the House had no right to arraign the Judges unless it was prepared to petition the Crown for their removal. To pass this motion would be criticising the Judges without taking away from them the power which they were said to have misused. To weaken the independence of the judicial bench was more to be dreaded than all the dark disasters which had been prophesied. Mr. Disraeli was of opinion that Dr. Kenealy had entirely failed to establish a case which justified the interference of the House of Commons. Applications, he pointed out, had been made for a new trial and for a petition of right, but none of the charges now made were then brought forward. Dr. Kenealy had not appealed to the Secretary of State against the conviction, nor had he complained to the Lord Chancellor of the conduct of the Judges. Analysing the charges, Mr. Disraeli pointed out that the late Government had merely performed its duty in prosecuting the Claimant, and would have been liable to serious blame if it had acted otherwise. As to the subsequent evidence, litigation would never be at an end if cases were to be judged by facts which came out after the trial. As to the Judges, the whole charge, of course, was against the Lord Chief Justice alone, on whom Mr. Disraeli pronounced a brilliant eulogium; and he ridiculed and denounced the idea that the social gossip and genial utterances of private life should be distorted into grave charges. Altogether, it was an absurd, preposterous, and most flimsy business, and he regretted that Dr. Kenealy, under the influence of hallucination, should waste his talents and destroy his position and reputation. The terrible consequences which Dr. Kenealy had predicted he regarded as ridiculous, and expressed his conviction that after this discussion the people would see that there was no foundation for these charges, that there had been no miscarriage of justice, and that England might still have confidence in its judicial administration. Mr. Bright entered, as none of the previous speakers had done, into the merits of the case on which the Claimant was convicted, and by a plain, straightforward, and pitiless logic, showed how weak was the defence and how irresistible the conclusion that the Claimant was a rank impostor. Dr. Kenealy, in reply, said that oratory and not arguments had been employed in the debate, and that the jury who tried the Claimant were not free agents, as they had surrendered their judgment under the pressure of the Lord Chief Justice. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 432—namely, 433 against Major O’Gorman alone. This gentleman and the two tellers, Dr.

Kenealy and Mr. Whalley, were the sole supporters of the motion. And so the bubble burst.

Yet, reduced to impotence on his main subject, once again the doughty member for Stoke attempted to acquire the honour of popular notoriety as a legislator, by introducing on June 15th a Bill for the establishment of Triennial Parliaments. His motion for leave being met by a count-out, he renewed it two days later, when the requisite number of members being present, he made a speech commenting on "the shallow, miserable, and ignorant statesmen of the present time;" gave an epitome of English Parliamentary history from the earliest periods, explained many interesting features of the National Debt, made remarks upon our standing army, and was proceeding "at large," when the Speaker reminded him that his observations were not confined so closely as was needful to the subject of his measure. Dr. Kenealy still went on to comment on the extraordinary progress of the National Debt; touched upon the statesmanship of Sir Robert Walpole; and finally declared that, whatever opinions might be formed by the wicked, the ignorant, or the malevolent, he (Dr. Kenealy) had as keen a sense of honour as any man living. At last, at 10 minutes past three o'clock the House divided, and rejected the Bill by 68 votes to 11.

One great cause which tended to obstruct the progress of general Parliamentary business this year was the length to which the debates on the Irish Coercion Act were carried. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Secretary for Ireland, introduced on the 1st of March the Government measure, which instead of being as much of a concession for the sake of cultivating popularity as rumour had foreshadowed it to be, turned out to be in the main a continuance of the repressive Acts already in force. The chief mitigations proposed were, that the Lord Lieutenant should no longer be empowered to imprison persons in proclaimed districts who might be found abroad at night, nor summarily to suppress seditious and treasonable newspapers. In describing the new measure Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dealt first with the unlawful possession of arms. Although he did not attach too much weight to Mr. Mitchel's election, it must be remembered that he was elected as an enemy to England. Moreover, though emigration had decreased, an immigration of American-Irish had set in, and the use of arms at party processions had not fallen off. For these and other reasons, the Government asked for a renewal for five years of the restrictions on the use of arms contained in the Peace Preservation Act with modifications, but these powers would be administered leniently, and with a view to their gradual relaxation. They would also retain the clauses of the Act relating to absconding witnesses, to the employment of extra police charged on the disturbed districts, and to the power of grand juries to compensate injured persons. The Government did not ask for a continuance of the power to suppress seditious papers, although if

this relaxation was abused they would be prepared to come to Parliament again. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach touched next on the Protection of Life and Property Act, which is confined to Westmeath and the adjoining districts. Only 14 persons, he said, had been arrested under this Act, and nobody had been in custody under it since June last. Nevertheless, the Government was in possession of information that the Riband conspiracy was still in existence, and was only kept down by the existence of this stringent Act. The magistrates and police authorities were strongly against sweeping away these powers, and Sir Michael went as far as to say that murder was kept in abeyance by them. The Government therefore asked for a continuance of this Act for two years, and also for a renewal of the Unlawful Oaths Act. These renewed powers the Government, he said, would exercise in a spirit of gradual relaxation, with the hope that the next time a proposal was made to the House on the subject it would be to put Ireland on the same footing as the other two kingdoms.

Lord Hartington made a generous defence of the Government measure, and showed himself, people said, even more ministerial than the Ministerialists. "I do not think," he observed, after alluding to the Tipperary election and to the survivance of Fenianism at all events in England and America, where funds were still being raised for the purchase of arms, "that the Government are asking for excessive powers when they ask that means shall be taken to prevent unlicensed persons from being in possession of arms, or, in other words, when they ask that arms shall not be openly taken to Ireland to be stored there and used whenever circumstances may favour the outbreak of insurrection. As to party disturbances, I rejoice to think that within the last few years they have very greatly decreased, and I have reason to hope that they may very soon become almost entirely things of the past. Still, I must agree with my right hon. friend that as long as there exists, especially in the North of Ireland, a tendency on the part of Protestants and Roman Catholics on certain occasions to come into collision, it is not an unreasonable precaution on the part of the Government to secure that arms should not be promiscuously in the hands of persons who are likely to make an improper use of them. Well, the most important branch of the necessity for legislation of this kind is the prevalence or continuance—if such be the case—of agrarian crimes. As far as the case may be proved by figures, it appears from the statement of the right hon. gentleman that the condition of Ireland as regards agrarian crime is scarcely altered from what it has been within the last few years. In 1872 the number of agrarian outrages reported by the constabulary was 256, in 1873 it was 254, and in 1874, though it had undergone a slight diminution, it was still 213. That shows, practically, that, taking the test of figures, the state of things remains much as it was during the last two years under the late Government. But I agree with the right hon.

gentleman that the case cannot be entirely proved by figures. This is one of those cases in which the Government is possessed of information which we cannot have, and the right hon. gentleman has certainly brought forward some strong statements proving that in Westmeath, and I believe also in other parts of the country, Ribbonism still exists, and agrarian crime likewise exists. The smallness of the number of outrages certainly does not prove that agrarian crime has ceased. It may be due to the efficiency of the constabulary or the police, or to the exceptional legislation which is in force. What the House wants to know, and what I understand from the statement of the right hon. gentleman to be the opinion of the Government, is that there still certainly does exist in Ireland a certain amount of crime that proves the existence either of secret societies, which seek by violence to impose a law of their own on the subject, or, in the absence of such secret societies, which shows a disposition on the part of large bodies of the people to substitute a law of their own, a law not recognised by the State, for the law of the land. Comparisons are often made between the amounts of crime in England and in Ireland; but the peculiarity of crime in Ireland is this,—in England crime is an attack on the part of an individual on other individuals; but, in Ireland, it is an attack by society, or by a large part of society, upon individuals. It is the same in whatever shape it may show itself, whether the victim be the landlord who is using the rights over his property which the law gives him; whether it be the tenant who, having been lawfully inducted into his farm, is endeavouring honestly to make his living there; whether it be the employer of labour who chooses to exercise some discretion in the choice of the persons whom he employs; or whether it be the labourer himself who wishes to take his labour to the best market. You find that the spirit of agrarianism interferes in every one of these cases, and seeks to impose a law of its own, a traditional law, perhaps, but one which has never been sanctioned by the State, and which is in actual opposition to the law of the State. Well, as long as any crime exists in Ireland which shows the prevalence of such a state of feeling on the part of any considerable section of the people, I, for one, confess I do not think it would be safe altogether to abandon this exceptional legislation. So much as to the necessity which exists for the continuation of this code. Let me remind hon. members from Ireland who are about to oppose this measure, that exceptional legislation of this nature is not a new thing and is not peculiar to the English Parliament. The Irish Parliament itself first set the example of exceptional legislation. Nay, more, it did not deal with the question in the same wise spirit as the English Parliament did; but it enacted penalties of a much severer and harsher character. The Whiteboy Act, the Insurrection Act, and the Act for the Suppression of Rebellion were passed by the Irish Parliament."

Then after reviewing the various Coercion Acts which had

been passed from time to time, he continued:—"The House ought to be reminded that the condition of Ireland has in this, as in other respects, enormously improved within the last 30 or 40 years; and when the facts are considered, it will be seen that it is far from a hopeless struggle in which we are engaged. Perhaps I may be allowed to refer for one minute to the statements made in 1833 by Earl Grey, when it was his painful duty to introduce the Coercion Bill. Earl Grey said,—'Between the 1st of January 1830 and the end of December 1832 the number of homicides was 242; of robberies, 1,179; of burglaries, 401; of burnings, 568; of houghing cattle, 290; of serious assaults, 161; of riots, 203; of illegal rescues, 353; of illegal notices, 2,094; of illegal meetings, 427; of injuries to property, 796; of attacks on houses, 723; of firing, with intent to kill, 328; of robbery of arms, 117; of administering unlawful oaths, 263; of resistance to legal process, 8; of turning up land, 20; of resistance to tithes, 50; taking forcible possession, 2; making altogether a total of 9,002 crimes of a description connected with and growing out of the disturbed state of the country.'—[3 *Hansard*, xv. 733.] Compare this with the statement that last year the number of agrarian crimes in Ireland was 213, and every one must allow that it is surely a great improvement, which ought to be borne in mind. In 1847 Sir George Grey gave, with reference to the six months ending October of that year, the following figures:—Homicides, 96; attempts on life by firing at the person, 126; robberies of arms, 530; firing into dwellings, 116. In one month of that year the number of homicides was 19; cases of firing at the person, 32; firing into dwellings, 26; robberies of arms, 118; total, 195—or very nearly as much crime in one month as there was in the whole of last year."

The Second Reading of the Bill passed by a large majority—264 against 69—on the 23rd of March, after two nights' debate, chiefly confined to the party of the Home Rulers, and closed by Mr. Disraeli. Lord Robert Montagu moved an amendment, condemning exceptional legislation for Ireland. Necessity, as he showed by quotations from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and several Irish Secretaries, was the only justification of such laws, and no necessity had been shown. On the contrary, as he argued, by a comparison of the criminal statistics of the three kingdoms and by numerous stories of violence cut from the newspapers, coercive laws were more needed for England and Scotland than for Ireland. If they were unnecessary, they must be unjust. In briefly reviewing the clauses of the Bill, Lord Robert called particular attention to one clause which permitted the release of persons if it were expedient before conviction, and asserted that the Westmeath landlords had memorialised the Government for the release of Riband leaders—especially one Captain Duffy—because by paying them well they could get early information and protection in their evictions. This statement drew from Sir

M. Hicks-Beach the declaration that he had made inquiries and no such memorial had been presented. Mr. R. Plunkett maintained that in the present condition of Ireland these exceptional laws were indispensable, and not a single loyal and peaceable subject of Her Majesty would be harmed by them. By quotations from the report of the Westmeath Committee, and by instances from his own personal experience, he showed it was not the landlords so much as the lower classes who had to dread the Riband conspiracy, and that the well-known heads of it vanished as soon as the Westmeath Bill was brought in. Mr. O. Lewis opposed the Bill because, among other things, it was opposed to the principles of the British Constitution. It was only required by the Irish gentry, who had always opposed every measure which was for the benefit of the Irish people. In Mr. Lewis's opinion, coercive legislation reduced Ireland to the condition of France before the Revolution, Kilmainham being substituted for the Bastille, and a "Lord Lieutenant's warrant" for a *lettre de cachet*. He was also understood to institute a comparison between Spain under the Inquisition and Ireland under the coercive *régime*. The O'Connor Don exhorted his fellow-members not to forget that a considerable advance in the direction of relaxation was made in the present Bill. Had it, indeed, only restored the state of things which existed in 1870, he should have felt some difficulty in opposing it, but he objected strongly to the arms clauses, and the power of fining a district in which a crime had been committed. At the same time he hoped that nothing would occur in Ireland which would interrupt the gradual disappearance of these laws. Mr. Roebuck maintained that since the Reform Act the British Parliament and the British people had sought every opportunity of doing justice to Ireland, and he attributed it entirely to the language of the Irish members that these coercion laws were still in existence. Until they gave up the wild talk about separation and Home Rule, exceptional legislation could not be dispensed with.

Mr. Sullivan said it was quite true that the code which it was now proposed to enact was less severe in some respects than the one which in a few months would expire; but he maintained that they were now discussing the enactment of a new law, and not the modification of an existing one. The Bill ought to be judged by what it contained within its four corners, and not by comparison with Acts which would be dead in a few months. There was just one answer to opponents of the Bill that ought to have been made, if it could have been made, but which had not been made because it could not. If it was true, as it was asserted by hon. gentlemen who defended the Bill, that it would only affect the guilty and the criminal, and not the innocent and law-abiding citizen, why not adopt the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and deal alike for the three parts of the kingdom with the same classes of offences, wherever they

were found? Why not make the crime of murder alike for the three parts of the kingdom, and let the district which had most murders suffer the most? If it was so harmless and so useful, why hesitate to pass it for England? And that was the place to explain the too tender susceptibility of Irish members. It had been asked why could they not discuss the Bill as calmly as the Artisans Dwellings Bill? Their answer was this—that so long as a single statute existed that branded their country as needing more repression than England or Scotland, so long would they regard conciliation as an object of scorn, and indignation as a virtue. But there was, besides, in that legislation a wound to Ireland as well as a positive insult. Let them lay on their country the same repressive enactments as they provided for the rest of the country, and they would hear no more objections to their laws. Let them lay on the rest of the kingdom the same restrictions on the possession of arms, or on being out after curfew, and let the murderer take the same chance wherever he was found in the three parts of the kingdom, and they would hear from Ireland no word of complaint. But so long as, by a single Act or a single clause, they attempted to hold forth to the world that they were a nation so given to murder, crime, and infamy, and that their much-vaunted British Constitution was insufficient to cope with them, so long, he hoped, would Members be found to rise on those benches to tell them that it was an insult to ask them to discuss such a proposition. The Lord Lieutenant was still to have the power of sending extra constables into the proclaimed districts, and they would presently see how that worked. Persons might be arrested for carrying arms without a licence, and were liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the Lord Lieutenant could issue a warrant authorising the police to break into a man's house and search every part of it, day or night, and even female modesty might be outraged, as it had been before, under colour of this exercise of power. He wondered how English Members would like to see such a law enacted for England. He knew that it would be said that there was a benevolent despot at Dublin Castle who would prevent these statutes from being abused; but would Englishmen feel satisfied if their liberties and the sanctity of their homes were subject to the caprice of any Minister, however benevolent and well-meaning he might be? What was the excuse put forward for renewing these statutes against Ireland? They were told that secret crime was waiting to burst forth in that country, but where or how was not stated. The Chief Secretary, who had failed to lay before the House any evidence upon the subject, had treated them to a dark-lantern scene, in which he had described the dreadful things that were going on behind the white sheet, and had asserted that there was murder in the land waiting to start forward the instant that these Coercion Acts were repealed. The right hon. gentleman had said that, if these laws were repealed, murder, assassination,

crime, and outrage would rage in Ireland during the coming winter as sure as he stood in the House. Who had taught the right hon. gentleman that? Where was his authority for making such an assertion? Why did he not produce the documents supplied to him by the magistrates? And who were his authorities?

Mr. Butt, speaking on the second evening of the debate, remarked that the arguments by which the Bill was supported would be just as strong five years hence. It was time, then, for the Irish members to take their stand unless they wished coercion to be perpetual. On the question of the possession of arms, and the search for them, Mr. Butt dilated at great length, and with much indignation, and pointed out that it was not the magistrates but the police who had the carrying out of these powers. In the evil time which England had passed through at the beginning of the century the Government never resorted to any such Arms Act as now existed in Ireland; and to those who maintained that the right to carry arms was not a right of nature, he replied that it was conferred by the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. Adverting to Mr. Disraeli's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Butt agreed with him that the great change which had occurred in England since the beginning of the century, and the tranquillity and contentment of the people, were due to the policy of conciliation and justice with which they had been treated. If, instead of perpetuating a system of coercion, the Irish people were governed by the Common Law and the Constitution, and in a spirit of conciliation, they would be equally contented and peaceful.

Then Mr. Disraeli spoke in behalf of the Government measure—"We do not attempt," he said, "we do not ask you, we do not wish you, to interfere with the freedom of the Press. We do not ask you to re-establish the curfew, which some years ago you denounced with so much eloquence. We do not ask you to give to magistrates the power of summarily closing public-houses. But we do ask you to agree to restrictions upon arms, much milder than those which were proposed and carried by our predecessors—restrictions which more or less prevail in almost every country, and which, as all agree, have been exercised in Ireland, whatever party has filled the councils of Her Majesty, with temperateness and moderation. We ask you at the same time to assist us in preventing the taking of unlawful oaths and the transmission of threatening letters. We ask you again, what possible injury such legislation can inflict on any innocent being? and to remember what support, encouragement, and spirit it must give to the loyal subjects of Her Majesty." He answered the objections raised against the continuance of the Westmeath Act, passed when the state of Ireland in the county of Westmeath, and in some contiguous districts, was such as to create a considerable impression upon public opinion in this country. Crimes which had rarely

been equalled in the most terrible period of agrarian outrage were frequent. Members came down to this House day after day to hear from authority that some outrage, some act of violence, had been committed, which seemed to show that that part of the country was in a state almost of dissolving civilization." That state of things, he said, was only five years ago, and it was not yet safe to rescind the Act. Then he introduced a playful anecdote:—"There was once," he said, "a Member of this House, one of its greatest ornaments, who sat opposite this box, or an identical one, and, indeed, occupied the place which I now unworthily fill. That was Mr. Canning. In his time, besides the discovery of a new world, dry champagne was invented. Hearing everybody talk of dry champagne, Mr. Canning had a great desire to taste it, and Charles Ellis, afterwards Lord Seaford, got up a little dinner; care, of course, being taken that there should be some dry champagne. Mr. Canning took a glass, and after drinking it, and thinking for a moment, exclaimed—'The man who says he likes dry champagne will say anything.' Now, I do not want to enter into rude controversy with any of my hon. friends opposite who doubt the existence of Ribbonism; but this I will say, that the man who maintains that Ribbonism does not exist is a man who—ought to drink dry champagne. Hon. gentlemen opposite can hardly suppose that it is very agreeable to our feelings to introduce Bills which they look upon as Coercion Bills. It is not agreeable, nor is it flattering, to the people of England that there should be a necessity for such Bills now in the government of Ireland. If we declined to continue this legislation, for which, as Ministers, we are not responsible, I daresay that the Session would be calmer; and though I cannot doubt that, even if there were no Coercion Bills, the fervid imagination of Irish gentlemen would not fail in introducing a sufficient number of agreeable grievances to relieve the dulness of our Parliamentary life, still I think they will acknowledge that had we not brought forward this measure our business would have been easier, at least for the Session."

Long debates and numerous divisions followed during the passage of the Bill through Committee. The Irish Members were never weary of raising objections, and their leaders, Mr. Butt and Mr. Sullivan, manifested much ingenuity and some force of language and argument. Their theme was that it was monstrous to treat Ireland differently from England and Scotland; that no disaffection existed there; and that the Irish priests could be brought forward as witnesses of their assertion. They persevered in bringing forward amendment after amendment, never seeming to know when they were beaten. Now and then they got assistance from the Opposition benches, as when Mr. Forster intervened with a judicial argument in favour of an amendment of Mr. Sullivan's about Proclamations under the old Acts; and again when Sir William Harcourt aided them in a motion to limit the period

of the present Government Act to two years instead of five ; on which occasion Ministers found themselves within two votes of suffering a defeat. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach conducted the Government case with firmness and discretion : and the Home Rulers, while they displayed pertinacity and will, proved themselves on the whole moderate in the tone and temper of their opposition ; so although business was interrupted and valuable time lost, no very bitter party fights were engendered by the discussion on these laws of exceptional repression for the sister isle which the Conservative Administration found itself compelled to keep up. At the end of six weeks the Bill had passed through the Commons ; and the House of Lords passed it without a division on the 14th of May.

If the time of the House of Commons was wasted over the factious debates on the Peace Preservation Act, so it was also by the numerous questions affecting personalities and Parliamentary privilege which came up during the Session. Dr. Kenealy, as we have seen, contrived to make himself and his hobbies more than enough conspicuous. Mr. Sullivan, the busy member for Louth, urged a complaint soon after Parliament met, that the Home Rulers had been called "disreputable" by Mr. Lopes, the Member for Frome, in a speech delivered out of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli's reply, refusing to take cognisance of the conventional utterances of the recess, but recommending an apology from Mr. Lopes, was a happy achievement. He said that the explanation of the matter was to be found in a custom which obtained on the part of public speakers of indulging during the recess in a conventional manner of speaking which was altogether different from the way in which things were referred to during the Session, and was not always defensible. Thus it was the practice of one set of speakers appearing at meetings during the recess to accuse the Conservative party of bribery and corruption, a taint from which, Mr. Disraeli added, history proves them to have been remarkably free. On the other hand, the Liberals were during the same period accused of being revolutionary ; and there was no doubt that equally strong language was sometimes applied to the members for Ireland. Mr. Sullivan had referred with some severity to after-dinner speeches. But Mr. Disraeli reminded him that after-dinner speeches were a part of the manners and customs of the English people, and there was no place in the world where more after-dinner speeches were delivered than in the House of Commons. At the same time Mr. Disraeli did not defend the words which Mr. Lopes had used. Mr. Lopes then withdrew the offensive words, and Mr. Sullivan afterwards withdrew his motion.

Again Mr. Sullivan took arms on a question of privilege ; but this time it was one arising out of a matter disconnected with Irish affairs. We must defer to a subsequent chapter the account of the Report drawn up and delivered by the Select Committee on Foreign Loans, which at the instance of Sir Henry James, the

House of Commons had been instigated to appoint, for the purpose of inquiring into the conditions of certain loans raised by some South American governments, notably that of Honduras, in which the British public had misplaced its confidence. In the middle of April, while the proceedings of the Committee were pending, Mr. C. Lewis, Member for Londonderry, called attention to a letter from M. Herran, the Honduras Minister at Paris, addressed to Mr. Lowe as Chairman of the Committee, reflecting on the character of Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., which letter had been published in *The Times* and *Daily News*. Mr. Lewis having moved that such publication was a Breach of Privilege, the House unanimously resolved that a Breach of Privilege had been committed. Mr. Lewis then moved that the printers of *The Times* and of the *Daily News* should be directed to attend at the Bar of the House at half-past four on Friday; and though these motions were resisted, they were carried by majorities of 47 and 44 respectively. Mr. Lewis was careful to explain that he had no wish to punish the printers of *The Times* and the *Daily News*, but he pushed his motions as the only way of getting to the bottom of what he appeared to regard as a mysterious business.

Mr. Disraeli had been led into giving his assent to the motion, but he soon became aware of having made a false step. Accordingly, on the afternoon when the printers, obedient to the summons they had received, were at hand to answer any question that might be put to them, the Premier moved that the Order commanding their attendance should be "read and discharged," and, further, that application should be made to the Foreign Loans Committee to give to the House such information in regard to the matter as it desired. The information being given, the question of Privilege as against the printers of *The Times* and *Daily News* was waived, and their attendance at the Bar excused, though Sir William Harcourt, in some sharp remarks upon the transaction, tried to make the most of the dilemma into which Ministers had for the moment fallen. In the defeat of the Member for Londonderry, however, Mr. Sullivan, the Member for Louth, saw a door of advantage left open for still annoying the ruling powers. He threatened to propose a revival of the Standing Orders of the House, in order to "relieve the public Press from the hazards at which it now discharged important and useful functions towards that House and towards the country." Mr. Disraeli, whose hesitating mode of action throughout this matter was much commented upon, declined to interfere; whereupon Lord Hartington, as leader of the Opposition, moved resolutions to secure proper recognition to reporters, by giving the power of excluding strangers to a majority of the House, and not letting it rest, as at present it technically did, on the objection of any single member. Lord Hartington's resolutions were rejected by Government, on the ground of their giving opportunity for debate when the question should be raised; and ultimately, Mr. Disraeli, though pro-

fessing himself loath to take action in the matter at all, was induced to move a resolution by which proposals to exclude strangers were to be put to the vote without debate, the Speaker still retaining the power of clearing the House when he should think necessary.

While the question was pending, Mr. Sullivan and another Irish Member, Mr. Biggar, Member for Cavan, made attempts to force the Government by declaring that they "espied Strangers," and insisting on the literal enforcement of the Standing Orders for their exclusion. On one of these occasions the "Strangers espied" by Mr. Biggar happened to be the Prince of Wales and his friends, who had come to listen to a debate on the supply of horses. Mr. Disraeli at once moved the suspension of the Standing Order, and the distinguished visitors were enabled to enjoy the clever and animated discussion which ensued on the equine question between Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Sturt.

A Bill framed for the purpose of facilitating Regimental Exchanges, though not one of those foreshadowed in the Queen's Speech, was a Government measure, which led to some of the most animated discussions of the Session, and was in fact the only measure which brought on an organised attack from the Opposition benches. It was introduced soon after the meeting of Parliament by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who in terms of studied moderation, and deprecating any return to the principle of the Purchase of Army Commissions, which his predecessor in office had abolished, suggested under professional pressure, and in conformity with the Report of a Committee of Inquiry into the subject, this scheme for rendering legal the payment of money between officers who on account of health or for other reasons might wish to make Exchanges of regiment or station among themselves. The Bill, said Mr. Hardy, would not allow an officer on half pay to exchange with an officer on full pay, but it would serve to promote contentment in the Service by enabling officers for personal reasons, such as condition of health, state of finances, &c., to make Exchanges, such Exchanges to be on purely military grounds. He was aware that he might have proceeded by Warrant instead of Bill; but he preferred the latter, first, because he thought Parliament ought to be consulted; and, secondly, because if the change were to be made by Warrant, the War Office would have to lay down a regulation price; and to this he objected. The present system under which Exchanges were allowed was, in his opinion, pernicious, objectionable, and contrary to the interests of the Army; but the Bill, if accepted, would be beneficial to the Service, because it would promote contentment, while it would not entail any loss upon the public.

Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Lowe in the House of Commons, and Lord Cardwell and Lord Sandon in the House of Lords, forcibly expressed their apprehension that Mr. Hardy was restoring Purchase under another name. Mr. Ward Hunt explained that the Army Purchase Commissioners, on whose recommendations the measure was based, had been led in their inquiry to the opinion

that officers who held commissions at the time of the abolition of Purchase were pecuniarily aggrieved by that measure, inasmuch as they were deprived of the right of freely buying and selling Exchanges. Instead, therefore, of estimating the amount of compensation due to them, it seemed the best way to allow the buying and selling still of Exchanges, as apart from original commissions. But, it was objected, though there might be much to be said for this suggestion if it affected only the officers to whom compensation was due, yet, in point of fact, its effect is to re-establish Purchase in Exchanges as the rule for all officers, whether old or new, and, therefore, whether entitled to compensation or not. It is evident that none of the officers who entered the Army since 1871 have any of the pecuniary claims which the Commissioners were appointed to investigate. They accepted commissions subject to the new rules, which excluded the free traffic in Exchanges, and thus a Bill, introduced on the plea of remedying a grievance of the old officers, really becomes a measure to alter the conditions under which the officers of the present and of the future are to serve.

This was the point raised in an amendment proposed by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee on the 16th of March, after the Second Reading of the Bill had been carried by a majority of 97 for Government. The occasion was a marked one, inasmuch as it induced Mr. Gladstone to make his first appearance for the Session, and to deliver a speech in something of his wonted style of animation. If, he said, the only desire of the Government was to carry out the object of the Commissioners' recommendation, Mr. Trevelyan's amendment was abundantly sufficient. If the limitation he proposed were refused, it was tantamount to a distinct admission that the terms of service, settled, as was thought, under the Warrant of 1871, were to be revised.

After a passing reference to the Endowed Schools Bill, and the warning against reactionary legislation which it ought to have conveyed to the Government, he maintained that the mode of Exchange which it was now proposed to set up differed only in degree, not in principle, from Purchase, which the country had made such an enormous sacrifice to get rid of. He admitted that, however, there were legitimate causes for Exchange, and the merit of the present system was that it gave to them just scope sufficient for the needs of the service. But this Bill gave undue facilities to the possessors of wealth for evading irksome service, and of thus creating an inequality founded upon money alone. Now irksome work, as he said, is the most inevitable condition of employment in such a service as that of the Army of the British Empire, and it is not a good thing for a profession that it should fail to be equally shared. He wound up with an energetic protest against legislation designed to give wealth an advantage over capacity, education, and industry.

Mr. Hardy commenced a spirited reply by congratulating the

House on Mr. Gladstone's voice and eloquence being once more heard in it; and to the charge of an unfair use of his majority, he replied that no Bill, consisting virtually of a single clause, had ever been so fully debated, and every one of the amendments was fully opposed to the principle of the Bill. He reminded the Committee with considerable effect of the manner in which the Liberal majority had been used, and how discussion had been stifled, not by force of numbers, but by imposing silence on the Ministerial benches. Replying to the arguments against the Bill, he pointed out that the whole of the present system rested on declarations; and adverting to Mr. Gladstone's opinion that this amendment was a reasonable compromise, he rallied the Opposition on being asked now to distinguish between two classes of officers, and to apply to the much larger class the arrangement which they had hitherto vigorously resisted at every clause. He believed the Bill to be a good one, and, therefore, he desired it to be applied to the whole Army. As for Mr. Lowe, who had spoken of the officers with sneers and scorn, and attributed to them the most degraded motives, and Mr. Goschen, the beginning, middle, and end of whose speech was money, he left them to settle with the honourable profession which they had assailed. He refused his support to an amendment which divided the officers into two classes. He had faith in the honour and integrity of the officers, but if he were deceived he should treat them as severely as he was now disposed to be generous.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, defended Mr. Goschen and Mr. Lowe, and described the Royal Commission as a "couple of lawyers and a country gentleman." On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 91—259 to 168.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Hayter, providing for the registration and report to Parliament of every Exchange, was opposed by Mr. Hardy, and negatived by a majority of 96—254 to 158.

The Bill was then passed through Committee without amendment, amid much cheering.

The Bill passed through the House of Lords in the middle of May, the Second Reading being accepted by 137 votes against 60. The most noticeable speeches on the occasion were those of Lord Cardwell and Lord Sandhurst in opposition to the measure, and of Lord Derby and the Duke of Cambridge in its defence.

Lord Cardwell moved the rejection of the Bill, not because he objected simply to Exchanges, but because he believed that by means of the present Bill private pecuniary arrangements would not be got rid of, and officers would be enabled to exchange without proof of the necessity in any case for so doing. A great objection to the present proposal was that it would tend to divide the officers of the Army into two classes—one serving at home and another abroad—so that those with the longest purse would escape foreign service; and he argued that the system to be

established under the Bill would ultimately lead to another public compensation. He feared the dangers which would arise if the steps recently taken in reference to Purchase were in any way reversed, and the agency of money was permitted to interfere with Army arrangements.

Lord Derby observed that the course now proposed by the Government was founded on the recommendation of three Royal Commissioners, and he denied that the Government had any intention to restore by a side wind the system of Purchase. He pointed out that the officer exchanging would gain no higher rank by the transaction; and after replying to Lord Cardwell's arguments, he warned the House that if it made the military service distasteful, the same excellent class of officers as were at present to be found in the Army would no longer be attracted to the Service.

The Duke of Cambridge did not regard the present subject as involving any party considerations, and he spoke simply as an exponent of what he believed to be the sentiments of the Army. The system of Exchanges was not acceptable to anyone, but it was impossible to carry on the duties of the English Army unless Exchanges were permitted. Nevertheless, when a request to exchange was made, the military authorities carefully considered the matter, and if it appeared that the interests of the public service did not justify the desired exchange then the application was at once refused. He maintained that no officer would obtain a pecuniary claim on the public by means of the present Bill, which he looked upon as being absolutely necessary.

Lord Sandhurst declared that the question would not be settled by the passing of the measure, for in the event of a change of Government the question would be reopened. After adverting to the evil consequences which he feared would result from it, he declared that it was his firm conviction the proposal now made was fraught with the greatest possible danger.

The Army and Navy Estimates this year occasioned very little discussion, and were chiefly interesting as being the first framed by the Conservative Government, those of the previous year having been furnished to their hand by their predecessors. The Army Estimates, moved by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, showed no material deviation from the lines already marked out by Lord Cardwell. Mr. Hardy showed that the Estimates for 1873-4, independently of the Vote of 300,000*l.* for the Ashantee Expedition, had amounted to 14,416,000*l.* Those for the current year were 14,485,000*l.*; and those for 1875-76 exactly 14,677,700*l.* The net expenditure for the three years had, indeed, advanced in far larger proportions, having risen from 13,000,000*l.* in 1873-74 to 13,300,000*l.* in the current year, and to nearly 13,500,000*l.* in the coming year. But this was due to the fact that in the first of the three years nearly half a million more than in either of the two

subsequent years was furnished by Exchequer extra receipts. In respect to the numbers of the Army, the only material alteration was that the Artillery had been re-arranged in brigades, with a view to facilitate relief by brigades of the force in India; but this change had involved nothing more than an addition of 131 officers and men to the establishment of the Corps. The increased charge of about a hundred thousand pounds for General Staff and Regimental charges is due to a variety of slight changes, some of them, however, of a satisfactory significance. An increased sum, for instance, is provided for the pay of Temporary Staff for manœuvres, and also for the officers employed from time to time in connexion with the Intelligence Department. A large increase of expenditure for good conduct pay, which has followed the improved conditions of the recent Warrants, is an encouraging symptom. The expense occasioned by the withdrawal of supernumerary officers on the Staff and of supernumerary colonels and lieutenant-colonels of Artillery will be well repaid in increased efficiency. But for an accidental falling-off in the uncertain receipts for repayments from other Departments, there would have been a decrease of nearly 50,000*l.* in the Vote for Warlike Stores, instead of, as now, an increase of 16,000*l.* But, besides the armament required for the Navy, this Vote will furnish a further supply of heavy guns for the defences, an addition to the reserves of field and siege guns, and additional Martini-Henry arms and reserves of small-arm ammunition. The increased Vote of 38,400*l.* for works is accounted for entirely by the great rise in prices. There is a considerable decrease in the amount of works provided for, and it appears that the improvement in married soldiers' quarters which Mr. Hardy said last year had been too long delayed must be again postponed. Last, but not least, among these minor matters, stands a Vote of 5,000*l.* for repairing the graveyards in the Crimea.

Mr. Ward Hunt in moving the Navy Estimates asked for a net total of ten millions and a half, being an increase of 430,000*l.* on those of the preceding year. He touched in detail on the principal items of increase—43,000*l.* being a payment of arrears to India, 25,000*l.* being caused by Leap-year, which not only brings an additional day, but a fifty-third weekly pay-day, within the year; 38,000*l.*, he stated, was due to an automatic increase in non-efficient services; 8,000*l.* to adjustments of repayments for the Indian troopships, 7,000*l.* to increased pay for artificers, 18,000*l.* of the victualling vote to the increase in the Naval Reserves, 28,000*l.* for clothing to the Marines, 25,000*l.* for the new Naval Reserve men, and 15,000*l.* for the free kits to the boys. There was also an increase of 160,000*l.* on Vote 10 for naval stores and building of ships by contract; and as to the increase in stores, Mr. Hunt said he thought a sufficient sum was not taken last year. On other items there were decreases, particularly

in the scientific Vote of 50,000*l.* Mr. Hunt next gave particulars of the considerable expansions of the original estimates for the great works at Chatham, Portsmouth, Haulbowline, &c. In the pay of dockyard men there was an increase of 86,000*l.*, due to the addition of 880 men to the strength of the dockyard, bringing it up to 16,000 men. Reverting to the controversies of last year, Mr. Hunt said he completely adhered to the statement he then made as to the condition of the Navy, and he was inclined now to think that he had taken too small a supplementary Estimate to bring it up to a state of efficiency. But, compared with 1872-3, there had been an increase of one million in the ship-building vote. The chief feature of the dockyard work for the year would be repair rather than building, though at the end of the financial year there would be four new ships, and at the end of the next year four more. Furthermore, two new ships would be laid down to which the men could be put when the other work was finished, but the type was not settled. Two new fast despatch ships of the "Arab" class were to be laid down. Mr. Hunt went into minute details as to the ships which are being built and the progress to be made on them in the year, amounting to 13,182 tons, employing 5,794 men in the dockyards, and 19,655 in private yards. There are forty-two ships building, including the ironclads "Thunderer," "Alexandra," "Téméraire," "Inflexible," and "Dreadnought," formerly the "Fury," and the "Shannon." He admitted that this was not all that was needed to put the Navy into a perfectly satisfactory condition; but he saw nothing in the aspect of foreign affairs nor in the condition of foreign navies to call for spasmodic efforts.

The Budget was an unexciting one. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had neither a deficiency to meet, nor a substantial surplus to dispose of, the expense of the current year being estimated at 75,268,000*l.*, and the revenue at 75,685,000*l.* Sir Stafford Northcote had to reckon among the disappointments in the last year's income the deficient returns of the Telegraph Service since it had been taken in hand by the late Government; also a falling off in the Excise and Stamps. The only alteration in taxation which he proposed was in the trifling matter of brewers' licenses. But the chief feature in his proposals related to the National Debt; for the gradual reduction of which he suggested a new sort of sinking fund, involving an annual charge in every Budget for 28 millions. This would only come into full operation the year after next, and Sir Stafford calculated that by 1885, 6,800,000*l.* of debt would be paid off, and in 30 years' time, 213,000,000*l.* He dwelt on the objections both to reductions by casual surpluses and by terminable annuities, and said that Parliament, though it had done much, had no reason to be proud of its efforts for the reduction of the National Debt. The estimated expenditure for the current year he stated as thus:—

	£
Interest on Debt - -	27,215,000
Consolidated Debt Charges -	1,590,000
Army - - -	14,678,000
Army Purchase - -	638,000
Navy - - -	10,785,000
Civil Service - -	12,656,000
Revenue Collection - -	2,694,000
Post Office - -	3,036,000
Telegraph - -	1,098,000
Packet Service - -	878,000
Total expenditure -	<u>75,268,000</u>

The subsequent discussion, which was delayed for three weeks on account of the Irish debates, turned chiefly upon the Sinking Fund proposition, which was in fact the only feature of novelty in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial programme. It called up a formidable antagonist. Mr. Gladstone burst upon it with a variety of criticisms. On the 7th of May he spoke at great length to a House that was at first thin in numbers and cold in feeling, but which grew more numerous and more interested as he proceeded, and when he sat down there was a feeling that he had arranged his criticisms as skilfully as the circumstances of the case allowed. His attack was divided into two parts. In the first he sought to prove, and, *primâ facie*, went a long way towards proving, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus was shadowy and untrustworthy, many items of charge being omitted from it that ought to have been included; in the second he attacked the particular form of dealing with the National Debt recommended by Sir Stafford Northcote. He claimed for himself an anxiety for the redemption of the debt not to be surpassed by that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There were several ways in which the desired purpose might be obtained, and he was not fastidious in his choice. But the scheme which Sir Stafford Northcote had sketched was "totally unreal." Disregarding the fact that for a period of the last thirty or forty years the aggregate excess of the expenditure had far outbalanced the surpluses, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated that for the next thirty years there would be an annual surplus of 500,000*l.* "Why," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, in the animated manner which had marked his delivery throughout, "if he had a surplus of 500,000*l.* himself to begin with, there would be some spark of comfort in viewing the scheme, but he has not a farthing of surplus."

His attack, however, failed to make an impression on the House. It was felt to be destitute of reality and force. There was nothing he urged which could not, by a mere alteration of terms, be advanced with equal cogency against his own scheme of reducing the National Debt by the conversion into Terminable

Annuities of the National Debt Commissioners. It followed that as he spoke the answer to each sentence was forthcoming, and while the ease and neatness of Sir Stafford Northcote's reply to this part of his adversary's criticism excited admiration, its substance was well known beforehand. Sir Stafford said he would leave over some of the earlier points raised by Mr. Gladstone, as they would come up again in the course of the Committee, when, he said, it would be more convenient to discuss them. He replied at length to the late Premier's arguments on the mode of handling the accounts, denying that there was anything new in it as compared with the practice of his predecessors. He did not strongly insist upon the real presence of what Mr. Gladstone had called "that most shadowy, ghost-like surplus;" but he devoted some time to the latter part of the indictment, which, he said, had, coming from such a speaker, "filled him with profound astonishment," and to which he replied, amid great cheering from the Conservatives, by citing Mr. Gladstone, the author of the scheme of Terminable Annuities, against Mr. Gladstone, the denouncer of the establishment of an artificial Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Debt.

Mr. Lowe, who rose next, was very outspoken in his remarks upon the financial policy of the Government, accusing the Chancellor of the Exchequer of indulging in "all sorts of mental reservations about his Budget," of "manipulating figures," and, in common with all previous Conservative Governments of modern date, of landing the country in debt, although only a year ago "we had left him six millions to play with, and he had since had a splendid harvest." Mr. Lowe censured the levity with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer—whom he defined as an animal for producing a surplus—spoke of a deficit. The credit of the country demanded that the finances of the country should be managed so as to show a surplus, but a deficit was always characteristic of a Conservative Government. As to the Sinking Fund, it always had failed, and always would, because it could be plundered whenever necessity arose. The superior advantage of Terminable Annuities lay in this, that the people would consent to pay them, but they would not pay a Sinking Fund.

The Sinking Fund proposition was embodied in a Bill which came on for discussion a month later. It encountered a sharp attack again from Mr. Gladstone and other objectors, but was carried by 189 votes against 122. Once more the late Prime Minister had an opportunity of finding fault with the Budget when, at a late period of the Session, Sir Stafford Northcote produced Supplementary Estimates to the amount of 400,000*l.*, including the cost of the Prince of Wales's projected visit to India. Sir Stafford was compelled to admit that the supplementary expenditure would exceed his estimated surplus in amount, but he defended himself on the ground that the money appropriated to the payment of Debt would be applicable to the service of the

year, and asserted that the excess of receipts over the estimated amount would still produce a surplus.

On another battle-field, for which it had been supposed that the ex-Premier was sharpening up his weapons, there was no array of conflicting hosts within the halls of Legislature. It had been anticipated, when Parliament separated last year, that this Session would have been taken up very much with Ecclesiastical controversy, as the last had been. There were exciting questions growing out of the Public Worship Act, as Rubrical revision, and others, which had then been started. But the winter recess had cooled men's tempers on these subjects; or the old habit of caution and letting things alone had supervened; and so the Session passed without any dangerous matter being mooted; the only Ecclesiastical debates being on the Bill for the division of the new see of St. Albans from the diocese of Rochester, which was carried by the Government without opposition, and on a Church Patronage Bill, and a Bill brought in by Lord Lyttelton for an Augmentation of the Episcopate, neither of which proceeded further than the House of Lords. Convocation met as usual, but did not venture on the dangerous task of Rubrical revision; and early in the Session Mr. Russell Gurney, in reply to a question from Sir Wilfred Lawson, as to whether he intended to introduce his Bill dealing with "all offences by Clerks in Holy Orders against the Law Ecclesiastical," said his hon. friend was probably not aware that at the time the intimation was given it was universally believed—and there was every reason to believe—that in the month of November last the judge who was appointed under the Public Worship Act would be also the Dean of Arches, and would, therefore, have to decide all matters of ecclesiastical offence. It was then thought desirable that, in all cases over which he had jurisdiction, the process should be the same. In consequence, however, of the postponement of the Judicature Bill, such was not the case, and at present the Judge appointed under the Public Worship Act had jurisdiction only over questions for which that Act provided. He had had, he might add, communication with the noble and learned Lord who filled that office, and that noble and learned Lord deemed it exceedingly desirable that there should be some experience of the working of the present system, before any change was made with a view to the extension of the Act. Under those circumstances, it was not his intention to propose during the present Session any such Bill as that referred to by his hon. friend; and in taking that course he would, he believed, be consulting the wishes, not only of the House generally, but also of those who, during the last Session, pressed upon him a contrary course.

Of the fate of the Judicature Act itself, and of those matters of domestic legislation which constituted the chief practical results of the Session, we reserve the account for our next chapter.

Cairns. It was carried through the Lords, not without opposition, but, on contested points, with large majorities; and it was sent down to the House of Commons, where there was every prospect of its being easily and speedily passed. Just then, however, the Public Worship Regulation Bill was before the House, and the right hon. Premier elected to give this a preference in point of time and opportunity over the legal measures of his own colleague. In the result, the Judicature Act Amendment Bill had to be dropped, and, to the great mortification of the Chancellor, it perished for the Session. This year, substantially, the same Bill was announced in the Royal Message, and was again introduced to the House of Lords by Lord Cairns at an early period. It was somewhat more stoutly contested by its opponents, but it got through Committee and stood for Report.

All at once, on the 8th of March, the Lord Chancellor announced the withdrawal of the Bill, on the ground that Government had found a vast amount of opposition in store for it, from both parties in the House, and that to carry it through would be impossible.

It seems that among the English Peers time and reflection had extended a feeling of regret that they had given up their legal privilege. A sort of committee, or *caucus*, as such councils are called in the United States, was formed outside the House for collecting and concentrating opinion upon the subject. Several leaders of the Bar also were strongly opposed to the change. Formidable amendments were announced by Lord Redesdale, Lord Penzance, and the Duke of Buccleuch. In short, the opponents of the Bill, who, acquiescing perhaps prematurely in defeat, had not ventured to contest the abolition of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Lords when Lord Selborne brought forward his scheme of judicial reconstruction, now became aggressive against the supplementary measure of Lord Cairns.

Lord Selborne expressed himself strongly on the method taken by the malcontents to defeat the measure. Speaking some weeks later, he asked:—What would their Lordships have thought if Members of this House, enjoying the consideration which was undoubtedly and justly enjoyed by some of those to whom he alluded, were to go out of doors and canvass for a show of professional or public opinion adverse to the retention by their Lordships of the Appellate Jurisdiction? Such, he thought, would have been the most improper course he could possibly himself have taken. So far from being willing to use such means, he had never sought to bring personal influence to bear even on his nearest and dearest friends in regard to their conduct on these questions. They all knew what could be done by means of associations, and how fictitious and valueless was much of the so-called opinion which in that manner was organised. He thought it far from improbable, that as many as 400 barristers, including not a few Queen's Counsel, could have been got to sign

a petition that the Judicature Act might be altogether repealed, if they had thought the change in the House of Commons afforded them an opportunity of carrying that point. He did not mean to say that an external organisation which endeavoured to enlighten the minds of the people at large on legal or other reforms was not perfectly legitimate ; but here, after two Sessions of legislation by their Lordships, this organisation was got up in the autumn and was suddenly brought to bear on this matter in an unusual and extraordinary manner, and in a manner which had the effect of removing from Parliament the voice and influence it ought to have in determining the course which Her Majesty's Government should pursue.

But the point gained, so far, by the malcontents, was only the non-extension of the new Appellate Tribunal to Scotland and Ireland. The substitution, as regarded England and Wales, would come into action in November, according to present law. Though considerably dissatisfied at the failure of his scheme, Lord Cairns saw that his best course was to fall in with the evident bent of opinion, and to make the new legal arrangements as consistent and homogeneous as he could. He therefore decided that in proceeding with the Judicature Amendment Act he would propose the repeal of the clauses providing for a Court of Final Appeal, and recommend a Court of Intermediate Appeal instead. These recommendations he explained in a speech on the 9th of April.

The Bill turned out to be, as it was on the whole probable that it would, a purely temporary and provisional measure. The sections of the Act of 1873 abolishing the jurisdiction of the House of Lords were to be suspended until the 1st day of November 1876, and it was provided that until that date "an appeal may be brought to the House of Lords from any judgment or order of the Court of Appeal" constituted by the present Bill, "in any case in which any appeal or error might now be brought to the House of Lords, or to Her Majesty in Council, from a similar judgment, decree, or order of any court or judge whose jurisdiction is by the principal Act transferred to the High Court of Justice or the Court of Appeal." The jurisdiction of the House of Lords as a Supreme Court of Appeal for the United Kingdom being thus retained for another year, the following was proposed as the constitution of the intermediate Court of Appeal constituted by the new Bill. It was to consist of five *ex-officio* judges, and also so many ordinary judges, not exceeding five at one time, as Her Majesty shall from time to time appoint. The *ex-officio* judges were to be the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The first ordinary judges of the Court were to be the present Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery, "such two of the salaried judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as Her Majesty may appoint under the Royal Sign Manual, and such one other person

as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint by letters patent." The Act of 1873 and the present Bill were, it was provided by Section 2 of the latter, to come into conjoint operation on the 1st of November 1875, but Lord Cairns was not without hope that, if Parliament should agree to the Bill he introduced, both it and the Act of 1873 might be in operation before that date, and it would, he considered, be a great advantage if they could be brought into operation before the summer assizes. That, however, he added, must depend partly on the other House of Parliament.

On April 29, Lord Selborne, on the Report of the Amendments to the Judicature Bill, reviewed the provisions with regard to Appeals, of the Act of 1873, which the present Bill suspended, and said that the more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that the Court of Appeal constituted by the Act of 1873 would have been a strong Court, and was preferable to the one proposed to be formed by the present Bill. It was a point of great importance, he observed, to give strength to the Court which dealt with the first Appeals, which formed the great mass of Appeals, and it was by the Courts below that the law was built up. At the same time, the Act of 1873 provided for the rehearing of causes with the leave of the Court; and there could be no doubt that in all proper cases such leave would have been granted. The Act of 1873 would have tended to discourage frivolous Appeals; but he had great misgivings as to the sufficient power of the Court of Appeal proposed to be established by the present Bill to do the work which it would have to perform. He would not say much as to what was eventually to be the Final Court of Appeal, as the Lord Chancellor had described the proposal made on that point as only provisional, but he saw no reason why the Act of 1873 should not have had a fair trial. Whatever the future Final Court of Appeal might be, it certainly would not be the House of Lords, but a Court constituted by Act of Parliament. He had thought it best to refer to this subject because he considered it one of great importance, and because he thought that the attention of the country should be directed to it.

Lord Penzance contended that the machinery of the Act of 1873 did not establish an efficient second Appeal; but Lord Hatherley remarked that that Act had proposed that there should be a rehearing in the event of the Court being of opinion that there ought to be a rehearing; while Lord Redesdale protested against the assumption that an improvement could not be made in the House of Lords for the purpose of hearing Appeals.

The Lord Chancellor said that as the Government desired to reserve till next Session the question what should be the Final Court of Appeal, he would not enter on that point upon the present occasion. With regard to the Court proposed to be constituted by the present Bill, he considered that it would be sufficiently strong for the important duties it would have to perform.

The measure after passing the House of Lords came before the Commons early in June, where, after encountering some

vigorous criticism from Mr. Watkin Williams and Sir William Harcourt in particular, it passed, and with little substantial change became law before the Session closed. The reduction of the number of Judges of First Instance under the provisions of the Act of 1873 had always been disapproved by the Bench and the Bar, and it was now repealed in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Henry James. The reduction provoked a characteristic and almost pathetic protest from Mr. Gladstone. It was not, he declared, his business to inquire into the details of circuits or of Guildhall Sittings, or to ascertain whether the Judges were too many or too few. It was enough for him that a saving once approved by Parliament was to be abandoned in deference to professional opposition.

Under the new Act, the "High Court of Judicature" held its first sitting on the 1st of November; the Supreme Court consisting of two main "permanent Divisions," called respectively the "High Court of Justice" and the "Court of Appeal." For the more convenient despatch of business, the High Court of Justice is itself separated into five Divisions, distinguished for the present by names corresponding with the names heretofore distinguishing the several Courts now "united and consolidated together," Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty being combined and forming one Division.

The division of the legal year into Terms is abolished, "so far as relates to the administration of justice," and "Sittings" are substituted. The Judges of the High Court of Justice are "the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the several Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery, the Judge of the Court of Probate and of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the several puisne Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the several junior Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, 'except such, if any, as shall be appointed ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal.'"

The Court of Appeal consists of five *ex-officio* Judges and not more (at any time) than three ordinary Judges. The *ex-officio* Judges of this Court are the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the three Chiefs of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; and the ordinary Judges are the two Lords Justices of Appeal and one to be appointed. Such ordinary Judges are styled "Justices of Appeal."

The jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice embraces the jurisdiction heretofore vested in or exercised by the several Courts "united and consolidated together" as above shown, together with that of some two or three Provincial Courts—such as the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, &c. The business assigned to the five several Divisions of the High Court is particularly specified in the Act (1873), and is to be of a nature corresponding with that which would have been within the "ex-

clusive cognizance" of the respective Courts now consolidated, if the Act had not passed.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal embraces, generally, the several jurisdictions heretofore vested in the Lord Chancellor and Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of Appeal in Chancery in Lancaster, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Court of the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and (in Admiralty and Lunacy cases) in Her Majesty and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

With reference to this important change in the legal forms and procedure of the kingdom, not only important in itself but interesting from an historical point of view, we extract some remarks from a contemporary journal:—

"Under the Judicature Act the several Courts which since the time of Henry III. have divided the functions of the ancient King's Court will cease to have a separate existence, and are resolved, after the lapse of six centuries, into their original elements. But, perhaps, when we look a little closer, it is more correct to say that the unity of the ancient King's Court, dissolved during six centuries, and now well-nigh forgotten, has at length been restored. From the depths of the Middle Ages we have held tenaciously to one judiciary system. Yet the whole face of business, public as well as private, has changed since an independent scope and authority was first conferred upon the several branches of the King's Court. The Monarch once administered justice, even as he administered the other internal and external affairs of his people, in his own person. Down to the days of King John this was not infrequent, and Henry II. stands recorded as one who paid a high degree of attention to the discharge of his judiciary duties. This personal jurisdiction had grown up with that growth of reasonable custom, advanced and regulated by a habit of sound analogy, which placed English Common Law at an early period on a sound and intelligible basis. As law became a science, and the cares of empire were multiplied, the same custom and the same analogy fixed the duty of administering justice in its several forms upon a certain number of men who were qualified for its exercise by a certain special training. The transition from a magistracy which is a personal appendage to one which is exercised as a separate and responsible function was the transition from barbarism to science. The transition from the confusion and barbarism which still beset a system which has so long remained unadapted to new wants, to a state of order and consolidation, has something of the same character. We lose something of historical and sentimental interest, but our loss is compensated by a substantial gain.

"The special traditions of the Queen's Bench and of other Courts of Justice will in a few years be at an end, and all matters of fresh historical interest connected with one of them more than with another may be expected in time to cease entirely.

“The name of the Queen’s ‘Bench’ will, nevertheless, not pass utterly away. There will be a ‘Queen’s Bench Division’ of the Supreme Court, headed, as heretofore, by a ‘Lord Chief Justice of England.’ The office of Lord Chief Justice, indeed, would not necessarily be abolished though Parliament should vote away all its rights, emoluments, and duties. It is not, however, a mere titular or heraldic dignity which will be still retained by Sir Alexander Cockburn. The functions of the old Court will be continued for some time, practically subject to but little encroachment, and it is not probable that any material change will be made in the methods or objects of its jurisdiction. Neither the present Lord Chief Justice, we are sure, nor his immediate successors, need anticipate any abatement of the respect in which those who occupy this venerable office are held by the people of England. The office of the Chancellor tends more and more to stand connected with duties of a political rather than a judicial nature; and, whatever may be the changes involved in slipping off the fragments of an ancient feudal disguise, the Lord Chief Justice of England will not cease to stand forth in the eye of the nation as the chief visible embodiment of the majesty of the law. The time is far distant when our judges will come to be regarded as merely the heads of a sort of legal department. The Judicature Act, in respect of the changes it involves, is by no means, as some would have us believe, a mere scheme upon paper. Neither, on the other hand, are these changes such as to take the life and the spirit out of one of the most valuable, popular, and characteristic of our national institutions.”

The Land Transfer Bill, brought in by the Lord Chancellor, and passed during the Session, was framed as an improvement on Lord Westbury’s Registration Act, and on the subsequent Bills advocated by Lord Selborne in 1873 and by Lord Cairns in 1874, but it disappointed many competent judges by the insufficiency of its enactments. The Bills of 1873 and 1874, profiting by the information and experience accumulated by the Royal Commission of 1869, had determined to avoid the error which defeated the working of Lord Westbury’s Act. They established the principle that not only absolute titles, but others technically less perfect, could be placed on the register. The Lord Chancellor’s present Bill maintains this improvement, and permits the registration of “qualified” and “possessory” as well as of “absolute” titles. No man can legally hold land at all upon less than a possessory title, and this being recognised as sufficient for registration, there is no difficulty in insisting that every owner should make a public record of his ownership. Lord Selborne’s Bill of 1873 did not, however, go so far as to insist on this; he merely proposed that every transfer of land, after a fixed period of limitation, should entail the registration of the property dealt with. This method of indirect and gradual compulsion was adopted by Lord Cairns in his Bill of 1874. It was omitted, to

the surprise of most observers, from the measure which passed through the House of Lords in March 1875.

We have next to mention the Agricultural Holdings Act, which was introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond on March 12, and carried there without a division. The Duke said that, in calling attention to the law relating to Agricultural Holdings in England, the law and practice on the same subject in Scotland were so different that he found it impossible to deal with both countries in one Bill. It would therefore be necessary to have a separate measure for Scotland, but both Bills would proceed on the same principles. The Bill he now proposed to lay on the table would be confined in its operations to England, and the subject to which it referred had long occupied public attention, for in 1848 it was distinctly brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Mr. Pusey, whose measure was referred to the consideration of a Select Committee. The evidence taken before that Committee went to show that the grievance complained of was the want of security on the part of the tenant for the capital he had invested in the soil. He hoped that the Bill he should now introduce, dealing with yearly tenancies and leases, of the latter of which he was himself an advocate, would provide a remedy for that state of things. He proposed that improvements should be divided into three classes; and he would attach different conditions for compensation to the three different classes, allowing the landlord to claim a set-off on account of rent due, and for various acts of waste. In the event of the tenant and landlord failing to agree as to the amount to be paid for compensation, each party might appoint a referee, and in case the referees disagreed he proposed that the County Court Judge should appoint an umpire; but no appeal would be allowed for any sum less than 100*l*. The tenant's security would be that the amount of compensation granted him might be made a charge on the holding. The limited owner would also have a right to make a charge on the estate for money well and properly laid out in improvements. In yearly tenancies the usual term for a notice to quit was half a year; he proposed that it should be increased to a year, but he would exclude all existing leases from the operation of the Bill. He would make it applicable to all other cases unless the landlord or tenant expressed a desire within a certain limit of time to be exempt from its operation, for he did not desire to interfere with the freedom of contract.

In the House of Commons, where the Second Reading of the Bill was introduced in a speech by Mr. Disraeli on June 24, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Fawcett, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Barclay, and other Members repeatedly attempted in vain to make the provisions of the Bill directly or indirectly compulsory. The inherent difficulties of legislation on the subject became more and more visible as the discussion proceeded. The zealous supporters of the Bill were few, and their arguments were met by the obvious

remark that liberty of contract needed no new legal sanction. On the other side, it was clearly shown that compulsion, in addition to the violation of the rights of the owner, would also injure the incoming tenant, and probably cause an increase of rent. The present Act, if not interfered with, applies of itself to all agricultural holdings where the contract is made after the Act has come into operation; but either party to the contract may agree in writing to exclude the provisions of the Act altogether, or to admit only a portion of them. As regards tenancies existing at the commencement of the Act on the 14th of February 1876, it is only tenancies from year to year or at will to which the Act applies, and any of these may be excepted if either party, within two months after the above-mentioned date, serves a written notice on the other that he objects to the Act applying to the particular holding. This avoidance of the operation of the Act at any time before the 14th of April may again be cancelled by a notice at any time subsequently, and the Act will then affect the holding without further hindrance. Thus ample dispensing powers are provided for those who may dislike or suspect the provisions of the new Act, while, on the other hand, by the 47th Section, the parties are invited to select such portions of it as they approve and give them at least a trial apart from the other clauses. To make it clear beyond question that the principle of freedom of contract is respected, the 46th Section declares that nothing in the Act shall prevent landlords and tenants making such agreements as they think fit, or shall interfere with such agreements. Thus every provision is made for maintaining the freedom of all parties to contracts concerning land, whether in the past or the future. All that is required is that as regards existing tenancies the parties to them shall make up their minds between this time and the middle of April next whether they will have the Act or not, and as regards all future tenancies, that this question shall be considered and decided by both parties before the contract is completed.

The first Bill of the Session, in point of time, was that introduced by Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, on February the 8th, to facilitate the Improvement of Dwellings for the Working Classes in towns. He started from the position that the consideration of the public health should form the exclusive object to be kept in view in any legislation dealing with this question. It was not, he said at the outset of his speech, the business of a Government to provide any class of citizens with any of the necessities of life, and good and habitable dwellings are one of the chief necessities of life. Nor was it expedient for a Government to encourage large bodies of persons to provide the working classes with habitations at greatly lower rents than the market value paid elsewhere. But, on the other hand, it is not only wise and expedient, but the imperative duty of a Government, to take care that the houses which this or any class do in fact occupy should not become centres of disease and of the conditions which propagate

disease. He brought forward many facts to prove the urgency of the case. In Liverpool there are courts, containing more than 2,000 people, in which there have been more people sick in five years than the whole population; and there is not one house in which there has not been a death annually. The average death-rate of the whole country is a little over 22 per 1,000; but in Manchester there is a district in which the rate is now 67 per 1,000. The Medical Officer of Health for Paddington has prepared tables in which a comparison is instituted between such districts as Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, and Westbourne Terrace on the one hand, and equal areas occupied by the working classes on the other; and the result is, that the less crowded district, though containing only one-sixth of the population of the poorer, produces twice the number of children who grow up to be healthy adults. In other words, for every 12 children who grow up healthy in the rich district only one child grows up among the poor. Making every allowance for other causes, there can be no doubt the main cause of this frightful waste of life is the close and poisoned air which the children breathe. Experience shows, moreover, that it is not the mere density of the population which causes the evil. In the worst districts in London the density of the population is about 300 per acre; but Sir Sydney Waterlow's Society has built houses providing for no fewer than 1,600 persons on an acre, and yet the death-rate in them is as low as 15 per 1,000. The mischief lies in the vicious construction of dwellings.

Mr. Fawcett opposed the Bill when the House went into Committee, on the ground that it was "class legislation," and that, as we do not frame Acts of Parliament to enable noblemen to obtain suitable dwellings, so we ought not to frame Acts to meet the special case of working men, who are able, or ought to be able, to supply their own wants in this respect, as in all others. The measure, however, passed with little alteration, though some critics objected to the limitation of its provisions to towns of 25,000 inhabitants. Under its provisions corporations may, on the report of their medical officers, acquire buildings by compulsory purchase for the purpose of improvement. They may either build or let the land for building in accordance with schemes which they are to prepare with special regard to the accommodation of the working classes. If the measure is found to be operative and beneficial, its provisions may be easily extended to smaller towns. Mr. Cross was well advised in trying the experiment among large populations, which are most liable to the evils of crowding. If the corporations of great towns prove to be indifferent to the facilities afforded by the Act, it will be useless to appeal to smaller bodies.

On the 10th of June the Home Secretary, brought in two Bills for amending the Labour Laws. Dealing first with the Master and Servant Act, he dwelt on the points in them to which

the workmen had taken most objection, and stated his intention to deal with the offences under this Act by two measures—one referring to criminal and the other to civil offences. The Royal Commission appointed last year had recommended that all mere breaches of contract should be divested of all element of criminality, but on Section 14 of that Act there was considerable difference of opinion in the Commission. The Bill had proposed that where any person employed by any municipal authority, or any public company, engaged under an Act of Parliament in supplying a town with gas or water, should break his contract of employment with the knowledge of the public danger or injury likely to result from his act, such person should be deemed guilty of an offence. Malicious injury to property done either by the hand or by walking away from his work, in breach of his contract, would also be a criminal offence. All the rest of the acts done by servants against masters would be dealt with civilly. Power would be given to the county courts to deal with these civil breaches of contracts, and in certain cases under 10*l.* stipendiary magistrates would deal with them, with power of rescinding contracts, &c. Where damages were assessed, they would be recovered like another debt. The object was to give the greatest freedom between workmen and masters, and also between workmen and their fellows. Mr. Cross examined at length the chief provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the judges' rulings on it, concluding that the Act only required amendment in one particular,—that the defendant should have the option of having his case tried before a jury. Next he touched on the Law of Conspiracy, stating that the Government did not intend to deal with it as a general subject, but only with the peculiar grievance which is alleged to exist between masters and workmen. Accordingly a clause would be inserted in the Criminal Bill, providing that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do any act in contemplation of or in furtherance of trade disputes shall not be punishable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person be not punishable as a crime.

His proposals met with general approval, in spite of some opposition from Lord Robert Montagu, who was bold enough to enter upon a defence of “rattening” and of picketing in their most odious forms, comparing them to practices familiar to the experience of every Member passing through the lobby of the House. Lord Robert's views were vigorously contested by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt, who, as accredited representatives of the artisans, expressed gratitude to the Home Secretary for his measure. Mr. Lowe also defended it in principle, though offering some valuable criticism in detail.

To quote the summary in the *Times*:—

“Under the provisions of the Bill, as it was ultimately passed, damages may be recovered from a workman for breach of contract of service; but he will not be liable to criminal or penal

proceedings, except in certain specified cases. The justices, the stipendiary magistrate, or the county court may, at the request of a defendant, order specific performance of his contract in place of damages, with the alternative of a short term of imprisonment in default of his new undertaking. It was held, notwithstanding numerous objections which were raised, that a provision for the benefit of the defaulting workman might be not improperly connected with contingent liability to punishment. Another exception was made in the case of servants of companies or corporations supplying gas or water who, by breach of contract, should expose the consumers to grave inconvenience or danger. Breach of contract of service involving damage to person or to valuable property may also be punished with imprisonment. A few sticklers for absolute uniformity of legislation insisted that the penal clauses should extend to contractors as well as to workmen; and a still more far-fetched suggestion would have included coal-owners failing to supply coal which might be necessary for the manufacture of gas. Parliament wisely determined that offences which are only committed by a single class should be dealt with by special legislation. By the accompanying Bill for the amendment of the criminal law artisans acquire an exceptional immunity. The general law of conspiracy has not been altered, but trade combinations are not hereafter to be the subject of indictment for conspiracy, except in cases where the objects of the compact are in themselves legally punishable. The clause which provided for the practices of rattening and picketing caused greater difficulty. Mr. Lowe exerted himself to aid Mr. Cross in the composition of an enactment which might at the same time prevent the worst forms of persecution, and enable workmen on "strike" to exercise a supervision over substitutes, whom they naturally dislike as intruding competitors. Their joint efforts were regarded as abortive by the Lord Chancellor, who eventually remoulded the clause as it stands. It is unlawful to use threats or to follow a workman persistently from place to place, or to watch or beset the place where he works; but there is a proviso that to watch or beset for the sole purpose of giving or receiving information shall not be considered as watching or besetting. Parliament, at the instance of the Home Secretary, has, even to the satisfaction of the workmen themselves, demonstrated its anxiety to redress the grievances of which they have complained. Members of trades' unions have reason to regard themselves as a favoured class. The employers, as a body, took little part in the debates, having probably satisfied themselves that they must for the future dispense with legal security against the breaches of contract by which they are so often harassed and injured."

With regard to two Bills introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote, one successful, the other unsuccessful, we shall content ourselves with again quoting the summary in the *Times*. The unsuccessful Bill was on the question of Savings Banks. "The Govern-

ment pays a higher interest to the trustees of private savings banks than to Post Office depositors. By a natural consequence, there had been a considerable loss on one account, and a small gain on the other, and the surplus has been applied, as far as it would go, to cover the deficiency. Sir S. Northcote's Bill sanctioned the continuance of a joint account, and provided against future loss by authorising the Government to adopt more profitable investments. Mr. Gladstone's wrath was excited by the proposed irregularity in book-keeping ; and Sir S. Northcote was unable to defend it. The clauses relative to investments were abandoned at an early stage, and the Bill itself was eventually withdrawn."

" Sir Stafford Northcote's Friendly Societies Bill was modest, if not timid, in its provisions. In common with much recent legislation, the measure was a compromise, and its provisions were mainly permissive. The societies were offered facilities for testing the soundness of their calculations and arrangements, but they were not subjected to compulsory supervision. On the Second Reading the majority of speakers on both sides of the House, probably in conformity with representations from their constituents, approved the Government proposal. As adverse commentators remarked, the Bill was acceptable to managers and officers, who enjoyed the opportunity of acting on behalf of the societies. Experience shows that it is difficult, and generally impossible, to defend an inert multitude against its own immediate rulers. Lord Canning found that the peasantry of Oude resented the proposed transfer to themselves of the privileges of the local and official aristocracy. Sir Stafford Northcote would have encountered a storm of unpopularity among members of Friendly Societies if he had secured them too effectually against the possible malfeasance of their managers. Whether the necessity of consulting fallible opinion is an inherent defect in parliamentary government is a disputed and difficult question. That the necessary condition of popular support is an impediment to heroic legislation is undoubtedly true."

A Public Health Act of somewhat complicated nature was one of the various achievements of the Session in domestic legislation. Another was an Act on the Adulteration of Food ; another, and one which attained more notoriety from the circumstances attending it, was the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill. Of this we must give some account.

For several years Mr. Plimsoll, the Member for Derby, had devoted his energies to bringing under preventive legislation the danger and disasters attending the merchant shipping of the country. His persistency and courage at last forced the subject on the consideration of Government, and at the beginning of the present Session the necessity of parliamentary intervention for giving increased protection to our merchant seamen was indirectly acknowledged in the Speech from the Throne, and was further and

more fully recognised by the Bill introduced by the President of the Board of Trade, under the title of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Plimsoll obtained leave to introduce a more specific, and therefore less comprehensive, measure of his own; but he had also the parliamentary prudence to keep his own Bill in the shade until he had ascertained by trial how far he could make the Government measure subserve the purpose which he had in view. Some progress was made in Committee with Sir Charles Adderley's legislative project. But on July 22nd Mr. Disraeli, in a statement on the progress of public business, announced that in order to secure time for passing the Agricultural Holdings Bill, Government had decided not to push their Merchant Shipping Bill any further this Session. Thereupon a curious scene ensued. Mr. Plimsoll's excited feelings threw him altogether off his balance. The strain of overwork to which his benevolence and enthusiasm had impelled him, rendered him quite unable to meet the present disappointment calmly. He rose and moved the adjournment of the House. Addressing the Prime Minister, he urged him, with much vehemence of tone and gesture, not to send some thousands of men to a certain death by withdrawing the Merchant Shipping Bill. The failure of the measure had, he asserted, been caused by the death-dealing amendments of the shipowning interest. Mr. Plimsoll went on to denounce the proceedings of a murdering class of shipowners out of the House, but amply represented in it—"shipknackers," as he called them—when he was interrupted by the Speaker, who pointed out to him that his observations would be more in order when the Bill itself was being withdrawn. Mr. Plimsoll then walked up the floor to the table, and gave notice that he would on Tuesday next put the questions to the President of the Board of Trade with reference to certain ships which had been lost last year, with a sacrifice of many lives, and whether the owner was not Mr. Edward Bates, M.P. for Plymouth, or some other person of the same name. Loud cries of "Order" followed, and Mr. Plimsoll, raising his hand and pointing to the benches on the Opposition side of the House, exclaimed, "Yes, I will name some on this side of the House. I will unmask the villains who have sent brave men to death." The Speaker here interposed again, and asked whether the word "villains" was intended to be applied to members of the House. Mr. Plimsoll said, "Yes, I do mean so to apply it, and I don't mean to withdraw it," and walking up the floor of the House, he threw a paper on the table, remarking, "That is my protest against the withdrawal of the Bill." The member for Derby then remained standing in the middle of the Chamber, waving his arms and pushing aside the friends who crowded round him and pressed him to withdraw his language. The Speaker more than once asked whether he still persisted in applying the term "villains" to any members of the House, and Mr. Plimsoll as often repeated his determination to abide by his

words. Ultimately the Speaker said he must leave the hon. member's conduct to the judgment of the House, and Mr. Disraeli declared that, painful as it was, he had no option after the unparalleled violence and offensiveness of Mr. Plimsoll's conduct. He must do his duty in upholding the dignity of the Chair and the House. He therefore moved that the Speaker do reprimand Mr. Plimsoll for his disorderly behaviour. The Speaker said the regular course to pursue was that Mr. Plimsoll be heard in his place and then be directed to withdraw; and Mr. Plimsoll withdrew at once, crying out, "Never will I withdraw; I will expose them all." The Marquis of Hartington, in seconding the motion of Mr. Disraeli, suggested that as Mr. Plimsoll was evidently labouring under strong feelings of excitement, the better course might be to postpone action in the matter for a short period in order that time might be afforded him to consider the impropriety of his conduct. Mr. Sullivan said that Mr. Plimsoll was seriously ill from mental excitement acting upon an overworked system, and he asked on his behalf that the House would take the most generous view of his case. He had no doubt that if a week were given him his hon. friend would be in a position to express his regret for having transgressed the orders of the House. Mr. Fawcett having seconded the appeal (adding that he had advised Mr. Plimsoll to take a walk in the open air), Mr. Bass said a few words, after which Mr. Disraeli withdrew his motion, and substituted another directing that Mr. Plimsoll should attend in his place on that day week. This having been agreed to the subject dropped.

On the motion that the Merchant Shipping Bill be withdrawn, Mr. Bates took the opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges made against him by Mr. Plimsoll early in the evening. Mr. E. Smith and Mr. Rathbone expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which the Government had dealt with the question. Sir C. Adderley, while expressing his disappointment that he had not been able to pass the Bill, acknowledged the assistance he had received from those engaged in shipping, and did full justice to Mr. Plimsoll's labours in directing public attention to this subject. He promised to introduce the Bill at the beginning of the next Session. Mr. Goschen did justice to Sir C. Adderley's endeavours, but attributed the failure to the mismanagement of the Government.

A week later, Mr. Plimsoll appeared in the House and apologised in handsome terms to the Speaker and the House for the ebullition to which he had allowed himself to give way. He declared that he did so in no grudging spirit, but frankly and sincerely. At the same time he hoped that it would not be inconsistent with his apology if he declined to withdraw any statement as to fact which he had made. Mr. Disraeli stated that if he had been made acquainted with the circumstances which had since come to his knowledge, he should not have made the motion that the hon. member be reprimanded by the Speaker. He should

have looked at the matter as one of unrestrained sensibility, and believed that the hon. gentleman had allowed himself to become over excited by his devotion to a cause which all persons should acknowledge to be a great and a good one. He therefore moved that the order of the day be discharged. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Plimsoll's earnestness meanwhile had had its meed of success. Though it was impossible at this late period of the Session that either his Bill or that of Sir Charles Adderley should receive full consideration, it was agreed that some enactment should be made to militate against the danger to life and property which the present reckless proceedings of shipowners occasioned; and a temporary measure was passed, the contents of which, though formally taken from Sir C. Adderley's Bill, reflected far more the spirit of that of the Member for Derby. The Bill gave to the Board of Trade for a year extraordinary powers of detaining ships: the shipowners (not, however, the Government, as Mr. Plimsoll desired) taking the responsibility of fixing a load-line for each separate voyage. The Government again declined to prohibit deck loads; but it was enacted that grain should not be carried in bulk when it should form more than a third of the cargo.

Thus, from the beginning to the end of the Session, the attention of the Legislature was claimed by Government for measures professedly directed to the better management of social and sanitary affairs, particularly with reference to the well-being of the working classes of the community. But on all the measures proposed and carried out, outside criticism had the same remark to make: that they were tentative, permissive, not boldly decisive in prohibition or enactment, but admitting saving clauses and qualifying conditions, which ended in leaving things very much as they were as to all practical results. The champions of Government fell back on the plea of caution and regard for existing interests, as contrasted with the "heroic" or fussy legislation which they said had been the characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's administration.

It was, no doubt, wise to concentrate public attention as much as possible on domestic matters, and to prevent it from fastening with nervous excitability on the affairs of our transmarine neighbours. Nevertheless, the relations of continental politics as between Germany and Belgium, and, again, as between Germany and France, did cause serious uneasiness for a time during the height of the parliamentary season; and the apprehension that Europe might be drifting into a general war made itself heard within the walls of St. Stephen's. Armed to the teeth as all the great military powers were, jealous and suspicious of each other, the final collision might be almost a welcome result to their overburdened finances and hampered industry; but to the small powers who must inevitably be their victims, and to manufacturing commercial England, with her moderate army, and her navy

generally allowed not to be in the highest state of efficiency, the prospect must at all times be most unwelcome.

On the 19th of April Lord Russell moved two questions in the House of Lords, one to ask whether the Minister for Foreign Affairs considered the correspondence between Germany and Belgium entirely terminated; the other, whether that correspondence caused him any fears for the maintenance of the peace of Europe; and on the 3rd of May he again brought the relations of Germany and Belgium before the House of Lords, moving that an address should be presented to the Queen for copies of the recent correspondence between the Governments of the Emperor of Germany and the King of the Belgians, "with an account of the steps taken to ascertain the truth of the allegations referred to in the said correspondence." The Earl of Derby asked for delay, and the motion was postponed. On the 31st Lord Russell returned to the charge, asking this time for more general information as to the prospects of peace in Europe, the relations between France and Germany having assumed a threatening aspect. The contrast between the policy of this generation and that which prevailed 60 years since he declared filled him with concern. Referring to the Treaty of 1814, he said:—"I have been much struck with the great wisdom and circumspection and care shown, when that treaty was made, to preserve the position of Great Britain and place her in a situation of considerable power and influence." In the late war the Germans were successful, but had it been otherwise, "we should have been called upon to vindicate the faith of treaties, and uphold what we had taken a prominent part in establishing." The French Emperor had no scruple in declaring that he did not consider the Treaties of 1815 binding, and it would have been our duty to convince him that such a view was mistaken. The danger still remains. In 1870 war burst suddenly on the world at a time when the Foreign Office was congratulating itself that all the difficulties of Europe had been removed. Why may not a like catastrophe await us? This brought Lord Russell to a definite statement of his policy: "It appears to me, my Lords, that, with such a warning in remembrance, we ought at present to take means which would afford some security for the peace of Europe." In 1814 it was thought necessary to make a treaty, with Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia on the one side, and France on the other, in order to secure peace, "and I cannot think that this country is safe or the peace of Europe is secure unless we have treaties, and see that our power in respect of treaties is fully maintained." Lord Russell gave something like a direct challenge to Lord Derby to declare himself. "I hope," he said, "that we shall not only receive the same assurances of peace which we did in June 1870, but that the policy of Great Britain in 1815 will be revived; that we shall see something of the spirit which was then displayed, and that this country will combine with other nations for the maintenance of

the peace of Europe." "My object in asking for this correspondence . . . is to see whether the old spirit which used to prevail, and which did prevail in 1814, has been revived."

Lord Derby, as might be expected, said nothing which could countenance these speculations. He said that Her Majesty's Government did on the occasion of the late crisis interfere in the cause of peace, and do its best to calm the feelings of mutual suspicion and distrust entertained by Germany and France. But no such engagement as that suggested by Lord Russell had been taken, or even proposed. The results of the intervention of England, whatever they might be, have been secured without the sacrifice on our part of our freedom of action, present or prospective. The Government had used no language, entered into no engagement, given no pledges, by which their successors could be embarrassed or committed. Lord Derby did not conceal the threatening character of the relations between Germany and France a month before. His chief reason for declining to communicate the correspondence was that the points of difference were of such a nature that they were likely to recur, and that to give a wider publicity and a larger circulation to the details of the negotiations would be likely to revive and exasperate the irritation and uneasiness which are known to have existed. There could be no doubt, the Foreign Secretary remarked, that language had been held by persons of the highest authority and position, and statements had been made by the semi-official press of Germany, to the effect that the French Army had been increased to an amount dangerous to Germany. It was said that Germany did not desire war, but that if war was to be avoided, it seemed necessary that the French armaments should be discontinued. One of the greatest difficulties that we have had to encounter in the matter was that the French, on their side, seemed hardly able to understand or to conceive that these apprehensions which were felt on the part of the German Government were genuine or sincere, and that they—I will not say the French Government—but the French people, undoubtedly looked upon these apprehensions as being put forward by Germany as a mere pretext for a fresh attack. Now, that was the situation with which we had to deal, and it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that in such a state of things a mutual misunderstanding existed which might lead to the very gravest consequences. Under these circumstances, therefore, it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that much good might be done by endeavouring, quietly and unostentatiously, to calm down these feelings of mutual suspicion and distrust entertained by the two countries. It appeared to us that when two great nations are determined upon going to war with each other, it is of very little use for their neighbours to attempt to interpose in the cause of peace, but that when the feeling between them is not so much one of violent irritation as of extreme mutual suspicion and distrust, there is room for the friendly offices of a third party. We did not

think that France was contemplating a renewal of the war, neither did we believe that the German Government were contemplating an act so entirely repugnant to the moral sense of Europe as that of rushing into an unprovoked war with the intention of completing the destruction of her former opponent. We found that the Russian Government were determined to use their best efforts in the interests of peace, and the late visit of the Emperor of Russia to Berlin furnished us with a convenient opportunity of supporting—as far as support appeared to be necessary—the representations in favour of peace which we were led to believe the Emperor of Russia intended to make in the course of his visit to the German capital. That is substantially what has occurred in reference to this question as far as we are concerned.

Lord Granville thought it was for the Government to decide whether the papers moved for could with propriety be produced, though no doubt it was their duty to avoid committing the country to any line of policy until due information was afforded to Parliament. It appeared to him that the Government had acted in a wise and judicious manner. Lord Russell said he did not wish for the production of any confidential correspondence, but he thought the policy of the Government with regard to foreign affairs ought to be communicated to Parliament. The motion was then put and negatived.

Another Foreign Office debate, even more noticeable in respect of the events which took place on the Continent in the latter part of the year, was that on the condition of Turkey, brought on by a motion of Mr. R. Yorke's on the 18th of June. Mr. Yorke drew a very gloomy picture of the decaying condition of the Ottoman Empire, both as to her finances and administration. All the promises, he said, made at the time of the peace had been broken, and misgovernment and corruption were paramount throughout the country. He quoted an account of the Sultan's personal expenses given by Mr. T. Brassey, who had visited Constantinople the preceding year. Mr. Brassey had said:—"The authorised Civil List of the Sultan is about 1,200,000*l.*, and by means of various more or less arbitrary grants it is actually little short of 2,000,000*l.* a-year. All along the shores of the Bosphorus vast palaces and elaborate kiosks occur in succession at a distance of a little more than a mile apart. Some of these buildings are furnished in the most costly style. The daily dinner of the Sultan—he always dines alone—consists of 94 dishes, and 10 other meals are prepared in case it should be his fancy to partake of them. He has 800 horses, 700 wives, attended and guarded by 350 eunuchs. For this enormous household 40,000 oxen are yearly slaughtered, and the purveyors are required to furnish daily 200 sheep, 100 lambs or goats, 10 calves, 200 hens, 200 pairs of pullets, 100 pairs of pigeons, and 50 green geese."

Under the 9th clause of the Treaty of Paris, said Mr. Yorke, we had a right to interfere by friendly remonstrances with the

Turkish Government; and he now moved for papers, including a circular-memorandum from the former Turkish Minister, Fuad Pasha, who, when Lord Lyons in 1867 remonstrated on the non-fulfilment of the convention called the Khathy-Humaïoun, or Hatti-Humayoun, had given a reply, which was sent to all the Great Powers, describing the difficulties with which the Turkish Government had to contend, and asserting that she had done as much in the way of reform as could fairly have been expected from her in the time she had had for the purpose. Fuad Pasha died the next year, and incapacity and corruption again prevailed. The influence formerly exercised by Lord Stratford on the behalf of England had ceased to exist. The Russian Minister, General Ignatieff, was now supreme. His influence, founded on fear, was backed by Austria, and was exercised for evil. The Turks perfectly understood General Ignatieff's policy, which was to weaken them by every means in his power. He supported all the vassals against their Suzerain, picked quarrels through consuls with local governors, was intimate with the Sultan, whom he supported in his despotic acts, and might, indeed, be described as the Mephistophiles of Turkey. The German Ambassador, Baron Werther, was General Ignatieff's shadow, it being the policy of Germany to conciliate Russia in order to get her support in the West. Austria again had abandoned independent action, because her crippled condition prevented her from taking any unless she was supported by England. All she did now was to develop her commerce with the vassal states and Roumelia, for which she had to bargain with Russia, who, of course, demanded reciprocal advantages. Her commercial necessities had become Russia's political opportunities. The commercial treaties with Roumania and the diplomatic action of the three Powers in the matter of Baron Hirsch's railways resulted from this solidarity between the three Powers. The only country which counted for nothing at present was England. She certainly kept out of diplomatic intrigues and scandals, but she also had to forego the higher duty of remonstrance and advice on the general good and bad governments of the country which Lord Stratford discharged with such effect. England had abandoned her old programme, and the Turk looked in vain for his accustomed friend at Pera.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, in seconding Mr. Yorke's motion, mentioned various signs of the deterioration of Turkey. Her revenue, he said, was 18,000,000*l.* per annum, while the interest upon her debt amounted to 15,000,000*l.*, and the expenses of the Sultan's establishment were 2,000,000*l.*, which left only 1,000,000*l.* for the support of her Army, her Navy, and her Civil Service. The result was that loans were heaped upon loans, and the interest upon the old debt was paid out of fresh loans. That was certainly not a sound state of things. Contrasted with Turkey how did Egypt stand? Why, under two of the most enlightened men of the day, the present Viceroy and Nubar Pasha,

that country had within 10 years doubled her revenue, and, although 52,000,000*l.* had been raised by loans, every penny of the money had been expended on roads, railways, the Suez Canal, and other public improvements. The reason of the difference between the two countries was that Egypt was not governed as Turkey was, by foreign influence. The artichoke policy of Russia was to weaken Turkey bit by bit until nothing was left of her but the heart of the artichoke, which Russia could then readily swallow. With regard to the existing relations of Russia with Turkey, the policy of Russia was to establish ports for her own advantage, and which she could herself control. He did not advocate any undue interference in the matter; but, at any rate, the opinion of England ought to be expressed so that the whole world might know what was going on.

The disinclination of the Government to pledge itself to any course of conduct was indicated by the silence of Mr. Disraeli, while Mr. Bourke, making his reply as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declined to go into a minute discussion of the internal circumstances of Turkey, with which, he said, we had no direct concern. But, beginning from the time of Redshid Pasha's reforms, he showed how much the condition of Turkey had improved. All her engagements for internal reform had not been fulfilled, but that was owing rather to the backwardness of distant subordinates than of Turkish statesmen. It was our wish that Turkey should be strong and powerful, but that result was not to be brought about by our Ambassador interfering in her internal affairs, to which, indeed, the Treaty of Paris gave us no right.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone, in an animated speech, asserted that the Government shrank from its duty in limiting itself to giving advice when asked for, and that we had a right to interfere in order to press forward the execution of the reforms in the Hatti-Humayoun.

Lord J. Manners explained that for all practical and useful purposes the influence of England was as much exercised as ever, but we did not think it our duty to interfere in internal and domestic affairs.

Finally Mr. Yorke's motion was negatived, and the affairs of Turkey were dismissed from official cognisance, till a few weeks after Parliament separated they forced themselves to the front again with an urgency and persistency which no temporary caution could allay.

Another important subject of Foreign affairs brought under the notice of the House of Commons was that of the progress of Russia in Central Asia. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, on the 6th of July, asked for copies of papers relating to the occupation of the Khanate of Khiva by the Russians. In the recent debate on Turkey, he observed, there was a general feeling of anxiety and uneasiness with respect to the influence exercised by Russia; and

not unnaturally, for no country, not even Germany, had made such extraordinary progress as Russia had within the last half century.

The debate which ensued was distinguished by two speeches of importance. Mr. Bourke defined the position taken up by the English Government in its recent negotiations with Russia, and Sir George Campbell lent the support of his Indian knowledge to the doctrine that we ought to take up no position at all. According to Mr. Bourke, it is the interest both of Russia and England that a certain distance should intervene between their respective frontiers, and the difficulty is to devise a mode of maintaining this distance. There was a time when the expedient of a neutral zone found favour with the English Government, but it proved impossible to come to any agreement as to what the boundaries of this neutral zone should be. The Russian Government wished that it should include Afghanistan, but as the Government of India declared this to be inadmissible, the whole negotiation fell through; and it is not the intention of the Queen's Government to reopen it, or to give any countenance to the policy of which the term "neutral zone" was the symbol. Mr. Bourke was necessarily more obscure when he came to touch upon alternative methods of preserving a reasonable distance between the British and Russian frontiers in Asia. We desire, he said, that the States which abut on our Indian Empire should be powerful, peaceable, and independent. We do not intend to enter into any engagement which might hamper our freedom of action with "regard to them, or prevent us from entering into further alliances with them according to those considerations, commercial, political, and strategical, which we may from time to time consider wise and prudent." The practical expression of this policy at present is the cultivation of friendly relations with Afghanistan. This has been the aim of the Indian Government ever since Lord Canning's time, and the effect of it is shown in the fact that Afghanistan is stronger now than it has been since the days of Dost Mahomed. In proportion as Afghanistan is strong the peace of Central Asia is secured. Lord Derby had already said that if there should be any interference with the integrity and territorial independence of Afghanistan, it was highly probable that this country would interfere, implying that if Russia showed any disposition to advance upon Herat the Afghan resistance would be supported by England. Mr. Bourke's speech seemed to go a step further, and to foreshadow the adoption of "strategical" arrangements by which a Russian advance upon Herat might be not resisted but prevented.

Sir George Campbell argued strongly against the possibility of any such arrangement. He said, quite truly, that to prevent the gradual absorption of Turkestan by Russia was beyond our power, and consequently the only thing that could be done—if anything was to be done—was for England to advance into Afghanistan. Sir George Campbell was decidedly opposed to this measure, but

his opposition seemed to rest on an identification of an advance into Afghanistan with the very much larger measure of taking possession of the country. The only advance into Afghanistan that would be of any use to England would be the military occupation of Herat, and under the only circumstances which could make this step necessary there would be nothing in it calculated to excite opposition on the part of the Afghans. Our communications with the Ameer would probably be cast in some such shape as this:—It is the interest of England that Afghanistan should retain her independence. That independence is now distinctly threatened on the side of Russia. You are not strong enough to fight Russia, and your weakness may tempt Russia to interfere with you. With our assistance you will be strong enough to fight Russia if need be, and, what is more to the purpose, the fact that we have assisted you will in all probability prevent the need from arising. This last move of Russia has exposed you to a sudden attack, and we must, for our own sakes, place a sufficient force in your dominion to ensure that no such attack will be made. If there be any politicians either in this country or in India, said Sir George, who wish to precipitate matters by an earlier movement on the side of England, they are undoubtedly in the wrong. There must be unmistakable evidence that the progress of Russia in Turkestan does threaten Afghanistan before it can be wise for England to depart from her present attitude. Opinions may conceivably differ about the precise acts which would amount to this unmistakable evidence. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that we are not bound to wait until Russia has seized Herat before recognising that she has designs upon the territory of which Herat is the strongest fortress. If ever she comes as far as that, her designs upon Afghanistan will not be entertained but accomplished. What the point is at which the object of the Russian advance would become unmistakable it is for experts to decide. All that need be said generally is that it should be the first point from which, in the event of the possession of Herat becoming an object of Russian ambition, it could be seized by a *coup de main*. If England takes no notice of the occupation by Russia of such a position as this, Herat will probably be lost to the Afghans just when Englishmen are awaking to the necessity of helping them to retain it. It is of great moment to remember in discussing the politics of Central Asia that the contingency we have to fear is not an invasion of India by Russia. Even her resolution would probably shrink from so tremendous an undertaking as this. But there are two other dangers, either of which is sufficiently alarming to make it the duty of an English Government to take all proper precautions against its approach. One is, that if Russia were allowed to push forward to a point from which she could threaten India—and in the opinion of most soldiers who have studied the ground Herat is such a point—England would be compelled, in the event of finding herself engaged in a war with

Russia in Europe, to keep a large part of her army locked up in India. The other is, that if Russia were allowed to take possession of any part of Afghanistan, the belief in her ultimate descent upon India itself would become universal in all the frontier States, and would give encouragement to all the elements of disaffection which lie smouldering beneath the seemingly calm surface of Indian life. The end which English statesmen ought to propose to themselves is not to defend India against a Russian attack, so much as to prevent the idea of a Russian attack from consciously presenting itself to the native mind. Our supremacy in India rests in part at least on the belief of those who submit to it that it can never be challenged with any hope of success. If this idea should be replaced by restless speculations whether in some not distant future the native dynasties may find in the conflict between two white races an opportunity of regaining their independence, or, at the worst, of making better terms with the conqueror, the difficulties of our position will be seriously increased.

Meanwhile, to consolidate our Oriental Empire, and to bring it more and more into sympathetic and confidential relations with the mother country, was felt by our leading statesmen to be an object of paramount importance, and of all the ministerial communications to Parliament this year, none excited so much interest in the mind of the general public as that which related to a proposed visit of the Heir Apparent of the British throne to his dominions in the far Indies. That the visit was in contemplation had been already known for some time, when, on the 8th of July, Mr. Disraeli brought the subject before the House of Commons. He observed that the House was well aware that His Royal Highness had for some time contemplated this visit; but that the circumstances attending it would differ much from those attending his former visits to our colonies. "In the colonies," said Mr. Disraeli, "His Royal Highness, generally speaking, met a population who were of his own race—I might say of his own religion, his own customs, his own manners. In India he will have to visit a variety of nations, of different races, of different religions, of different customs, and of different manners, and it will be obvious to the House that the simplicity of arrangement which might suit a visit to our own fellow-subjects in the colonies would not equally apply to the condition of India and its population. There is one remarkable characteristic of Oriental manners, well known to gentlemen in this House, which did not prevail in the previous travels of His Royal Highness to any great extent—that is, the exchange of presents between visitors and their hosts. This is a custom so deeply rooted in Oriental, and, I may say, particularly in Indian life, that although it was obvious to the old Government of India by the Company that it was one which might lead to great corruption, although the Government of the Queen which succeeded have been animated by the same conviction, and although they prevented those they employed from materially benefiting by this custom, because the latter relinquish

the presents and state gifts which they receive, still they found it impossible formally to terminate it, and it has attained an important development among the Indian population. Well, the Council of India upon this point received an intimation, or more than an intimation, from the Viceroy, that mere presents of ceremonial, which have of late years been discouraged, need not, in the opinion of his Excellency, be adopted in the present case. But I may remind the House that, although an arrangement of that kind might be effected, still His Royal Highness is about to visit immense populations—populations of upwards of 200,000,000. souls, and that he will be the guest, or make the acquaintance, of many chiefs and rulers; that there are among these great populations, I believe, at least 90 reigning sovereigns at this time, and no doubt His Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise those spontaneous feelings, characteristic of his nature, of generosity and splendour, which his own character and the character of the country likewise requires to be gratified. Mr. Disraeli divided the estimated expense of the Prince's visit into three portions: the first being that involved in the conveyance of the Prince and his suite to India, estimated by the Admiralty at 52,000*l.*, four-fifths of which would fall on the present financial year. Another portion, to be borne by the Indian Government, in discharge of the duty which the Viceroy would fulfil of entertaining the Prince, was estimated at 30,000*l.* A very natural feeling was expressed by Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Hankey against imposing any charge whatever in respect of this visit upon the Indian revenues. But so strict an economist as Sir George Campbell observed, with justice, that India, in mere self-respect, would appropriately contribute something in welcoming her future Sovereign. There remained the sum necessary for the Prince's personal expenses in India, including the presents which might be suitable to his position. For this purpose Mr. Disraeli proposed a vote of only 60,000*l.* In the discussion which ensued a few days later the Premier's proposals were accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

The subject of the Prince's visit, when from matter of anticipation it became matter of fact, belongs to a later chapter of our history.

CHAPTER III.

Honduras Loan Committee—Strike and Lock-out in South Wales Collieries—National Agricultural Labourers' Union—Trades Union Congress at Glasgow—Arctic Expedition—Death of Lady Franklin—Other deaths of note—Seyyed of Zanzibar.

THE financial susceptibilities of the British public were painfully excited by various occurrences and revelations connected with the Foreign money market. First, the appointment of a Select Committee by the House of Commons, on the application of Sir

Henry James, "to inquire into the circumstances attending the making of Contracts for Loans with Foreign States, and also into the causes which have led to the nonpayment of the principal money and interest due in respect of such Loans," was a step hitherto unknown in our Parliamentary history. It was not proposed to direct this inquiry to the old defaulting states of Greece and Spain and Turkey, but to four South American Republics whose proceedings in the money market of late had been peculiarly audacious and deceitful: Honduras, Costa Rica, San Domingo, and Paraguay. The Committee, which pursued its investigations with great diligence under the presidency of Mr. Lowe, published its Report just before the close of the Session. The tale told by the Report was to the following effect (see *Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 4):—In 1861 a clerk in a commercial firm in Liverpool, Don Carlos Gutierrez, as one of the witnesses phrased it, "turned" Honduras minister. He could not meet the small expenses of his embassy without assistance, and his Government was, if possible, more completely destitute of resources than himself. However, in 1867, he agreed with Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt for the issue of a loan to the nominal value of 1,000,000*l.* Though a quotation on the Stock Exchange was secured, only 48,340*l.*, owing to various circumstances, was held by the public six months after the date of issue, the remainder of the stock having remained in, or come back into, the possession of Messrs. Herran and Don Carlos Gutierrez, as representatives of the Honduras Government. There seemed, therefore, little prospect either of obtaining the funds to commence the railway, of which a great deal was said in the prospectus, or of realising those handsome commissions to the payment of which a great part of the loan was afterwards applied. Even an investment which promised 12½ per cent. on the price of issue had not so far tempted lenders either in London or Paris. But what Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt were unable or unwilling to do, a certain M. Charles Lefevre was willing, and, as it proved, able to do. He undertook, on exceedingly advantageous terms, to place the whole of the bonds to which the public had shown themselves so indifferent. By a series of judicious operations on the Stock Exchange the loan was forced up to 94, and then the very people who had declined to come in at 80 and at a much lower figure rushed in to buy. The popular enthusiasm was increased by the recommendation of brokers who had bought from M. Lefevre greatly below the market price, and who were naturally anxious to give their clients the benefit of so valuable an investment at the current quotation. M. Lefevre got rid of his whole purchase within 15 months at a heavy profit, and every one benefited except the genuine buyer. Nearly the same tactics were pursued with the loan for 2,500,000*l.* issued in 1870, only, as the amount was much larger, the profits were larger in proportion. The accounts showed that, apart from any gains by gambling in the stock, M. Lefevre pocketed nearly 1,000,000*l.* for himself or

his associates. The trustees for the bondholders were among the few reapers in this abundant harvest. Two of them "received 4,500*l.* each for 14 months' service." This generosity to the representatives of the bondholders was perhaps explained by the fact that they were usually clerks either of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt or of Mr. Sharp, Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt's solicitor, and that they "seem to have implicitly obeyed the directions of Don Carlos Gutierrez, and in pursuance of such directions to have dealt with the funds and bonds of the loan without regard to the terms of the trust deeds."

The San Domingo Loan was chiefly remarkable for the frankness with which the agent, Mr. Hartmont, admitted that he put the bulk of the proceeds into his own business. He had not, however, thought it necessary to assume with the principal the obligation of paying the interest. In the second Costa Rica Loan, for 2,400,000*l.*, the Committee of the Stock Exchange, owing to the influence of the Syndicate, absolutely granted Messrs. Knowles and Foster, Baron Erlanger's agents, a settlement and quotation, though they were notified by the contractors of the previous loan for 560,000*l.*, issued in 1871, that the Republic was already in default.

The Paraguay Loan ran much the same course as its allies, Mr. Samuel Laing and Mr. Albert Grant playing the part which in the Honduras Loan was assigned to M. Lefevre. Between the issue of the loan to the public on the 21st of November 1871, and the special settling day on the 8th of December, they, together with Messrs. Waring Brothers, bought on the Stock Exchange more than half the nominal amount of the loan. After the day of allotment they proceeded to sell their stock, and by April 1872 they had disposed of the whole amount. During these five months the stock was always at a premium, but as soon as the whole loan had passed out of the hands of Messrs. Waring Brothers, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Samuel Laing it began to fall. In October 1872 it was quoted at 20 discount; in July 1873 at 45 discount; and in July 1874 the 100*l.* bond could be bought for 12*l.*

The really important fact which the report of the Select Committee claimed to have brought to light was the association of persons holding a certain position in the City with loans that had the double vice of not telling the truth to the lenders and not paying over the proceeds to the borrowers. The prospectus of the first Honduras Loan made no mention of the intention of the Government to apply part of the proceeds to the payment of old debts. The second loan was partly floated by the help of consignments of mahogany on account of the Honduras Government which had really been bought by their agents to induce the public to believe that the hypothecated forests were providing means for paying the interest. The prospectus of the Paraguay Loan of 1871 was silent upon the indebtedness of the Govern-

ment in the matter of heavy war indemnities. The prospectus of the Paraguay Loan of 1872 described the public lands as worth, "at a low valuation," 35,000,000*l.*; whereas a year before "the General Under-Secretary, by order of his Excellency the President," had estimated them at 19,380,000*l.* Moreover, it was observed that the same names appeared in connection with successive loans contracted by the same State. When Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Messrs. Waring Brothers, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mr. Samuel Laing had proved by experiment that a first loan was less profitable to the public than to themselves, they were still ready to give the public a chance of doing better the next time. It was not to be expected that the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee should propose any single remedy of great efficacy for the cure of the disorders revealed in their report; but it was something to be informed on such an authority that the persons above named had introduced loans to the public "regardless of the financial resources of the borrowing State;" had violated undertakings "that the proceeds were to be spent on works calculated to develop the industrial resources of the different countries;" had, with a view of inducing the public to lend money upon a totally insufficient security, resorted to means "which in their nature and object were flagrantly deceptive;" and, by trading on the credulity of certain classes of the community, "had obtained their money, and then betrayed their interests."

The vicissitudes of the Turkish and Egyptian Loans, later in the year, were closely connected with political events of no ordinary magnitude, and will have to be considered in another place.

The hostile relations between labour and capital had their most signal illustration in the great strike and lock-out which occurred in the South Wales collieries from January to May, and which was marked by some novel circumstances. Until about six years ago combination was unknown among either masters or workmen in the coal and iron trades of South Wales. They had had their differences in previous years, and there had been one or two strikes, but these conflicts were entirely local, and the suspension of work being limited to a small area, sometimes to a single establishment, the event had but a trifling effect upon the general prosperity of the district. The custom prevailed, which came into existence with the foundation of the iron-works, of every employer or firm of employers dealing with his or their own workmen independently of any others. If any dispute arose between them, it was settled without the intervention of a third party. This system, which has been called by some patriarchal, governed the relations of master and men in South Wales for nearly a century down to 1870, and, on the whole, is said to have worked smoothly and satisfactorily. About six years ago, after considerable agitation in the Rhondda Valley

of the principles of the Union, Mr. Halliday succeeded in establishing the Union in that locality, from which it extended into the adjoining district of Aberdare, and was making slow progress when the improvements in the coal trade began in the fall of 1870. In the following spring, steam coal colliers of the Aberdare and Rhondda districts gave notice for an advance of wages. The custom had always been that the ironmasters should take precedence in the advancing or reducing, and, as they had not moved on that occasion, the steam coalowners resisted the notice. Mr. Halliday harangued the men at mass meetings. There had not been a strike in the district for many years. The men were now encouraged by promises of liberal support from their youthful Union, and the prospect of trying their strength with their employers was not altogether unattractive in itself. A strike ensued. The Union failed to fulfil its obligations, but it paid in part. Trade, however, was good, and was improving daily. At the end of 13 weeks the masters accepted the alternative of the workmen's arbitration, and the Union triumphed with the men. The victory was ascribed to the Union, and its progress from that date was proportionally great. In 1873 came the turn of the ironmasters; they had given notice of a temporary reduction of 10 per cent., which was resisted; they entered into an understanding among themselves to stand or fall together, and a determined struggle was the consequence, which lasted 12 weeks, and then resulted nominally in a victory for the masters. Practically it was a drawn battle, but the ironmasters, like the steam coal owners, had learnt that, powerful as they were, it was too mighty a task for them to fight a successful battle with the collier. While the hundreds of house and steam coal pits surrounding were open to receive them for any period, 10,000 men might with great exertion be distributed in collieries employing six times that number, and partial contests of this kind fought against an organisation among the colliers which embraced every class could not end otherwise than in the overthrow of any particular division of the employers who might be attacked individually. The ironmasters and coalowners were almost to a man adverse to the principle of union, the "patriarchal" system had a charm for them all, and they were loath to part with it; but with the experience of these two contests before them, they were obliged to admit that the only possibility of their being enabled to deal with the workmen successfully was by employing in defence the same weapons with which they had been so successful. Their conviction speedily found expression in the form of an association into which the three classes of coalowners could be admitted. Such was the origin of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Collieries Association.

The miners, elated with recent victories, and overlooking the qualifying causes which had led to those victories, imagined that there was hardly any limit to the concessions which they could

exact from their employers. Accordingly, when the tide turned, and the coalowners endeavoured to bring back wages to something nearer the former standard, the men took very ill the reductions which were enforced, and they proceeded to organise another strike, with the hope of not only arresting the downward movement, but preparing for themselves another advance when the propitious moment should arrive.

To meet this movement, the now associated masters resolved, not without much deliberation, on the extreme measure of a lock-out. It was enforced at the end of January, and its effects were calamitous. "It is impossible," says a journalist of the time, "to exaggerate the gravity of the catastrophe. With the exception of the purely agricultural districts, almost the entire population of the two counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth are reduced to idleness, for the suspension of the staple industries of coal and iron involves the great copper and tin-plate works, patent fuel manufactories, and hundreds of smaller concerns dependent upon the coal supply, which this lock-out cuts off from the continuance of their own activity. They are all threatened with the same evil, and it will be a marvel if many of them are enabled to maintain operations for any space of time. The colliers and pit labourers alone number about 70,000, the ironworkers 40,000, and the men whose employment is contingent upon the employment of these are certainly 10,000, so that we have a host of 120,000 workmen in enforced idleness at once, upon whose labour a population of three times as many more depend for their means of subsistence. Reckoning the money lost by this suspension, the sacrifice is alarming in its proportions. At the current rate, not less than 150,000*l.* is lost in wages alone every week while the struggle lasts, and the value of the commerce which would be ordinarily transacted during the same period amounts to at least half a million sterling. Anything more absolutely ruinous it is impossible to conceive."

Early in March it was announced that the stocks of coal accumulated by the ironmasters during the last week of January in anticipation of the worst were nearly exhausted; that the few blast furnaces which had been kept going at half-blast were to be blown out, and that everything indicated a settled determination on the part of the employers to wait until the men were prepared to resume work of their own accord. The pressure upon the poor rates in the old districts in and around Merthyr became exceedingly heavy in the two unions of Merthyr and Tredegar, with a population of 160,000. There were about 4,000 men employed by the parochial authorities as stone-breakers, their families and other dependents numbering three times as many more. "At this moment," says an observer, "the poor rate in those districts is charged with the maintenance of about 15,000 persons, whose relief amounts to over 2,000*l.* a week. It is a fortunate circumstance for the owners of house property in these unions that the

present stoppage of activity is not likely to relieve the colliery proprietors of any large proportion of their ordinary chargeability to the public rates, inasmuch as they are in full occupation."

Various attempts at mediation were made. Lord Aberdare, who was very popular with the colliers, and had endeavoured before the lock-out to overcome their opposition to the proposed reduction of wages, was requested at a mass meeting, held at Merthyr on February the 4th, to interpose his good offices with the masters, but in a long letter addressed to Mr. Halliday he could only lay down the submission of the workmen as a necessary previous condition of his interference. Lord Aberdare, however, did not relax his efforts to bring the miserable war to an end. Early in March he wrote another letter, in which he addressed his arguments to the steam and house coal workers, whose conduct in resisting the reduction of wages it was that had entailed the lock-out of their brother workmen in the iron trade; for in an evil day, and misled by delusive signs of prosperity, as well as by promises of support which were destined never to be kept, these steam and house coal workers had determined that the old rate of wages must, at least in their case, be maintained, and they struck work rather than agree to a reduction. Lord Aberdare now laid before them some important facts which should go far to convince them of the unsoundness of their position. Their own branch of the coal trade had, he told them, been kept up only by a continual reduction in prices, until at length the masters found that they were working actually at a loss, and it became necessary for them to diminish expenses if their trade was to be carried on at all. By the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, a saving of just 9*d.* per ton would have been effected in the cost of production, but the fall in the price of coal had very much exceeded this, and had amounted generally to more than 2*s.* per ton. The masters, therefore, would still have been losing 1*s.* 3*d.* per ton in comparison with their former profits; and in asking the men to submit to some loss on their part they were making no unreasonable demand. The coal trade of South Wales could not, said Lord Aberdare, go on at all on the terms on which the men insisted, and though the masters' books had not, for obvious reasons, been open to the inspection of all who were interested in their entries, they had been freely submitted to himself, and the conclusion he had arrived at was, in his own words, that the appeal to put an end to the strike and lock-out must be made, not to the masters, but to the men.

On both sides, as the spring advanced, a desire for approximation was felt; and towards the end of April the Associated Employers resolved to throw open their collieries at a reduction of 15 per cent. from the gross wages payable in December. The resolution was received with gratification throughout that portion of the ironworks district, where it was expected that the rate would be increased to 20 per cent. At Dowlais the men held

a meeting at which the new terms were discussed and regarded with general favour, the disposition being for an immediate return to work.

A deputation of steam and house colliers then met the members of the Masters' Defence Association, and finally after some discussion it was agreed that the reduction of wages should be not 15 per cent. but $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a period of three months. The pith of the contract was contained in the following clauses: "First. That this Council [of the Association], in a spirit of conciliation, consent to accept a reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. out of the wage-rates, contract prices, and earnings payable in December last; these reduced rates to continue without alteration for three months, from the 31st day of May. Second. That any change in the wage-rates after the expiration of three months from the 31st day of May shall depend on a sliding scale of wages, to be regulated by the selling price of coal, the scheme for such scale of wages to be agreed upon by a joint committee of twelve persons, six to be nominated by the employers and six by the men, such committee to sit before any notice of advance or reduction of wages is given; and should the joint committee be unable to decide upon the basis of a scheme for such sliding scale of wages, or any detail thereof, the solution of such question shall be referred to an umpire, whose decision shall be final. Third. That it be a condition in any such scheme that either party may terminate the arrangement under it on giving six months' notice." Thus by the end of May the dispute was at an end, and the works were resumed. It should be said that a great effect had been produced on the minds of the colliers by a letter from Mr. T. Brassey. Writing on April 30, he said:—"The figures, which were given by Mr. Hussey Vivian in his speech at Bridgend in February, clearly show that the men have participated fully in the advantages derived by their employers from the improved position of the coal trade. The advance in wages between June 1871 and August 1873 amounted to 117 per cent. The advance in the price of coal during the corresponding period was about 100 per cent. The culminating point in the price of coal was reached in 1873; but, happily for the public, the exceptional prices were not long maintained. The subsequent fall in the value has been extraordinarily rapid. Steam coal fell from 22s. a ton in October, 1872, to 12s. 6d. a ton in December last. At the present time the price of coal is only $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher, while the wages of the men, after the reduction now proposed, will be 50 per cent. higher than in 1870. In a tabular statement published in the *Western Mail* in February last, it was shown that whereas, in 1870, the average wages in the collieries enumerated amounted to 4s. 2d. a day, the earnings would now be 6s. 8½d. a day, assuming the reduction of 10 per cent. then proposed to have been accepted, and that an equal quantity of coal was cut.

"It cannot, therefore, be said that the men have derived no

substantial and enduring advantages from the high prices and large profits of the years of inflation through which we have lately passed. I most earnestly advise the colliers of South Wales to return peaceably to their work. The course of events in the sphere of industry and commerce is governed by irresistible laws. You cannot have excessively high prices without unduly stimulating production. When the supply of an article exceeds the demand for it, the price must fall, and with the fall there must be a diminished profit, or, it may be, a most serious loss to the employer and a reduction in the wages of the workman."

While most impartial critics considered that the masters' view of things had on the whole been made good in this struggle, some fanatical sympathisers with the colliers claimed a substantial victory for them:—"It is impossible," writes the correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch*, "to find ourselves at the end of this struggle without sincerely congratulating the colliers and ironworkers upon their most signal victory. They have paid dearly for it, but still it is, as I say, a most signal victory of the rights of Labour over the privileges of Capital. There ought to be—and amongst a certain class there will be—as much rejoicing over it as over a hard-fought and successful battle with a hostile nation. And the public is no less to be congratulated than the South Wales colliers and ironworkers. Not one of us will grudge the money we have contributed, nor the pains we have taken to advocate the cause of the men, seeing how great is the result that has been achieved. I have more than once said, that the defeat of the men in the matter of arbitration would be a national calamity; and I need hardly maintain that the defeat of the masters is a national triumph. If a sound system can now be established there will be scarcely a single drawback to this triumph; and unless I am greatly mistaken, every working man in England will have reason to thank South Wales for the inauguration, from this time forward, of a system of arbitration bearing all the force and sanction of public opinion."

Lord Aberdare, however, describing the results of the strike in South Wales, said, "I am confident that I am well within the mark when I estimate the amount already lost in wages at 3,000,000*l.*, and this estimate assumes the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. to have been enforced. What has been the result of this sacrifice? I am not disposed to undervalue it if it establishes, as seems possible, a sound and permanent scheme for settling hereafter these ruinous disputes. I, in common with other lookers-on who, suffering from the contest, have no voice in the councils of masters and men, can only express my regret that the proposed solution was not discovered in time to prevent mischief. In the meantime I am glad to be able to discover in the recent events three subjects for congratulation: 1. That the thrift of the men during the late period of prosperity has been far greater than they had gained credit for. 2. That, with very few

exceptions, their conduct has been peaceful and their temper excellent. 3. That the masters have so managed matters that if the dispute is settled upon the terms proposed by them, neither party will be called upon to submit to humiliation."

There were other strikes in other parts of the country this year, particularly in the coal and iron trades, but none of such importance as that we have just described, unless the movement of the engine-fitters at Messrs. Easton and Anderson's foundry at Erith, in December, may unhappily turn out so to be.

A Miners' Conference, which met to discuss the subject of wages, under the presidency of Mr. Macdonald, did not contribute much to the solution of difficulties. In his opening speech Mr. Macdonald enunciated the questionable proposition that the miner had a right to such wages as the trade would bear, and also to what would afford a comfortable subsistence to himself and his family. In other passages he spoke vaguely of the right of miners to fix their own rate of wages. One speaker proposed that all the miners in England should cease working on a particular day. The chairman answered that the result would be the punishment of the community at large, which might be regarded as neutral in the contest.

At a meeting of agricultural labourers held at Hoxne, in Suffolk, towards the end of May, to celebrate the anniversary of a branch of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, Mr. Joseph Arch, its great champion, made a long speech, and answered those who contended that the Union agitation had done no good. It had raised wages, he said; and though a rise in wages was in itself a low object, it was a great thing to an agricultural labourer; 2s. or 3s. a week more were much needed, and though it was said they had reached the top of the tree and should begin to lay by for a rainy day, he questioned whether there was much to spare. Wages must advance; and to those who said they could not pay more, he ventured to say that the day was coming when the labourers would ask for the full worth of their toil, and if it was not given to them in England, would go to a country where they could get it. He put it to those of them who were farm labourers if there was ever a period in their history when they thought so deeply as now; when they read so much as now; or when they felt so deep an interest in the welfare of their neighbours as to-day. Mr. Arch continued:—There is one grand feature in our union. There are many men, and I think I may venture to say I am addressing some now, who in 1872 could not read a line of a book, or even a letter of the alphabet, but who to-day can read; and the one thing which cheers me above all, is this: that the blessed Book of God, which in 1872 was a sealed book to thousands of our British labourers, to whom it possessed no charms, is to-day read by them and read with avidity and delight. This is a statement I am prepared to prove; and in the journeys I have made on the Sabbaths, hundreds

of our men have come to shake me by the hand, blessing God and the day I ever raised my voice on their behalf. Looking at these facts from a national standpoint, I ask,—Do the farmers, or any other class above the labourers, think that they are going to keep the labourer in the ignorance and in the slavery in which he has been kept? With the growing intelligence, and with a sense of the power of combination, if the farmers do not meet this association on commercial principles, and allow the labourers the greatest amount of latitude and freedom to exercise their liberties, they will have to face facts which they won't like to face.

The burning questions of Labour and Capital were again discussed at the Eighth Annual Session of the National Trades' Union Congress, which was opened on the 11th of October at Glasgow

At this meeting there was a warm discussion as to whether thanks should be tendered to Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, for the Labour Acts which he had carried through during the Session. Strong remarks were made upon the incompleteness of the reforms which had been obtained. One delegate complained that, though the Criminal Law Amendment Act had been made a little more palatable, it still had a sting in its tail, and that working men would never be free unless they were allowed ample facilities for picketing with impunity. Another declared that the working classes could not lie down to sleep comfortably while such abominable and disgraceful laws remained on the Statute Book. A cabinet-maker seemed to think he had conclusively proved the iniquity of the law when he said that "a workman might still be committed and imprisoned" for a gross offence against public order, and thought that as yet they had nothing to thank Mr. Cross for. Another member seemed to have a dim suspicion that the recent Admiralty Circular about fugitive slaves might possibly be ominous of an intention to reimpose the shackles upon trade unionists. In the end the motion of thanks was carried; but it would appear that the recent modifications of the Labour Laws form a very small instalment of the comprehensive demands which have yet to be enforced in the opinion of the school which this congress represented.

There was a whimsical coincidence of dates between the close of the great colliery dispute in South Wales and the starting of an enterprise for which coal, next to men, was the most indispensable requisite. The Arctic Expedition of 1875, the organisation and prospects of which had occupied a great deal of the public attention, and no small portion of that romantic interest which adventure and peril naturally engage, set out on its momentous voyage on Saturday, May 29. The two expeditionary vessels were the "Alert" and the "Discovery"; the leading officer of the expedition, Captain Nares, was in the first, Commander Markham being second to him; the other was commanded by Captain Stephenson. The "Alert" was a steam sloop of 751 tons and 100-

horse power, built for the Royal Navy, and was to form the senior ship of the expedition, and to carry twelve officers, one naturalist, two Esquimaux or Danes as dog drivers, four stokers, seven marines, and 36 seamen, inclusive of three ice quartermasters experienced in the whaling trade, and engaged for the purpose at Dundee. The "Discovery" was a Dundee whaling bark, which had been purchased by the Government, of 578 tons and 96-horse power, measuring 166 feet in length and 29 feet in breadth, and was to carry a similar crew, all told, of 59 men. Like the officers, the seamen and marines were all volunteers. None but men of very good character and the best constitutions were accepted. The height of the men was limited to between 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 9 in., and the age to between 25 and 31. Never before was a Polar Expedition so perfectly equipped, provisioned, and provided for against all conceivable perils. In the matter of steam power alone—and in circumpolar discovery steam-power is of supreme importance—it had a great advantage over previous enterprises. The engines of the "Alert" were originally built for the "Signet" gun-boat, and are nominally of 100-horse power. With such a force of propelling power as this, and with their bows strengthened by extra sheathings and supports, it was confidently hoped that the vessels would be able to drive ahead through the floes, and reach a very high point in Smith's Sound before the formation of pancake ice and the approach of the Arctic winter should compel the explorers to seek out as comfortable a haven for their ships as possible during the dark and dreary months which would await them. Then will commence at once the most important and the most perilous part of the undertaking. The "Discovery" is not expected to proceed beyond the 82nd parallel, where the American Expedition wintered in 1871, and it is doubtful whether the "Alert," even under very favourable circumstances, would be warranted in advancing beyond the latitude of 84 degrees. But however near she may approach the Polar axis before being arrested by masses of thick-ribbed ice, it is clear that if the long-sought-for goal is ever to be attained, it can only be attained by means of sledges. Upon the construction of sledges, therefore, the greatest attention had been bestowed, and here the experience of the Admiral-Superintendent, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, proved of incalculable advantage. Whether the expedition will succeed in making the great discovery to which all eyes are turned, and in planting the Union Jack at the earth's apex, where no flag has yet fluttered, remains to be seen; but all has been done that skill, money, and foresight can accomplish to make the expedition under Captain Nares successful. Every precaution seems to have been taken for the protection and comfort of the officers and crew during their sojourn in the inhospitable Polar latitudes. Besides being outwardly and inwardly strengthened, the vessels are fitted with five water-tight bulkheads each, with engines to pump out any water which may succeed in forcing its way below. Felt,

duffle, and planking have been plenteously used not only to keep out the cold, but for the purpose of reducing the temperature of all the fittings which will require handling. The health of the adventurers will also be carefully attended to, and what is of as much importance, means of amusement and recreation are amply provided.

The object of the expedition was not, as heretofore, to find out a north-west passage, but to make straight for the North Pole. That mysterious spot remained still to be discovered; and if the English should fail to seize this highest prize of northern adventure, it seemed likely that on the general awakening of enterprise it would fall to the lot of Germans, Americans, or Swedes.

“The general design of the voyage,” it was stated in the Report of the Arctic Committee, “should be that while both ships would share as far as possible in the objects of discovery and exploration, one must be so placed that she would not only serve for the crew of the other to fall back upon, but also that the united crews could, without doubt, escape from her to the relief ship at the entrance of Smith’s Sound by means of their sledges and boats over the ice.

“Consequently the second ship must not be carried northward of the 82nd parallel; such a position would secure this most important object, and also afford every prospect of exploration into very high latitudes.”

At the 82nd parallel or thereabouts, where the “Polaris” wintered in 1871–72, the “Discovery,” if the weather and ice be equally propitious, will spend the winter of 1875–76.

“Having assured himself of the safety of his second ship, and increased his own crew by such portion of hers as he may deem necessary to enable him to accomplish a sledging attempt to reach the Pole, this being the main feature of his voyage, and also the exploration of his share of the coast-line extending northwards, the leader of the expedition should then push on northward and explore by ship as much of the unknown area as the season and the state of the ice will permit. But it is not contemplated that the two ships should winter at a greater distance apart than about 200 miles; and the officer in command, if he advance with his ship beyond that point in 1875, should use his best endeavours to return within the 200 miles distance, or the case may arise in which it may be even wise to rejoin his consort and unite their forces for exploration in the spring and summer of 1876. Should the advance ship, after leaving her consort, carry continuous or nearly continuous land up to a high northern latitude, the officer in command should avail himself of opportunities to land small depôts of provisions at intervals, with cairns and records as already described; and also to deposit at the most northern station a depôt of provisions and a boat, for his spring travelling parties. . . . In 1877 the leader should be at full liberty to abandon his ship as early as convenient if, in his opinion, the explorations

of the preceding year had been final, or if, from his experience of the navigable seasons of 1875-76, her escape in 1877 would be doubtful; and he should so time his abandonment as to reach the relief ship at the entrance of Smith Sound not later than the first week in September 1877. In the event of his remaining out in the hope of extricating his own, or it may be both ships, during the summer of 1877, he should consider the propriety of reducing his own or both crews to a *minimum*, sending away all that can be spared to the relief ship at the entrance of Smith's Sound. In this case one or both ships would remain out for the winter of 1877, if unable to extricate themselves in the summer of that year, a contingency which is hardly possible. It is not desirable, under any circumstances, that a single ship should be left to winter in the Arctic regions. If one ship remains up Smith Sound, a second ship should remain at the rendezvous at its entrance."

A third vessel, the "Valorous," was sent to accompany the "Alert" and "Discovery" as far as into Davis' Strait, carrying additional stores for the expedition. The "Valorous" returned from Disco Island at the end of August; and the tidings it brought of the Arctic adventurers were, so far, very cheering. Despatches were sent to the Admiralty from Captain Nares, commander of the expedition, and from Captain Stephenson of the "Discovery," together with several private letters to their friends at home from the officers and men of the two ships. It appeared that not many days after their leaving Lantry Bay the vessels, which had proceeded in company during the first part of their voyage, but which afterwards lost sight of each other for a considerable interval, very early fell in with an earnest of the difficulties and dangers they had made up their minds to encounter. A succession of violent head-winds from the north-west, culminating on three or four occasions in heavy gales, obstructed their advance to the desolate regions they had undertaken to explore. Their voyage to Disco had occupied a far longer time than is usual with ships from the south of Ireland to the same destination. The sea was so rough that the vessels had to be battened down—their only mishap, however. The "Alert" and the "Discovery" lost each of them a whale-boat. It was not until after they had rounded Cape Farewell that they suddenly emerged into fine weather; and, one after another, they reached their rendezvous. The "Valorous" watched the departure northward from Disco of the "Alert" and the "Discovery"; and there was every probability that by the beginning of September one of the ships had taken up her winter quarters. The spirits of officers and men were reported as good, and their health unbroken. At Disco they had availed themselves of the time at their command for amusing and seeking amusement from the few inhabitants of the little port in which their ships were anchored. There were no traces of gloom upon their countenances, no indications of despondency in their conduct; and they

seemed heartily to enjoy a brief interval of gaiety after the stormy adventures through which they had passed.

Further news reached England some weeks later by the "Pandora." This vessel had been fitted out, not by Government, but by the aged widow of the great Arctic navigator, Sir John Franklin, whose interest in North Pole adventures had never slackened since her husband's loss, or rather, it should be said, had been exalted in her mind to a sort of religious obligation since that dire and but half-explained calamity. The "Pandora," a frigate of small size, was entrusted to an experienced commander, Captain Allen Young. It started from England on the 26th of June, and following the same course as the "Alert" and the "Discovery," reached Disco, where the "Valorous" had parted company with the expedition, arriving at that point three weeks after Captain Nares had left it to go north. Captain Young pursued the Expedition and reached the Carey Islands without difficulty. An unsuccessful search was there made for despatches, and the "Pandora" sailed away west upon a fresh attempt at the North-west passage. The vessel wound its way through Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait to the celebrated Peel Straits. This was the region explored on foot by Captain Young when, with the "Fox" in 1859, he was wintering at Bellot Strait. The hopes of the party were great. One hundred and twenty miles sailing due south would bring the vessel to King William's Land, where the course would be smooth sailing. But to the disappointment of all a solid belt of ice was encountered. Just as the "Fox" had been stopped on a former occasion, so was the "Pandora" now. This one belt resisted the solution of the North-West passage. There was no break anywhere; nothing but a sea of granite as far as the eye could reach. Captain Young might have wintered at this spot, but rightly conjecturing that the course would not be closed behind him if he made good speed, he retraced his steps, resolving that next summer the passage should be again attempted. But meanwhile, before entering Peel Straits, Ross's "Northumberland House," on Beechy Island, was found and entered. No one had been there, except bears, since 1854. The record left by Ross was brought away, the place put in order, and fresh supplies stored.

The "Pandora's" final endeavour was to find the letters which Captain Nares' expedition was expected to have left at different intervals on their route. The explorations at Carey Islands before entering upon the North-west route had failed, but Captain Young was not satisfied that the search had been complete. It was strange that it should not have been so. His impulse on coming out of Lancaster Sound was again to sail north for Carey Islands. He went, and was rewarded by finding a cairn at a spot not previously examined on the top of South-East Island, and therein, contained in a tin tube, a treasure of despatches from Captain Nares.

In these documents it was stated that the "Alert" and

"Discovery" had arrived at Carey Islands at midnight, July 27th, and were to leave the next day for Smith Sound; that all on board were well, and that the season being a very open one, every prospect was entertained of reaching a high latitude.

The high-hearted patroness of the "Pandora" was not destined herself to see the return of the vessel whose enterprise she had promoted. Three months previously, on the 18th of July, Jane Lady Franklin, who was truly said to have lived with her heart in the Arctic regions for years, passed away. A fortnight after her death a monument to the memory of Sir John Franklin was uncovered in Westminster Abbey. On the slab of that monument were engraved the pathetic lines of Alfred Tennyson:—

"Not here : the white North has thy bones ; and thou,
Heroic Sailor Soul,
Art passing on thine happier voyage now
Toward no earthly pole."

Dean Stanley now added that the monument was "erected by Jane, his widow, who, after long waiting, and sending many in search of him, herself departed to seek and to find him in the Realms of Light, July 18, 1875, aged 83 years."

Several deaths of note took place in the spring and summer of this year, to some of which it may not be out of place to advert. The same week in which Sir John Franklin's monument was uncovered, Westminster Abbey received the remains of the most distinguished man of learning in England, John Thirlwall, the retired Bishop of St. David's. This eminent scholar died at a ripe age, with his faculties still vigorous, his work on earth satisfactorily accomplished. But there was something immature, and therefore, to ordinary apprehensions, the more regrettable, in the fate which hurried to the grave—mainly, it is believed, in consequence of the extreme severity of the East wind during the early spring months—the brilliant and energetic Canon Kingsley—divine, historian, poet, and romancer ; Sir Arthur Helps, the Queen's personal friend and literary adviser—a man of most accomplished intellect himself ; and the French Ambassador, Louis Count de Jarnac, who had only lately been appointed to his distinguished and important post, who, half Irishman as well as Frenchman, had long been known and valued in British society, and whose international sympathies had been relied upon as qualifying him for diplomatic mediation in a special degree.

Some veteran military leaders, too, were swept off the stage. Sir William Gomm died at the advanced age of over 90 ; Sir Hope Grant, who was buried at Edinburgh with distinguished honours, at the age of about 64.

While Parliament was sitting the public were enlivened by the visit to London of an Eastern potentate, the Seyyed, or Sultan, of Zanzibar. Seyyed Barghash represented an Arab dynasty which had for more than 100 years held sway over the African negroes inhabiting the island made familiar to us by name in con-

sequence of its connexion with the enterprises of Dr. Livingstone and others. Sir Bartle Frere's mission on behalf of the British Government to the Ruler of Zanzibar, in 1874, for the purpose of inducing him to put down the slave trade, which resulted in an acquiescent treaty on the Seyyed's part, was the proximate occasion of this friendly visit, the principal occurrences of which will be found noted in our Chronicle.

CHAPTER IV.

Colonial and Indian History—Petition of Chiefs on Gold Coast—South Africa: Natal: Lord Carnarvon's proposed Conference: Opposition to it in Cape Colony: Mr. Froude and Mr. Molteno—Delagoa Bay award—Congo River expedition—India: Baroda inquiry: Deposition of the Guicowar—Death of Lord Hobart—Report on Indian Famine—Difficulties with Burmah—Murder of Mr. Margary—Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission—Negotiations with China: Threatenings of war—Sir Thomas Wade's ultimatum—Malay outbreak—New Guinea annexation question—Australian prosperity—Change of ministry at Victoria—Fiji—Death of Commodore Goodenough—Canada: Speech of Lord Dufferin: Riots at Montreal—Mr. Forster's remarks on Colonies.

WE turn now to take a survey of Colonial and Indian affairs.

The Queen's proclamation against slavery, issued at the close of the Ashantee War, did not meet with unqualified acquiescence on the part of the petty sovereigns of the Guinea Coast. Early this year they addressed a petition to Governor Strahan, together with a memorial to the Queen, complaining that the "Protectorate" was going to absolute ruin through the abolition of the old custom. The wording of these documents, showing a somewhat remarkable acquaintance with the English language and ways, led the Governor to conjecture that they were the composition of a few educated Fantee slaveholders of the region, who were seeking to get up an agitation for their own purposes. To this conjecture Lord Carnarvon alluded in his reply to the Governor, adding, "In their personal relations with you the kings and chiefs appear to have throughout shown a proper sense of the very great benefits conferred upon them by the Queen in the rescue of their country from invasion, and themselves from slavery and death; and I at once absolve them from any conscious participation in so ill-advised and unworthy a sentiment as that contained in the seventeenth paragraph of the petition to the Queen, in which they are made to say that 'the late war was not a war of their own, and that the British forces fought more to uphold and maintain the dignity of the British Empire than in defence of the people of the Gold Coast.' Those words will at once be generally repudiated, but they unfortunately represent too correctly that lamentable want of patriotism and public morality which have in times past characterised too many of the Gold Coast natives, and have rendered it so difficult either to govern

or to defend the Fantees. You will cause it to be known that the Queen has received the petition addressed to Her Majesty with pain and surprise; that Her Majesty again commands you to advance steadily and firmly, but with all due consideration for any special circumstances, in the course upon which you have entered; and that she relies confidently upon the good feeling of the kings and chiefs, of which renewed evidence has been given at your late interview with them, and upon their cheerful consent on behalf of their people to such sacrifices as may be involved in the liberation of as many slaves and pawns as do not desire to remain in their present service."

The agitation soon died away; and so far the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast seems to have worked successfully.

Our South African colonies this year occupied a good share of public attention. It will be remembered that when Bishop Colenso left England at the close of 1874, he said that he had received satisfactory assurance from Lord Carnarvon as to the views and intentions entertained by Government respecting the affairs of the Caffre chief Langalibalele, whose wrongs the chivalrous prelate had thought it incumbent on himself to represent at head quarters. Lord Carnarvon's despatch, dated December 3, was to the following effect:—"Langalibalele justly deserved punishment, but the sentence passed upon him punishes him for treason, sedition, and rebellion, and is, in my judgment, far too severe, and I have felt it my duty to advise the Queen that it should be mitigated. . . . Every care should be taken to obviate the hardships and mitigate the severities which, assuming the offence of the chief and his tribe to be even greater than I have estimated it, have far exceeded the limit of justice. . . . Should it be found necessary to keep any members of the Amahlubi tribe to forced labour, they must be employed on public works, and not assigned to private masters. . . . With respect to the Putili tribe, I have in their case also expressed my opinion that no sufficient cause has been shown for removing them from their location. . . . Their losses cannot, I fear, now be entirely replaced or repaired, but as far as reparation can be made without lowering the influence and endangering the authority of the local government, it must be done. . . . I am deeply impressed with the necessity of maintaining, in every legitimate way, the prestige of the Government in the eyes of the vast number of natives who inhabit and who surround the colony of Natal, and I am ready to admit that when once a tribe has refused to obey the orders of the Governor, and has resisted the force sent against it, it may become necessary that it should lose its independent existence as a tribe, and that the chief should be removed from his chieftainship; but inordinate punishments inflicted on the guilty, and, still more, punishment inflicted on those to whom no substantial guilt can be imputed, must tend rather to weaken than to increase the credit of the Government and its power for good."

A proclamation was then issued, exhorting the tribes to obedience, while at the same time it was intimated to Sir Benjamin Pine, the Governor of Natal, that he must resign the administration of the colony.

In the interim, before the arrival of a regularly appointed successor to the outgoing Governor, it was decided that Sir Garnet Wolseley, the victorious commander in the late Ashantee War, should be entrusted to administer the affairs of the colony, Lord Carnarvon giving as his reason for this step that the various difficulties attending the position of the natives and settlers in Natal at the present moment might be best dealt with by a military officer of special experience sent out as a Government agent for the purpose. Among the subjects on which Lord Carnarvon desired more particularly to have Sir Garnet's opinion, he notified, (1.) The defence of the colony generally, the best mode not only of guarding against those individual collisions between colonists and natives which may be a source of danger, but of preventing any rising among the natives, whether local or extending to the tribes throughout the colony, or in combination with other tribes or nations beyond the frontier; the course to be taken for extinguishing or restricting to a limited district any native disaffection or rebellion immediately upon its declaring itself, and the prevention of panic in such event among the white population. (2.) The strength and composition of the police force that should be maintained in the colony, and the districts in which the principal police stations should be placed, bearing in mind that this force would have to discharge the two-fold duty of preventing and ensuring the punishment of ordinary crime, and preserving the peace and safety of the country. (3.) The difficult question of the supply of fire-arms and ammunition to the natives.

The policy pursued by Lord Carnarvon was subsequently attacked in the House of Lords by Lord Grey, who maintained that Sir Benjamin Pine ought to have been supported as against Langalibalele and the pro-native party; but Lord Carnarvon's reply on the occasion was spirited and effective, and Lord Cairns' judicial remarks gave additional force to his case. In fact, the reasons for believing that Sir Benjamin Pine's view of the so-called "outbreak" was wrong were so strongly represented that Lord Grey nowhere ventured plainly to controvert them. It might have been, of course, that the Kaffirs were flying from Natal to their mysterious allies, the Basuto chiefs, beyond the border, and intended to return with them in arms, but there was not the faintest evidence to prove it. Indeed, the charge of treasonable communications with outside chiefs was abandoned at the trial, while, on the contrary, every known fact pointed to the conclusion that the Kaffir exodus was the result of pure fear, as had been the original disobedience of Langalibalele to the summons requiring him to appear before the Lieutenant-Governor at Maritzburg. No doubt this was an offence to begin with—

whether, as Lord Grey called it, a "serious crime according to Kaffir law" or not—and an offence for which the chief might have been punished, but it was not this for which he actually was punished, but for something else which was gratuitously inferred from his disobedience; and this mistaken inference entered into and vitiated all the subsequent proceedings. It was the supposed necessity of securing the conviction of a leader of rebellion at all hazards which dictated the mockery, first, of a trial before an improperly constituted court, then the hybrid law applied to his case, the record of a plea of not guilty as a plea of guilty, the concession of an advocate who was only to be allowed to speak in mitigation of punishment, and, finally, the illegal sentence. It was because all these results followed from a totally unsupported and, on the facts, improbable inference, that Lord Carnarvon took the course on which he decided.

But to improve the existing relations between the settlers and natives, the first thing requisite was to carry a measure of legislative reform; and this Sir Garnet Wolseley was charged to introduce without delay. For nearly twenty years Natal had been governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, five of the members of Council being members *ex officio*, appointed by the Colonial Office, and the others, fifteen in number, being elected by the constituencies into which the colony is divided. The elected members easily preponderated in all divisions, unless when they might happen to be divided among themselves, and they had sometimes exercised their power so as to declare the appointed members disqualified from voting on particular questions on grounds which would not bear the test of examination. This being the Constitution of the colony, Sir Garnet Wolseley asked the Legislative Council to support a Reform Bill which should increase the number of appointed members by ten, so that in future the Council might be composed of fifteen elected and fifteen non-elected members. It was a Bill distinctly calculated to increase the power of the Executive, and thereby, it was considered, to improve the chances of equal justice for the native tribes, who had been shown by recent events to be too much at the mercy of panics taken up on insufficient grounds by white settlers. It had to submit to some modifications in the sense of the colonists, but was substantially passed. Its provisions were explained by Lord Carnarvon in a subsequent discussion on the subject in the English House of Lords, when Lord Blachford having expressed as his view that Natal ought to have been reduced to the condition of a Crown colony, that the present charter contained a clause of revocation which would have enabled the Government to effect the change regularly and legally, and that the elective majority of the Legislative Council had not been fortunate in its conduct either of domestic affairs or of the relations between the colony and the natives, the Colonial Secretary admitted that it might possibly become necessary for the Crown to exercise its undoubted preroga-

tive by undertaking the government of the colony, but that in the meantime he had obtained the consent of the Assembly to a change in the Constitution which might perhaps prove to be sufficient. Eight nominated members of Council were now substituted for the same number of elected members, and, although there would still be fifteen elected members and thirteen nominees, there might be reason to hope that the majority would be reasonable and not objectionably unanimous. The elected members are required to possess a property qualification; and Lord Carnarvon relied on feelings of jealousy which are said to exist between the coast districts and the upper country. The misgovernment of the former Council had brought the financial affairs of the colony into confusion, and had stopped the progress of immigration. Lord Carnarvon agreed with Lord Blachford that responsible government was not suited to the present circumstances of Natal; but he held that it was desirable, where Englishmen are concerned, to allow as much constitutional freedom as was compatible with safety. The Legislature had, at the instance of the Secretary of State and of Sir Garnet Wolseley, made considerable concessions, and Lord Carnarvon anticipated that a Legislature almost equally balanced might under proper management work well. "If unfortunately," he said, "it should be found after all that the Legislature is incapable of dealing with the questions which will come before it, then, and then only, will be the time to tighten the knot, and to take greater powers than are now exercised."

Sir Garnet Wolseley carried out his temporary administration with great vigour and success. After his amended Bill had passed the Legislative Council, he spent six weeks on a laborious ox-waggon journey through the country districts of the colony; then returned to Maritzburg to propose some useful measures on taxes and railways, and other matters affecting its welfare, and on the 3rd of September set sail again for England, leaving the government of Natal in the hands of Sir Henry Bulwer.

The Natal business was one of special emergency arising out of local complications; but Lord Carnarvon's legislation for South Africa embraced a wider scope than the boundaries of that colony. He had long conceived the idea of introducing a Federal constitution into the congeries of South African settlements, analogous to that which had been established in the "Dominion" of Canada; and to carry out his intentions he now selected as his semi-official representative a gentleman hitherto eminent in a different department from that of practical politics, the distinguished historical writer, Mr. James Anthony Froude, who accordingly quitted England in the early summer to enter upon his mission.

"The British colonies in South Africa," says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "are three in number. The Cape Colony, divided into the Eastern and Western Provinces, is the largest,

the oldest, and the most considerable. Originally colonised by the Dutch, it fell into our hands eighty years ago, and, with the exception of a brief cession after the Treaty of Amiens, it has remained under our rule ever since, and has become a thoroughly English colony, though the majority of its white and half-breed inhabitants are still of Dutch descent. Natal also was founded by the Dutch; in 1837 a large body of Boers migrated from the Cape to the east coast beyond the Drakenberg mountains, and so successfully warred down the Zulus that the Imperial Government was compelled to interfere, and to declare the territory a British possession. Neither the Cape nor Natal has shared as largely as might have been expected in the great British emigration of the last quarter of a century; their attractions for settlers have been outshone by those of the British North American and Australasian colonies. The population of the Cape is less than 600,000; that of Natal less than 300,000; and of these probably about a quarter of a million in the two colonies are of European blood. Griqualand West, the latest recognised of British colonies, is the territory that extends from the Orange River to the Batlapin tribe, about 140 miles in breadth by 180 in length. It fills up in some form the gap between the Cape and Natal. The rush to the diamond fields in the summer of 1871 led to a state of things which induced the paramount native chief to petition for its annexation, which was accordingly proclaimed in October 1871. In 1873 it was erected into a Lieutenant-Governorship under Mr. Southey, then Colonial Secretary at the Cape. The population is estimated at 40,000, of whom perhaps 15,000 are whites. Besides the three British colonies there are two Dutch Republics in South Africa. The Orange River Free State was colonised by the Dutch Boers for the same reasons that prompted their original settlement of Natal. It lies inland between the Orange River, which bounds the Cape on the north, and its great branch the Vaal, beyond which lies the South African or Transvaal Republic. The Orange River territory was, some years after the Dutch settlement, declared under British sovereignty, and Sir Harry Smith had to beat the Boers into submission at Boem-Plats. The imperturbable Dutchmen retreated towards the Equator, and founded another republic beyond the Vaal. This State, which is now called the South African Republic, was formally released from British allegiance in 1852, and in the following year the independence of the Orange River Boers was also recognised."

In a despatch addressed to Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape Colony, Lord Carnarvon said that, "struck with the great and serious disadvantages, whether in regard of security from disorder or of material progress, under which the several colonies and states are placed through the absence of any defined and consistent policy governing questions of vital interest to all," his object was to raise the South African colonists above the level of their petty jealousies by holding up to them an ideal of political

unity which might make their country a worthier element in a great Imperial system; that, therefore, he considered the time opportune for inviting the British colonies and the Dutch republics to send representatives to a Conference which should discuss not only the "native question" in all its bearings, but many other topics of South African policy concerning which divergent views prevailed. "More particularly," he said, "the present position of Griqualand West presses very urgently for a careful consideration in its financial, administrative, and political aspects, and the province is so closely connected in its relations with both the Cape Colony and the Dutch States, that I would gladly be made acquainted with the opinions of those who are locally conversant with all the details of so important a subject." He proposed that the Conference should be presided over by Sir Henry Barkly himself, or by the Deputy High Commissioner, Sir A. Cuninghame, while the mother country would be represented by Mr. Froude, "to whose very eminent abilities and high reputation," said Lord Carnarvon, "are added (most fortunately for all parties) an extended knowledge of and a strong interest in colonial subjects, and who has recently given much attention to the affairs of South Africa." As representatives of the western and eastern provinces of the Cape respectively, the names of Mr. Molteno, the Colonial Premier, and of Mr. Paterson were suggested. Mr. Shepstone would come as delegate from Natal, and Griqualand West would be represented either by Governor Southey or Mr. Barry. Lord Carnarvon did not mention the names of the representatives from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic, but expressed a hope that "they would be chosen not only with regard to character and ability, but also to that conciliatory temper without which such a Conference as this which is now proposed can be of little public advantage."

The immediate objects of the Conference had already been indicated. A common policy, especially in regard to native affairs, had become a political necessity for South Africa. But Lord Carnarvon intimated that he looked even farther than this. He asked the colonists to raise their vision to the level of a federative union of all the European States in Southern Africa—a work which "would tend to develop the prosperity of South Africa, to sweep away many subjects of prolonged and unfruitful discussion, and to knit together the scattered communities of European race into a powerful and harmonious union, valuable alike for the interests of themselves and of the whole Empire." Lord Carnarvon was careful to observe that no pressure must be placed on any State, whether British or Dutch; and that under a federal union it would not be necessary to insist upon a dead level of uniformity in the local governments. Should the Dutch States hesitate in the first instance to join the Conference, they were told that opportunities would be afforded them of sharing in the deliberations at a future stage.

Mild and conciliatory as Lord Carnarvon had been in his mode of suggesting his new policy, the suggestion raised a fever of excitement at the Cape Colony, where Molteno was Premier. Perhaps it was injudicious of the Minister at home to have indicated in his despatch the manner in which he deemed it best that the colonies should be represented, and, though only tentatively, the persons whom he thought the most desirable representatives. The Cape Ministry at all events fastened upon this point. They stated that in their opinion the proportionate number of persons to represent the Cape Colony, and the persons themselves, should be left for local decision ; but they went farther than this : they considered that the Conference itself was uncalled for, and its objects not desirable at the present juncture of affairs.

Popular feeling, indeed, did not endorse this refractory action of the Ministry. Meetings were held in various parts of the colony upholding the scheme of the Conference ; while for Griqualand West, the Free State Republic, and the Transvaal, favourable verdicts were received in reply to Mr. Paterson's advocacy of the measure.

In a despatch dated July 15, Lord Carnarvon expressed to Sir Henry Barkly his feelings and views with respect to the rough reception his proposal had met with from the Molteno Cabinet. He complained that a construction had been placed upon some portions of his despatch which a more careful perusal of it would have shown to be contrary, not only to its whole intention, but to the language actually used. The Molteno Ministry had urged that the Colonial Office, by the mere suggestion of a Conference, had trenched on the self-governing privileges of the colony. Lord Carnarvon replied :—" I cannot too strongly and distinctly protest against any such doctrine as that Her Majesty's Government, in courteously inviting a group of colonial governments and independent States to deliberate upon questions of common interest, because they do not previously obtain the consent of one single member of this group to such a proposal, therefore infringe the rights of that Government, should it not approve of the invitation." " Her Majesty's Government," he went on to say, " are alone in a position to invite communities wholly independent of each other, to meet and confer ; and if it were not convenient to the Government or Parliament of the Cape (or of any other colony or State) to accept such an invitation, it might, I think, have sufficed to give me a friendly intimation to that effect."

Such was the position of affairs when Mr. Froude, as semi-official emissary of the Home Government, made an oratorical tour through the Cape Colony, advocating the proposed Conference, and contesting the decision arrived at by the local ministry. It was, perhaps, a mistaken course to enter upon ; and Mr. Molteno, who displayed considerable ability in his conduct of the campaign, did not fail to take advantage of it. When an extra-

ordinary session of the Cape Legislature was convened, on the 10th of November, he, as responsible adviser, prompted the speech in which Sir Henry Barkly referred to Lord Carnarvon's second despatch on the Conference question as the justification of convoking the Legislature at an unusual season. The despatch, Sir Henry Barkly observed, would be laid before the Cape Parliament, together "with a minute from my responsible advisers, and a memorandum framed by them in compliance with a desire expressed by the Earl of Carnarvon, setting forth the principal reasons which influenced them in the course they have pursued." The agitation arising out of Conference proposals was, according to the language placed by Mr. Molteno in Sir H. Barkly's mouth, "of a nature seriously to embarrass the Government at a time when the colony is involved in undertakings which must tax its resources very heavily, and on the successful accomplishment of which its future prospects and prosperity materially depend." The Ministry thought, therefore, that the opinion of the Legislature ought to be immediately taken. On the 12th the Upper House—the Legislative Council—gave Mr. Molteno his first check, resolving by a majority of nine to six (the Council containing altogether twenty-one members) that "the Governor's speech was unsatisfactory," and that a Conference was desirable, at which the Legislative Council be represented. The debate in the "popular branch"—the Legislative Assembly—opened on the same day, with a resolution moved by Mr. Molteno, "That the agitation created in the name of the Imperial Government against the Colonial Government is unconstitutional, and will render self-government impossible." Mr. Walter, member for George, at a further meeting on the 15th, moved a rider to the above resolution—namely, "That the Government and Parliament should, if desired by the Imperial Government, give assistance towards settling the difficulty with the Orange Free State regarding Griqualand." This rider was accepted by the Ministry through the Attorney-General, who in his speech severely censured Mr. Froude for the agitation he had created in the colony. Mr. Watermeyer moved, as an amendment, "That in case the Assembly do accept a Conference and appoint delegates, the conclusions arrived at should not be binding on the various States without the sanction of their respective Legislatures."

While the debate was still pending, Sir Henry Barkly made public a despatch from Lord Carnarvon which at once altered the attitude of parties. The Secretary for the Colonies pointed out in this despatch that the discussion "which has been given throughout the Colony to the question of the Confederation may be held to have fulfilled most of the purposes of that preliminary Conference which I had originally suggested, and it may be thought, as I myself am becoming disposed to think, that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government should more specifically explain the general principles upon which they are of opinion

that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized." Lord Carnarvon added that "if it should be considered that the time for such explanations had come," it might be worth while to discuss the question "whether a full and satisfactory understanding may not best be attained by a meeting in this country of those persons who are especially able to lay before Her Majesty's Government the views and requirements of the different communities of South Africa."

The jealous susceptibilities of Colonial patriotism were again on the alert. The very politicians who had advocated the Conference and opposed Mr. Molteno's obstructive policy were the most violent in rejecting what they assumed to be the illegitimate interference of the Home Government. They immediately tacked on to their Resolution in favour of the Conference a rider asserting that "any proposition on which Imperial legislation affecting the Colony might be based" should be discussed at a Conference held in the Colony and not in England, and, "after being so formulated," should be ratified by the Colonial Legislatures interested "before being accepted by the Imperial Government as containing conclusions of any binding force whatever." This panic-stricken Resolution was rejected by the House of Assembly; and with it the proposition to accept Lord Carnarvon's suggestion of a Conference fell to the ground. Mr. Molteno remained apparently master of the situation. He obtained from the House of Assembly a Resolution declaring that, as the proposal for a Conference had been withdrawn, the House was not "called upon to record its continued objection to the holding, at the present time, of such a Conference, or its condemnation of the unconstitutional agitation carried on in this Colony in connexion with this question." This Resolution was carried by a considerable majority.

How far Mr. Molteno's apparent victory over the Colonial Office may prove an essential one, admits of doubt. His Resolution assuming that the plan of a Conference was abandoned was hardly borne out by the words of Lord Carnarvon's despatch, and the admission of a clause pledging the Parliament of the Cape Colony "if so requested, to do its best to settle the disputes arising out of the occupation of Griqualand West" committed him and his party to a responsibility from which hitherto they had been endeavouring to keep aloof in their separatist policy. The first business of a Conference would be to decide whether the Cape Colony had any responsibilities towards Griqualand West and towards the Orange Free State; and this point the Cape Parliament seemed now to have practically settled by the "rider" attached to the Ministerial Resolution.

The decrees of international arbitration have not been favourable to British interests in some late instances. The Geneva award, as between ourselves and the United States, in 1872, and since that, the decision pronounced by the German Emperor in

the matter of St. Juan, were displeasing verdicts to accept. This year we had to allow, as against ourselves, certain claims advanced by the Portuguese Government with regard to a small territorial matter on the East African coast, the decision upon which had been committed to the President of the French Republic.

A little to the north of Natal lies Delagoa Bay. It is the only harbour of the first class between that Colony and Zanzibar. The northern side of the bay is open; but at the north-western angle, where an estuary called "English River," navigable for many miles, gives additional shelter to ships, the Portuguese have established a fort called Lorenzo Marquez. This is the only European settlement that has actually been founded upon the shores of Delagoa Bay. It is an insignificant "factory," the trade being in the hands chiefly of Indian Banians, protected by a garrison of 120 Portuguese soldiers. But the Government of Portugal, though it has actually planted its foot only on this north-west corner of the Bay, claimed the whole of the coast line for some distance beyond the southern end of the Bay, as far as 26 deg. 30 min. S. The rights upon which it relied were the original "discovery," by Vasco de Gama, and "occasional occupancy" since. It would not seem, indeed, that the Portuguese ever attempted to extend their power beyond the lines of Fort Lorenzo Marquez until the English began to move in that direction, about half a century ago. But before that time pretensions had arisen of which the English in South Africa are the inheritors. The Dutch colonized the Cape about the middle of the seventeenth century, and after many ineffectual efforts they penetrated to Delagoa Bay in 1720, and established a settlement not far from Fort Lorenzo Marquez, on the "English River," but did not remain there long on account of the pestilential climate. The Dutch cession of the Cape Colony to England transferred to us whatever claim the settlement of 1720 may have given Holland over Delagoa Bay. In 1822, however, Captain Owen, of the English Navy, ignorant, probably, that we claimed any such rights, and finding the Portuguese exercising no authority over the southern shores of the Bay, entered into negotiations with a native King, who finally ceded to Great Britain the whole western coast and the outlying island of Inyack. When the English Captain had gone, the Portuguese Governor of Lorenzo Marquez thought to repeat the process of colonizing conquest. His attempted annexation was, however, checked in the first instance by the return of an English ship, and subsequently by the resistance of the natives, ending in his own defeat and death. In 1823 the original annexor of Delagoa Bay returned, and restored the British flag to its supremacy.

So far no worthy object of controversy was in dispute. In course of time, however, the inland country behind Delagoa Bay became settled, partly by the progress of population and immigration, and partly by the withdrawal of the Boers from our rule

into the free lands to the north. The natural outlet of the Transvaal Republic to the sea is through Delagoa Bay ; but an active intercommunication on roads that must be traversed by oxen has hitherto been prevented by the ravages of the tsetse fly. To avoid this fatal insect by following the most southerly of the rivers that fall into Delagoa Bay, President Sartorius, in 1868, on behalf of the Transvaal, boldly claimed a passage in this quarter to the sea. The President's Proclamation alarmed both the old rivals for the possession of the Bay. Sir Philip Wodehouse sent a vessel of war to the spot to hoist the English flag ; but the Portuguese more astutely entered into negotiations with the Boers, promised them freedom of trade and a road to the Transvaal frontier, and obtained a surrender of their pretensions. Thus, once more, our claims were brought into direct competition with those of Portugal ; a diplomatic correspondence ensued, and the settlement of the dispute was referred to the arbitration of M. Thiers. But before the question could be brought to an issue M. Thiers was driven from office, and Marshal MacMahon has had the privilege of giving judgment in favour of Portugal.

Good results attended an expedition sent up the Congo river in August to punish some piratical tribes which had been committing outrages upon British subjects. It was in January that an English schooner, the "Geraldine," had been plundered and four of her crew murdered. Two months later the commodore of the naval station, Sir William Hewett, and Captain Hopkins, our Consul at St. Paul de Loanda, tried to make the local chiefs themselves surrender the culprits by going to Ponta de Linha, a place 25 miles up the river, and there holding a "palaver" with the princes of the district. But those native dignitaries insulted the Commodore and laughed in the Consul's face. One of them threatened that if he should ever catch Captain Hopkins he would tie him to a tree and keep him there until a ransom should be sent. The British sailors attempted to seize the man, but his followers instantly showed what civilisation had done for them by defending him with fixed bayonets, and he escaped. It was now determined that the work of punishment should be undertaken by our squadron. Such an opportunity of destroying a nest of pirates was not to be thrown away. But the task was made difficult by the unhealthiness of the climate and the physical peculiarities of the great river. The difficulty was increased by the want of good charts. However, by judicious preparation beforehand, and a careful survey, the threatening dangers were surmounted, and the expedition proved entirely successful. The men composing it had, indeed, to meet all the perils which could have been imagined for them. The boats crept slowly up the creeks in single file, exposed to constant fire from natives concealed in the bush. When they reached their appointed posts the men had often to land through water waist high, and to march for hours through swamps. But in spite of a

tropical sun above them, and the pestilential exhalations of the swamps around, no officers or men fell out, and the expedition was in no way impeded by sickness. Marches through swamps were only alternated by marches through thick bush or over burning sand, and though no real fighting was experienced, the force had perpetually to be on the alert. Their concealed foes were always around them, and close upon them when they returned to their boats. It would seem, indeed, that the expedition owed not a little to the reckless and uninstructed mode of firing practised by the natives, whose shots nearly always went over the heads of the men, whether in the bush or in the boats. The course adopted by the English was always the same. A force was landed in the neighbourhood where the guides pointed out the existence of villages. It marched through the bush to these collections of native habitations, and, finding them empty, set them on fire. The houses or palaces of one or two notorious piratical chiefs were completely demolished, and though we know nothing of the loss of life experienced by the natives, it cannot fail to have been far heavier than our own.

An incident of Indian administration attracted a great deal of attention in the early part of the year, and was sharply criticised by the public at home. In our last year's history we mentioned the institution of a secret inquiry at Baroda into the circumstances attending the suspected attempt of the Guicowar (or Gaikwar) Mulharrao to poison the British Resident, Colonel Phayre. The inquiry resulted in the substantiation of a *prima facie* case against the Guicowar sufficient to justify the prosecution of the matter. The method chosen was by the appointment of a Royal Commission, consisting of three English officials and three natives, the English Commissioners being Sir Richard Couch, President, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. Philip Melville, and the Indian Commissioners the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore, and Rajah Sir Dirkor Rao. Sir Lewis Pelly had been meanwhile appointed to take the place of Colonel Phayre as British Resident in the dominions of the suspected Prince. The appointment of a Commission at all was objected to by many political critics, as an attempt at applying the shows of European criminal justice to the affairs of the semi-barbaric East, under circumstances which could not but render them illusory as they were ostentatious. The Guicowar was to have the assistance of an English barrister as cross-examiner. He found an able and energetic one in Serjeant Ballantine.

The Commission began its labours on the 23rd of February, and closed them, as to the conduct of the inquiry, on the 18th of March. The result, as announced on the 30th of that month, exhibited an exact balance of opinion. The three English Commissioners considered the guilt of the Guicowar to have been established; the three Indian Commissioners considered it to have been disproved. Further action remained in the hands of the

Viceroy, who in appointing the Commission had made it to be understood that it was for the purpose of eliciting facts and skilled opinions only, but was in no sense a legal tribunal whose verdict or negation of verdict could have any binding force on the acts of the Government. A condensed account of the evidence in this curious case may be here given.

Colonel Phayre, it will be remembered, had made himself obnoxious to the Guicowar by his line of action with regard to the marriage of that potentate, and his claims on behalf of his son by his wife Luxmeebye. Soon after he had reason to suspect that poison was being administered to him in his customary glass of sherbet. Amina, Mrs. Phayre's ayah, stated that she had been to the Guicowar's Palace on three occasions during the time the Commission sat (evidence confirmed by other witnesses), and that the Guicowar questioned her closely as to Colonel Phayre's and Mrs. Phayre's feeling towards him, especially in the matter of the Commission and Luxmeebye (the Guicowar's wife), and he "importuned witness to speak on his behalf." The witness admitted, in cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine, that nothing was said about poison, though she believed that poisoning was intended; but hints were thrown out with respect to giving some "charm to turn the Sahib's heart" in favour of the Guicowar. The woman's husband, Sheih Abdoola, subsequently stated that he never had heard his wife mention poison in connexion with her visits to the Palace, but that she had spoken of being asked "if something could not be administered by which the Resident could be brought round to the Maharajah's will."

Another witness, Rahmon, a messenger, deposed to having written letters for Amina, among them one to the Guicowar asking for money, and telling the Prince "not to be anxious." Pedro de Souza, Colonel Phayre's butler, and his servant altogether for 20 years, stated that he had been asked to go to the Palace and had refused, but that he received from the man who gave the invitation 60 rupees, and he added that "he had heard the Residency servants formerly got sums from the Maharajah and asked for them." This witness was directly contradicted on an important point by a prominent witness named Rowjee, who stated that Pedro did go to the Palace three times, and that on the last occasion he told the Maharajah that the feeling at the Residency was favourable towards him. Rowjee continued,—“The Maharajah asked Pedro, ‘Would you do something if I gave you something?’ Pedro replied, ‘If possible.’ The Maharajah asked Yeshwunt Roa for a packet, and gave it to Pedro, stating that it was poison, and asked him to administer it in the Sahib's food. Pedro said, ‘If I do and the Sahib suddenly dies, I am ruined.’ The Maharajah said, ‘Nothing will happen suddenly; he will die in two or three months.’” Rowjee added that he and Pedro left the Palace with the package. In a subsequent examination Rowjee stated that the Guicowar offered to himself and Pedro a lac of

rupees (10,000L.) each to murder Colonel Phayre; that they agreed, and that next day the witness "received the poison and gave a portion of it in the sherbet on the 9th to the Colonel. He kept the remainder in his belt, which was produced. Kahn Sahib found it there. On being cross-examined, Rowjee said he never had any quarrel with Colonel Phayre, but agreed to murder him for a lac of rupees because he was asked to do so by the Guicowar." Of course, the discrepancy between these witnesses as to the same facts was not lost sight of by Serjeant Ballantine. Subsequently a medical man, Mr. Seward, gave evidence as to Colonel Phayre's symptoms after the alleged poisoning, and stated that on analyzing the sediment in the sherbet he had found it to consist of arsenic and diamond dust, but he confessed he had not analyzed the water added to the sediment. Dr. Gray also deposed to having analyzed a powder given to him by Mr. Seward, and had found it to consist of arsenic and diamond dust. Two goldsmiths stated that they had made valuable ornaments for Rowjee, and a policeman proved having taken from him the belt containing poison. From some other, though not clear, evidence one might be led to infer that if the Guicowar had his spies at the Residency, Colonel Phayre was, on his part, well informed as to what transpired at the Palace. As for instance, "Colonel Phayre admitted having been informed by Bhau Poonika that the poison consisted of arsenic, diamond dust, and copper." Bhau Poonika also told him that the Maharajah was preparing the Kurreeta which led to his recall. Colonel Phayre was unaware that Bhau Poonika was an enemy of the Maharajah's.

Then came a stage in the proceedings which both sides evidently felt to be of crucial importance. The Guicowar's private secretary, Damodhur Punt, deposed to having bought arsenic, diamonds, and diamond dust on two occasions by the Maharajah's orders, and "to having given the arsenic to Salim and the diamond dust to Yeshwunt Roa. The arsenic was represented as horse medicine. Witness asked Yeshwunt Roa what the diamond dust was wanted for, and he replied, 'To make powder to give to Colonel Phayre.'" The Maharajah had said that the diamonds were for a crown for the High Priest of Akulkote. When Rowjee was apprehended the Guicowar cautioned Yeshwunt Roa, Salim, and witness not to confess anything if an inquiry was held. In a subsequent examination Damodhur Punt stated that the man from whom the poison had been received had asked for 200 rupees as the price of concealment, and that the money had been promised to him. Witness also deposed to conversation with Rowjee and others, by whom the subject of poisoning was, he alleged, treated in a very open and unreserved manner. Punt's accounts were then put into court, and some items which he alleged had reference to the purchase of poison by the Guicowar's orders were found to be obliterated, but he confessed, in cross-examination, that the orders were merely verbal ones, entered, we presume, by the witness

himself. Witness added that he had "confessed the truth in order to be liberated from gaol and pardoned. He could not remember the dates when he gave the poisons." The jewels he had, he alleged, purchased from a jeweller named Hemchund Fettychund; but the jeweller, when called before the Commission, denied the whole transaction; "nothing of the sort," he affirmed, "had occurred, and he never made the statement produced before the police; the entries in his books showing the sales of the diamonds were false; he was obliged to make them, under threats, by Gujunund Wittul, who then seized his books." This last statement was brought out in cross-examination. The witness said, "I made a statement before Wittul, who wrote down what he pleased, and compelled me to sign it by threats of imprisonment." The book had evidently had leaves taken out and others substituted. "Witness said that this was not done by him. Gujunund seized the books two months ago." On the other hand, Manajee Wittul, who had charge of the Guicowar's jewel department, was examined, and declared that he bought loose diamonds for the Guicowar from the last witness, according to Punt's orders. In the course of another day's cross-examination it was elicited that 12 new pages had been added to the jeweller's book, that one was missing, and that the entries relating to the jewels were on an entirely new leaf.

A vast number of witnesses were called. The evidence on both sides was of a shifting and uncertain character. The defence rested chiefly on the untrustworthiness of the witnesses, and on the fact that the Guicowar would have had in his petition for Colonel Phayre's recall a ready way out of all difficulty without incurring the peril of making himself a criminal.

Towards the end of April the Baroda Commissioners published their report. The three English Commissioners came to the conclusion that poison, namely, a powder containing arsenic and diamond dust, was put into Colonel Phayre's sherbet on the 9th of November, and that it was so put in with the intention of causing his death; that there was good ground for believing that previous attempts to poison Colonel Phayre were made between the end of September and the 9th of November (some of them by Rowjee), and that they failed by reason of the fear of putting in full doses of arsenic; that on the 9th of November the poison was put in by Rowjee, acting in concert with a fellow servant, the jemadar Nursoo; that these men were instigated by the Guicowar, as was proved by the evidence of Rowjee, Nursoo, and Damodhur Punt; that the motive which actuated the Guicowar was a strong feeling of political hostility and personal dislike to Colonel Phayre; and that the Guicowar gave presents to the servants to induce them to give information of what passed at the Residency, and promised further sums to Rowjee and Nursoo in the event of their succeeding in poisoning Colonel Phayre. They held that the Guicowar's conduct was inconsistent with innocence, as he must have known of the attempted poisoning on the same day, and did not at once

hasten to the Residency ; that Damodhur Punt had no motive for getting up a plot, and that there was no reason why the main points of Rowjee and Nursoo's evidence should not be believed. Finally, they found the Guicowar guilty on each head of the charge.

The three Native Commissioners reported separately. Scindiah said there was not sufficient proof of the purchase of diamonds or arsenic ; that only three witnesses gave direct evidence of the poisoning, and that their accounts differed from one another, and were contradicted by Pedro and other witnesses whose testimony was favourable to the Guicowar ; that an attempt to poison would not have been continued for so long a time, made in so open a manner, or intrusted to so many persons ; that, if a small quantity of poison could kill a man, there was no reason why it should be given often ; that giving presents to Residency servants was a matter of no importance, and was in accordance with the practice of other Native Princes. On the whole, Scindiah was not convinced that the charge was proved. The Maharajah of Jeypore thought that the money given to the Residency servants was merely by way of presents, and not for improper purposes ; that Rowjee, Nursoo, and Damodhur Punt were accomplices whose evidence was uncorroborated, and therefore suspicious, and that they, moreover, contradicted one another and were contradicted by other witnesses ; that, although copper was mentioned as one of the ingredients used, it was not detected in the analysis ; that the facts elicited in cross-examination and the comments of Serjeant Ballantine were weighty and deserving of consideration. For these reasons he could not believe that the Guicowar was in any way implicated.

Sir Dinkur Rao's opinion and verdict were almost exactly identical with Scindiah's, but he added some remarks regarding discrepancies in the dates.

People awaited in anxious expectation the line that would be taken by Government. Lord Northbrook embodied his decision in a Government Resolution, in which he first pointed out the true functions of the Commission. It was not a judicial body, and had never been intended to act judicially. It was merely a Commission having for its object to help the Viceroy to decide rightly. After examining the Reports submitted to him, Lord Northbrook came to the conclusion that the Guicowar's guilt had been proved.

Then followed a proclamation issued by Lord Northbrook, under orders from the Home Government, deposing Mulhar Rao from the sovereignty of Baroda, and declaring the rights of himself and his issue forfeited. The state was not to be absorbed in the British dominion, nor was any change to be made in existing treaty engagements. The widow of Kundee Rao, the late ruler, was to be allowed to adopt some member of the Guicowar's house whom the British Government should select. The proclamation stated that, the Commissioners who presided at the late trial being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government had not based their decision on the report of the Commission, nor had they assumed that the result of the inquiries proved the truth of the

imputations against the Guicowar. Their decision was based on his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment, and his inability to effect necessary reforms, and, moreover, on the opinion of the Indian Government, that his restoration would be detrimental to the people of Baroda, and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which ought to subsist between the Indian Government and the State of Baroda.

The proclamation was much cavilled at when it became known in England, and declared to be illogical in the highest degree. "The Guicowar," it was said, "has been found guilty; he is deposed; but it is stated that he is not deposed because he is found guilty. He is deposed without any reference to the Commission or to the finding of Lord Northbrook. The Viceroy solemnly records that the Guicowar has attempted to assassinate the English Resident at Baroda, and then says that he deposes the Guicowar not for that, but because he thinks him a bad ruler."

It seemed clear to most candid people that the illogical character of the Government acts was to be explained in some way; and the publication of the Blue Books containing the Government correspondence on Baroda affairs, early in June, afforded the true interpretation of the reasons by which Lord Salisbury, the chief director of Indian affairs, had been actuated. The appointment of the "Second Baroda Commission," as it was called, being that by which the Guicowar was put upon his quasi trial, was no doubt a blunder, and so Lord Salisbury in writing to Lord Northbrook declared it to be; but the deposition of the iniquitous prince had become a political necessity after certain revelations made by the new Resident, Sir Lewis Pelly, who, on inquiry into suspicious circumstances attending the death of Bhow Scindia, a former Prime Minister of Baroda, in 1872, and another person had informed the Government that there was strong evidence of the crimes having been perpetrated by emissaries of the Guicowar, and that, in his opinion, the iniquities of that prince's rule ought not to be tolerated. So all became satisfied that substantial justice was done, if technical sequences were not duly observed, when it was decided that Mulhar Rao and his offspring should be cut off from their office and their inheritance: and an intended motion of Mr. Sullivan's to call the British Government to account for the Baroda proceedings, in the House of Commons, ended in smoke. A prince of the Kandish branch of the royal line was selected to fill the throne, and an able minister was given him in Sir Madava Rao, a Mahratta statesman well known for his able administration at Travancore.

The Madras Presidency had to lament the loss of its Governor, Lord Hobart, an able and conscientious administrator, who died, after a few days' illness, on the 27th of April. A letter from Madras says of him:—"When Lord Hobart came among the English community, a shy man, of scholarly tastes, and hating all parade and formality, they voted him dull and incapable. But it

is not difficult to trace the steps by which he attained to at least as great popularity as any of his predecessors. The natives, indeed, always liked him, both Mussulman and Hindoo. He found the Mahomedans in a very depressed condition, sinking in the social scale, and neglecting education and the means of rising. But he had lived in Constantinople, knew and valued a good Mussulman, and, without anything but the power of sympathy, put heart into the whole community and bid them look up. The Hindoos from the first were imbued with the sense that they should receive equal justice at his hands, socially and politically. He devised measures for bringing about a social fusion of the Europeans and Natives, who otherwise are as oil and vinegar. Then it soon became known that Lord Hobart was anxious to promote education in every class and grade, and one of the last acts during his office was the establishment of schools for Mussulman girls, with the heartiest co-operation of the Princesses of the ex-Royal family of the Carnatic. Many disputes at present exist as to the degree and mode in which popular education should be promoted in this country; some argue for the 'higher,' some for the 'vernacular'; both are urgently wanted, and Lord Hobart promoted both. In his last speech [delivered at the Presidency College a few days before his death] he said that he desired 'to remedy, without adding to popular burdens, the colossal evil of popular ignorance. I say without adding to popular burdens, because to refrain from impoverishing the people of India is even more important than to educate them.' The writer of this account continues:—

"He succeeded, after years of fruitless argument, in obtaining from the General Government of India their sanction to an artificial harbour for the roadstead of Madras, and to a scheme for draining this town of 400,000 people. These great works, debated for years, were set going by the shy, scholarly, and unpopular Lord Hobart, who lived, it was said, in books, and was fit for nothing practical. So when the news of his sudden death came, there was scarcely a dry eye in Madras; and crowds that would have seemed enormous even in London, Hindoo, Mussulman, European, civilian, merchant, and official, all alike, lamented a benefactor."

Lord Hobart was succeeded in the Governorship of Madras by the Duke of Buckingham.

The publication of the Reports of the great Famine in the North-Western Provinces, of 1874, with the Viceroy's review of the operations, was interesting as supplying the authentic information wanted. It was said, indeed, that the cost of the relief operations could not as yet be stated with perfect accuracy, but that the total net cost might be taken as not exceeding the estimate given in the Budget for the current year, viz., 6,500,000*l*. It was admitted that the anticipation of the effects of the scarcity was somewhat greater than the reality, and this was traced to two

causes—first, that the stock of food in the hands of the people turned out to be larger than had been expected; and, secondly, that sufficient allowance was not made for the extraordinary exertions of the cultivators to increase the autumn crops. From these facts the lesson was deduced for future guidance that where a scarcity follows a fair season the people will probably be in possession of considerable supplies of food, and that ryots are able and willing to make considerable changes in their agriculture in order to increase the supply of grain at the earliest moment. It was also pointed out that the staff of officers in threatened districts should be increased at once, and public works opened at an early stage of the distress. The tests of supplying cooked food and establishing poor-houses were declared to be inapplicable to the worst districts, but useful where the scarcity is less severe. A similar remark was made with reference to the distribution of gratuitous relief and the advance of money upon sufficient security. In distributing the rice imported by the Government the principle adopted was that the price should be regulated by that which prevailed at the nearest large mart situated upon one of the main lines of communication, with some addition to cover cost of carriage, and it is said that the result was to reduce to a *minimum* the inconvenience of interfering with private trade. Sir Richard Temple's report showed that a surplus of about 100,000 tons of rice remained after the relief operations had been concluded. For this excess the Government of India accepts the responsibility, urging that the vastness of the population to be dealt with, and the necessity of being prepared to meet uncertain contingencies, rendered it prudent to lay in large supplies. The total quantity of grain purchased by the Government was about 479,696 tons, the whole of which amount, with the exception of 54,300 tons, was obtained in British India. Burmah contributed about 290,000 tons, and the import by railway from the North-West Provinces and the Punjaub is calculated at 289,000 tons. The total quantity of food grain carried into the distressed districts is estimated at not much less than 1,000,000 tons. The statistics of foreign trade for the year were quoted to show the soundness of the reasons which determined the Government not to prohibit the exportation of rice.

A difficulty arising in the farther East led to some threatening political complications. Fifteen years ago the question of opening out a trade route between the British possessions of the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and the Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire was first mooted in the commercial circles of Great Britain. It was suggested that the King of Burmah, who was somewhat sanguinely supposed to entertain friendly dispositions towards us, and enlightened views about commerce, should be encouraged to construct a highway through the 250 miles of country lying between the British and Chinese frontiers. Sir Arthur Phayre, as British Chief Commissioner, proceeded accord-

ingly to negotiate a treaty with the Burmese Government, which was considered to be highly satisfactory. By the sacrifice of our frontier Custom dues of 60,000*l.* per annum, and the still larger sum realised by the seaboard Customs dues on foreign goods imported into Upper Burmah, we had, it was imagined, secured full liberty of trade not only with Upper Burmah, but through Upper Burmah with China. Sir A. Phayre reported to the Indian Government that "the great object in view" in concluding the treaty "was to remove obstacles existing to a direct trade between the Chinese territory and the seaboard. That has been done effectually. . . . I trust that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will consider that the road to China is fairly opened to our steamers as far as they can go, and that our merchants may now proceed by the Irrawaddy to Bhamo and deal direct there with the Chinese caravans.

But the treaty as regarded the King of Burmah's intentions was one of words only. In reality nothing was further from the intentions of that royal trader and his partners, the guild of Yünnan merchants residing in Mandalay and Bhamo, than that the English should ever reap the slightest advantage from the Treaty stipulations, or break in upon the monopoly of the China trade which they had always held. European manufacturers may in consequence of the Treaty have benefited to some slight extent by the increased consumption of their goods in Upper Burmah consequent on the abolition of frontier duties; but the Indian revenue suffered heavily. The benefits reaped by the King of Burmah, on the other hand, were great. He and his subjects got the necessities of life, such as rice, salt, and fish, for which they were dependent on British Burmah, free of all duty on the British side, while they procured the European and other foreign goods which they required on payment of a merely nominal duty to the Indian Government. The Indian Government, on their part, put up with the most flagrant violation of the Treaty from a fear of being dragged into a war which might lead to further annexation. In this way matters were allowed to go on until in 1866 a serious revolution occurred at Mandalay. Some of the King's sons, who had been tyrannized over by their uncle, the Crown Prince, rose in rebellion. The Crown Prince was killed, and but for the countenance and support which the Indian Government gave to the King at this conjuncture, there cannot be the least doubt that he would have lost his life and his throne. Under the idea that some gratitude for the assistance rendered him might have been awakened in the breast of the King, the Indian Government thought this a favourable opportunity not only for soliciting greater attention on the King's part to the provisions of the Treaty he had already made, but even for inducing him to enter into another and more comprehensive one. With this view, Sir A. Phayre proceeded to Mandalay at the end of 1866. The King, however, distinctly refused to alter his policy in that point in which his

infringement of the Treaty had been most notorious—*i.e.*, in the matter of monopolies. He had by the Treaty promised to allow free intercourse between buyers and sellers in his dominions. He had broken that promise, and he meant, he said, to continue to do so. This was too much even for the long-suffering Indian Government; and, on the 31st of January 1867, Lord Lawrence despatched a strong letter to the royal monopolist, threatening to reimpose the frontier duties on goods imported into Burmah. Upon this the King submitted, and declared his willingness to enter into the Treaty proposed by Sir A. Phayre, to reduce his duties, and to abolish his monopolies. A second Treaty, accordingly, subsidiary to that of 1862, was concluded in 1867, the King agreeing to abolish all monopolies except three, and to levy only a uniform Customs duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*. But though not consenting to revert openly to the old system of monopolies, the wily potentate continued in underhand ways to hamper and worry the British tradesman, and to retain the privileges of trade in his own hands.

Meanwhile the Indian Government took advantage of the Treaty to send an exploring expedition to Yünnan in 1868, having previously obtained permission from the King of Burmah. A party of fifty men, under Major Sladen, started; but in the fifty miles of country between the Irawaddy and the Chinese frontier, it found itself beset by difficulties and hindrances which the British leader had good reason to ascribe to Burmese treachery, and after being nearly destroyed by a plot of the Chinese General Leeseetahi, evidently in concert with the court at Mandalay, the expedition had to return, confessing failure.

Lord Salisbury, whose favourite scheme it had been to open up this commercial route, on returning to office after the resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet, resolved that another attempt should be made; and accordingly another mission was started, under Colonel Horace Browne, from Rangoon, on the 12th of December 1874. It was arranged that Mr. Augustus Margary, of the Chinese Consular service, should set out from Shanghai and meet the explorers at Bhamo. Colonel Browne's party, consisting of himself, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Elias, and fifty Sikhs armed with Sniders, on arriving at Mandalay were received by the King of Burmah with his usual courtesy. They pursued their route to Bhamo, which they reached on the 15th of January, and here they were met by Mr. Margary, who had accomplished his journey from Shanghai without difficulty. Means of transport were engaged for them to proceed to Momein by the Bhamo, or as the Burmese called it the upper route. The Governor of Bhamo had been furnished with orders to assist them; but by some misunderstanding, Mr. Elias, who had preceded the party, engaged 150 Kakhyen men, who undertook to take them through the lower route. This was said to be less hilly than the upper route, but much longer. The Kakhyens, however, behaved so badly at

Irawaddy in drilling holes in the baggage and looting wherever and whenever they could get a chance, that after eight days' stoppage Colonel Browne determined to try the upper route. It was afterwards supposed that the ill-behaviour of the Kakhyens was prompted by the Burmese in order to force the English on this course for their own purposes. Colonel Browne accordingly took the upper route, while Mr. Elias started with Captain Cooke, the political agent at Bhamo, on the lower, or southerly route. Upon Browne's arrival near Manwyne, about four marches north-east of Bhamo, some hostile demonstrations were made by the townspeople, and Mr. Margary with five Chinese went into the town to reconnoitre. Then came the catastrophe.* Margary spent the next day and most of the 21st in walking about and conversing with the people, with whom he seemed on the best of terms. On the evening of the 21st some of the Chinese offered to show him some hot springs in the neighbourhood; then, as he was in the act of mounting his pony to go with them, they struck him down from behind with their swords and lances. After this they massacred all his Chinese servants, with the exception of the cook, who is believed to have escaped; then removed the heads from the corpses and stuck them upon the walls of the town. Colonel Browne had remained a little distance outside the town with the Sikhs, but his party was attacked by large bodies of Chinamen and Shans, and they were compelled to resort to their Sniders in self-defence. Several Sikhs were wounded and seven Chinamen killed and a large number wounded before the assailants could be driven off. The exploring party returned, happily, without serious loss, into Burmese territory.

Strong suspicion rested on the Burmese Government for having instigated this outrage on the part of the Chinese local authorities. It was said in a letter from Rangoon:—"It is a singular coincidence that while the mission had been so long delayed by the officials of the King of Burmah, an embassy bearing tribute from his Majesty of Burmah to the Emperor of China had started from Bhamo, and passed through Teng-ye-chew (called by the Burmese Momien). Margary left Teng-ye-chew on his way to meet the expedition, having been cordially received by the officials there. This Burmese embassy arrives at Momien afterwards, and when Margary returns with the mission he finds the officials subordinate to the Teng-ye-chew governor suddenly changed from friendship to enmity, and he is killed in Manwyne by the very men by whom but a month before he had been treated with so much kindness."

A mission was shortly afterwards sent to Mandalay, the Burmese capital, with Sir Douglas Forsyth as negotiator. The Margary affair was kept out of sight, as while inquiry into it was

* By later accounts, the details of Mr. Margary's murder would seem somewhat to differ from those here given.

pending it seemed both premature and impolitic to attempt to fasten any direct responsibility on the King of Burmah. When questioned in the British House of Commons on the subject, therefore, Lord George Hamilton simply announced that "disagreements had arisen between the Government of India and the King of Burmah, and that Sir Douglas Forsyth had been sent to Mandalay with the view, if possible, of accomplishing an amicable settlement of those differences. But," he added, "the recent attack in Chinese Burmah upon the English Exploring Party, the murder of Mr. Margary, coupled with the very cordial reception accorded by the King of Burmah to the Chinese General Leeseetahi, whom we have reason to believe was not only implicated in, but was the author of, the attack, rendered it necessary that the Indian Government should insist that the King of Burmah should place no obstacles in our way in obtaining redress for that outrage. The King of Burmah has taken this opportunity of refusing the permission which has been given to previous expeditions—namely, to allow the passage of British soldiers through his territory. I hope and believe that the King of Burmah will yield to our just demands, and that no collision will take place; but the negotiations, as my hon. friend is aware, are still in progress."

The Ministerial explanation was made on the 8th of July. Sir Douglas Forsyth and his party had arrived at Mandalay on June 10th, and were received with all diplomatic honours by the Burmese Sovereign on the 15th. But the distinguished reception accorded by that slippery potentate to the Chinese General Leeseetahi, who, there could be little doubt, had been implicated in the murder of Margary, put at once a difficulty in the way, and Forsyth was instructed not to open negotiations till that circumstance had been satisfactorily explained. The answer given was that Leeseetahi was the bearer of a communication from the Chinese Government regarding the death of the Emperor; and this answer being deemed satisfactory, negotiations were allowed to proceed. They turned, in part, on a boundary question regarding the province of Western Karennee, which had been under discussion for the last year, the British Government asserting that at the time of the occupation of Pegu, in 1852, Western Karennee was independent, and had been so for a long period; that it was then understood between the two Governments that the State should remain in this condition, and that since 1852 it had always been so treated by both British and Burmese Governments. The Burmese, however, reasserted a control said to have existed at an anterior period, and in accordance with this they summoned the chiefs of Western Karennee to Mandalay, there to take the oath of allegiance to the King. At this point the British Government interposed, and ever since consistently held the same position towards the State by informing the Burmese Court that they would not acquiesce in any interference with the independence of Western Karennee. On this

point the King of Burmah yielded without difficulty to Sir Douglas Forsyth's demands. On the other point insisted upon by the British Envoy, namely, the explicit concession of a right of way for British troops through Upper Burmah, he was intractable; and his refusal was evidently connected with his desire to ascertain what would be the upshot of the present relations between the English and Chinese Governments. For with the Chinese Government our diplomatic intercourse had been brought into a critical position by the murder of Mr. Margary. It was necessary to make direct demands for apology or reparation; and accordingly Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, entered on negotiations for this end, coupling with his requisitions the claim of the British Government to establish a trade route across the frontiers of China from Burmah without obstruction. This had been a right established by former treaties; but the Chinese Government, determined on evading it, had always withheld the text of the Foreign Treaties from publication, lest the mass of the people should arrive at a knowledge of the concessions that had been extorted from them by the outside barbarians. Mr. Wade now insisted that the text of the Treaties should be published in the *Peking Gazette*. For a long time the Chinese Government showed a disposition to resist all the demands of the British Minister, whether by open refusal or by half promises and prevarication; and serious apprehensions were entertained that we were drifting into a war with the Celestial Empire, and that the obstinacy evinced by the rulers of that region implied a state of preparation and a wealth of resource on their part which might make war a very costly and protracted business for us. These apprehensions were, however, happily dispelled by the news which reached England in the month of October. Mr. Wade's sagacity and firmness had at last prevailed. He sent a final message to the Chinese Authorities declaring that unless his demands were complied with by a certain day he would leave Peking. At the last moment the Imperial Government prudently submitted both to the official publication of the Foreign Treaty documents and to the investigation into the murder of Mr. Margary.

Evasion and indecision, indeed, marked the proceedings of the Chinese Government up to the last moment. On the 12th of October a telegram from Shanghai announced that the *Peking Gazette* had published an edict enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners in China. It added, however, that the main points of the demands made by Mr. Wade upon the Chinese Government, including the punishment of the murderers of Mr. Margary, had not yet been conceded, and that the prospect of a satisfactory settlement still appeared doubtful. Three days later the Foreign Office announced that a telegram had been received from Mr. Wade stating that he had obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary, and that two English officials, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Baber, would proceed to

Yunnan to make investigation into the circumstances of the murder.

Mr. Wade, while giving an account of these negotiations to the British Consul at Peking, added the following statement on a matter of commercial interest:—

“I should not here refer further to the negotiations in question did I not conceive it expedient to set speculation on one point at rest. I hear it rumoured that I have signed a convention by which British trade was to be materially influenced. This is not the case. I have availed myself of the opportunity to insist very earnestly upon the duty of more perfectly observing various Treaty provisions, indifference to which has been so frequently matter of complaint, notably of those that bear upon the taxation of our trade. Were the conditions of the Treaty, as it stands, to be fulfilled, there would of course be no occasion for a Convention. Were it shown to be expedient to modify the existing conditions of the Treaty affecting trade, a Convention would doubtless be necessary. But no Convention could be operative that had been negotiated by myself or the representative of any Treaty Power single-handed. Foreign trade in China is common property, changes in the regulation of which, to be effective, must have been duly considered and accepted by all alike. What I have striven to obtain, therefore, in this direction is a formal engagement on the part of the Chinese Government that inquiry should be made into the question of taxation of foreign trade, whether at the Consular Ports or beyond their limits, and that a report should be prepared on which, were it found otherwise impossible to rectify practices at present objected to, modification of existing conditions might be negotiated. An engagement by which I hope that the desired object may be attained has been conceded.”

Commenting on these transactions soon afterwards at the Lord Mayor's banquet, the British Premier said,—“Had it fallen to my lot, my Lord Mayor, perhaps only a month ago to have returned you our thanks for this honour, I should, perhaps, have had to announce a war between this country and one, friendly relations with which, it is the interest and wish of the citizens of London especially to maintain and cherish. A war with China, which was then impending, would have been a war with a country with which of all others England should not be placed in collision. We have no wish to invade or appropriate the territory of the Chinese. Although I cannot but believe that any military proceedings on our part with them must be certain of success, the result, though successful, would scarcely be triumphant. Besides it is our interest to strengthen the centralized Government which seemed to be prepared to make war upon us, and which always becomes more feeble when war is waged by them. Fortunately, that evil has been averted. The good sense of the Chinese Government, and in a great degree the energy and resource of Her Majesty's Minister in that country, have, I believe, prevented that evil, and

I think we may fairly count now upon that calamity not occurring. For myself, I have always been of opinion that the longer peace was maintained with China the greater was the chance of that peace being permanent, because the more the people are enriched by commercial communications with Europe the more contented and less troublesome they become to that Central Government which it is our wish and interest to strengthen. I have referred to the labours, the successful labours, of Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister in China ; because we are too apt to forget when men are toiling thousands and tens of thousands of miles from their native country in the public interest, how keen is the appreciation, on their part, of any sympathy which may be expressed for them by the country they represent; and I cannot but believe at this moment, when Mr. Wade, at Peking, hears that on the Lord Mayor's day there was such an expression of sympathy in this assembly of his fellow-countrymen, with his labours and his position, he will experience a reward which perhaps no honours can rival, and certainly few can exceed."

Mr. Wade was made a Knight of the Bath for his services.

Thus, notwithstanding the serious fears of a Chinese war entertained during a part of the autumn, the English sword was allowed to remain in its scabbard. Unfortunately it had to be actually drawn for a more insignificant affray a few weeks later. The British colonies adjoining the Straits of Malacca, commonly called the Straits Settlements, had become worried and hampered by the disputes between the indolent, half-savage Malays and the Chinese immigrants who had taken the greater part of the work and industry on themselves in the districts of Sangalore, Perak, and Laroot. The Chinese themselves had faction fights, and piracy had been the resource of the defeated members of their community. The English settlers complained of the nuisance as intolerable, and Sir Andrew Clarke, who went out as Governor in 1873, was urged to step out of the beaten track of non-intervention to which British policy had hitherto soundly adhered. In the beginning of 1874, accordingly, Sir Andrew opened negotiations with the Malay chiefs of Perak and Laroot and the "headmen" of the Chinese factions. All parties agreed to submit their claims to the Governor's arbitration, and a Treaty was signed in January 1874, by which, among other arrangements, it was agreed that a British Resident should be received at the Court of Perak, and an Assistant Resident at Laroot. To the former place Mr. Birch, the Colonial Secretary at Singapore, was appointed; and Sir Andrew Clarke was succeeded as Governor by Sir William Jervois. Unfortunately, no sooner had Sir A. Clarke withdrawn than the party against whom his decision had gone disputed his arbitrament. The claimant of the Perak succession, whose pretensions had been rejected by the Government, refused to recognise his rival, to whom the British Resident was accredited. Mr. Birch issued a proclamation

calling on the people to submit to the Sultan Abdallah, and, according to a circular published by the Colonial Office, this proclamation was posted throughout Perak on the 1st of November 1875. The circular goes on to narrate the unfortunate sequel of our new policy :—" Mr. Birch telegraphed to Sir W. Jervois, the Governor, that the proclamation had been well received, and that all was quiet in Perak. On the following day, however, a Malay tore down the proclamation posted at Passir Sala, where the Resident was, and on being struck by the interpreter of the Residency he at once stabbed that officer. An affray followed, in which Mr. Birch, who was in his bath, was murdered." The murder was succeeded by a rising of the Malays, who attacked the Residency. Sir W. Jervois took immediate measures to punish the criminals, and a force of 180 men, consisting of soldiers of the 10th Regiment, Malay police, and Sikh sepoy, were sent to relieve the Residency, and to attack the stockade of the Maharaja Lela, a Perak noble of the second rank, who was suspected of complicity in the crime. The first part of the enterprise succeeded, but the last unfortunately failed. Captain Innes was killed, and Lieutenants Booth and Elliot were wounded; and it was considered necessary to order a retreat, which was effected in an orderly manner, and not before the enemy had abandoned the stockade. The Government immediately summoned all the available troops from Singapore and Penang, and sent for reinforcements also from Hong-Kong and Calcutta.

Happily these energetic measures availed. A large body of Malays, variously estimated in number from 400 to 800, had intrenched themselves in a stockade on the Perak River, some five miles from the Residency. Here they might have offered a dangerous opposition; for all the Malays, both on the great islands and on the Peninsula, are remarkable for their ingenuity in constructing and their pertinacity in defending fortifications of this kind. On the 7th, however, a British force of 200 men, consisting of 80 of the 10th Regiment, as many more "Irregulars," who probably formed part of the Indian reinforcements, and 40 Native police, attacked the Malays within their ramparts of wood-work, and carried the place, routing the defenders, who fled, leaving behind them 60 or 80 killed and wounded. The Malays, indeed, fought with their usual obstinacy, and the attacking force suffered rather heavily in proportion to its scanty numbers, having 8 men killed and 25 wounded. The Malays then took up a strong position in a mountain pass, from which they were dislodged in another attack made on them by the British troops on December 22nd.

It may be true that British non-intervention in the affairs of the Malays might have been difficult to avoid; nevertheless in so extensive and scattered an Empire as that of Great Britain has become, the policy of not interfering with Native questions, and

not annexing alien territories, is held by the most prudent statesmen to be advisable in almost all instances; and to this principle the Colonial Secretary adhered in the question which arose this year as to our Government's action in the matter of New Guinea.

The cruise of the "Basilisk" under Captain Moresby, the establishment of a regular line of mail steamers to Queensland by way of the coral-strewn Torres Straits, the newly discovered passage between Australia and China, combined to give an importance to the little known island-continent of New Guinea of which the advocates of a perpetual extension of English territory in the South Pacific and elsewhere showed themselves ready to take advantage.

In the Australian colonies especially, a desire for annexation made itself felt, and a deputation waited on Lord Carnarvon in the month of May urging him on behalf of that portion of the British Empire to take the project into consideration. Lord Carnarvon admitted the force of many of the arguments used by the deputation, but said that the taking over of a fresh territory was a serious concern. There were grave questions to be considered, as to the suitability of the climate to European constitutions, and as to the character of the natives in the interior, who, according to the reports of former travellers, were not so friendly to strangers as those Captain Moresby had met with on the coast. The value of the supposed mineral wealth of the island also was at present a matter of speculation. He admitted that there would be great difficulty in checking the practice of kidnapping if they allowed the south-eastern part of New Guinea to pass into the hands of foreigners; but at the same time the deputation must remember that it was impossible for the English to appropriate every territory and every island.

The Australian colonies at first resented this answer, and a meeting was held at Sydney on the 11th of May to press the scheme of annexation. Pressure was put upon the Colonial Secretary likewise by the "New Guinea Colonisation Society" to give Government support to an expedition intending to start from England for the purpose of settling in the island. On the other hand the "Anti-Slavery Society" urged him to discourage, if not indeed to forbid, this quasi-filibustering enterprise; and in reply, Lord Carnarvon assured the remonstrants that he had expressed his distinct protest against the proceedings of the previous applicants, but he doubted whether, as had been suggested by a member of the deputation, he had any legal powers to forbid such an expedition. At the same time, he was within his power as a Minister in assuring those who proposed to take part in it, as he did most distinctly, that they were embarking on a most unusual and most dangerous course; that if they did acquire land the Crown would not recognize titles which they might have obtained in an improper way, and that if there should be occasion to

colonize New Guinea hereafter, such holdings would not be recognized as legal. Meanwhile the desire felt for annexation in the Australian colonies seems to have cooled down.

In Australia itself history pursued a prosperous and uneventful course, the only incident worth chronicling being a Ministerial crisis in Victoria. There the Legislative Assembly had amused itself with the discussion of a Bill for "amalgamating" the two Chambers in case of a divided vote, and so over-riding the opinion of the Council, the more Conservative wheel in the Parliamentary machine. But it was pretty well understood that this controversy about the merits of the so-called "Norwegian Scheme" was of no serious import. Mr. Francis, the Premier, who proposed it, was supported by an immense majority on a general election; but this majority went to pieces soon after without an intelligible reason, and left the Ministry with a margin of two votes more than the Opposition. Mr. Francis fell ill and resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Kerferd, who held office until a Ministerial crisis which took place in August. His administration occupied a sort of middle ground between the Protectionists and the Freetraders, the Radicals, who oppose large estates, and the Conservatives, who look for generous and straightforward land laws. It was difficult to trim the balance fairly between both parties; but for some time Mr. Kerferd's Ministry showed a singular mastery of the art of Parliamentary compromise, and it was not until the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Service, came forward with his Budget, at the end of July, that any signs of a critical movement in politics became apparent. The state of affairs which Mr. Service had to disclose would not have been startling to a country which had enjoyed a less extravagant measure of prosperity than Victoria; but to Victoria it was an unpleasant revelation.

The estimate of expenditure was close on 4,500,000*l.*, or 200,000*l.* more than the estimated income. To meet this deficit Mr. Service proposed new taxation, accompanied with a "re-adjustment" of duties. The changes contemplated were in the direction of Free Trade, including the abolition of many vexatious and unprofitable Customs' duties, and of all Protective duties on articles not produced in the Colony, and the reduction from 20 to 15 per cent. of Protective duties on manufactures presumed to have become "well established." These changes involved a loss of a quarter of a million in taxes, which, added to the estimated deficit, left 517,000*l.* to be provided by the new taxes. Mr. Service furthermore projected a new loan of two millions and three-quarters. The Freetraders were pleased by Mr. Service's spirited attack on the Protectionist tariff, but the ambiguous speeches with which he attempted to sooth the irritated industrial interests cast doubts on his sincerity. The Conservative and land-owning classes were justly incensed by the proposed tax based upon acreage, which ignored the difference

between good and bad land, exempted holdings under 320 acres, and imposed progressive burdens on large estates—a scheme which the Radical politicians backed, with the hope of presently increasing its pressure and breaking down what they call the “Squatter Aristocracy.” The Protectionists, of course, were enraged at the attack on their cherished duties. Their leader, Mr. Graham Berry, directly challenged the movement towards Free Trade made by Mr. Service; but, as he was deserted by most of the Free Trade Members of the Opposition, he was beaten. In a later Division, however, the Ministry found themselves left with a majority of one, and were hopeless of carrying on the government, or even of pushing through the Budget, under such conditions. They applied to Sir William Stawell, Acting Governor, to grant a dissolution; but he declined, on the ground that Mr. Kerferd had shown no probability of obtaining a majority by an appeal to the electorate. Mr. Kerferd accordingly resigned, and Mr. Berry became Premier.

As Mr. Berry had been actually in a minority on the Division which drove Mr. Kerferd to resign, and as he was then supported by some Free Trade members who could not act with a violently Protectionist Ministry, his hopes of retaining office were but slight. In fact, he was defeated on the 7th of October, upon an Amendment to his new Protectionist and Agrarian Budget, by five votes, and, not being more successful than Mr. Kerferd in obtaining a Dissolution from the Acting Governor, he resigned. Sir James M'Culloch, who moved the Amendment which overthrew Mr. Berry, was intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, in which Mr. Kerferd took the post of Attorney-General, while several important offices were filled by pronounced Freetraders.

The general condition of this most flourishing Colony at the present period of its history may be represented in the words of its Governor, Sir George Bowen, on occasion of a banquet given to him at Willis's Rooms, London, in the month of April:—“Victoria,” said Sir George, “is the most wealthy of all our colonies. She has already a trade (including imports and exports) exceeding in value 32 millions sterling, and a yearly revenue of 4½ millions sterling—that is, a revenue much exceeding the revenue of Portugal, Denmark, Saxony, and other monarchies of Europe. The greater part of this large revenue is derived from the public lands, and from the State railways. The annual taxation per head of the population is only about 2*l.* 3*s.* less than in England; and of the public revenue actually raised by taxation nearly one-third is expended on public instruction—that is, on primary and secondary schools, on the Melbourne University, on public libraries and picture galleries, on schools of art and mining, and on subsidies to various literary and scientific societies. The fact is, I believe, without parallel elsewhere. In no other country is one-third of the produce of the taxes spent directly and indi-

rectly on public instruction. Again, Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, though only just 40 years have elapsed since the first white man landed on its site, in 1835, has already, with its suburbs, 2,400,000 inhabitants; in other words, it is already the ninth British city in the Empire, exceeding in population such ancient cities as Bristol and Edinburgh. It is, moreover, adorned with fine public buildings, and possesses all the comforts and luxuries of an European capital."

Before leaving the South Seas we must glance at Fiji—the island state annexed to the British Empire, contrary to our usual maxims of late, in 1873—the unhappy inhabitants of which received, as their first gain from our rule, a fearful epidemic of measles, carrying off 50,000 inhabitants out of a population of 150,000.

We must also glance at Santa Cruz, where Commodore James Goodenough, one of the best and bravest officers in the British Naval Service, met his death, on August 12th, from the poisoned arrows of the natives, while endeavouring to open a friendly intercourse with them.

The prosperous and contented state of our Canadian Dominions, early in the year, at all events, may be best described in the words of its able and popular Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, delivered at a meeting of the Canada Club in London, in the month of July:—"If," he said, "there is one predilection more marked than another in the Canadian people, if there is one passion—if I may so call it—which predominates over every other feeling in their breasts, if there is one especial message which a person in my situation is bound to transmit from them to you, it is this—that they desire to maintain intact and unimpaired their connexion with this country, that they cherish an ineradicable conviction of the pre-eminent value of the political system under which they live, and that they are determined to preserve pure and uncontaminate all the traditional characteristics of England's prosperous policy. It would be impossible to overstate the universality, the force, the depth of this sentiment, and proud am I to think that an assemblage so representative of the public opinion of this country as that which I see around me should have met together to reciprocate it and to do it justice. But I should be conveying to you a very wrong impression if I gave you to understand that the enthusiastic loyalty of the Canadian people to the Crown and person of our gracious Sovereign, their tender and almost yearning love for the Mother Country, their desire to claim their part in the future fortunes of the British Empire, and to sustain all the obligations such a position may imply, was born of any weak or unworthy spirit of dependence. So far from that being the case no characteristic of the national feeling is more strongly marked than their exuberant confidence in their ability to shape their own destinies to their appointed issues, their jealous pride of the legislative autonomy with which they have been endowed, and their

patriotic and personal devotion to the land within whose ample bosom they have been nurtured, and which they justly regard as more largely dowered with all that can endear a country to its sons than any other in the world. And I assure you this intense affection for 'this Canada of ours,' as we lovingly call her, can surprise no one who has traversed her picturesque and fertile territories, where mountain, plain, and valley, river, lake, and forest, prairie and table land alternately invite, by their extraordinary magnificence and extent, the wonder and admiration of the traveller. And yet, however captivating may be the sights of beauty thus prepared by the hand of Nature, they are infinitely enhanced by the contemplation of all that man is doing to turn to their best advantage the gifts thus placed within his reach. In every direction you see human industry and human energy digging deep the foundations, spreading out the lines, and marking the inviolable boundaries upon and within which one of the most intelligent and happiest of the offshoots of the English race is destined to develop into a proud and great nation. The very atmosphere seems impregnated with the exhilarating spirit of enterprise, contentment, and hope. The sights and sounds which caressed the senses of the Trojan wanderer in Dido's Carthage are repeated and multiplied in a thousand different localities in Canada, where flourishing cities, towns, and villages are rising in every direction with the rapidity of a fairy tale. And better still, *pari passu* with the development of these material evidences of wealth and happiness, is to be observed the growth of a political wisdom, experience, and ability perfectly capable of coping with the various difficult problems which from time to time are presented in a country where new conditions foreign to European experience and complications arising out of ethnological and geographical circumstances are constantly requiring the application and intervention of a statesmanship of the highest order. And here, perhaps, I may be permitted to remark on the extraordinary ability and intelligence with which the French portion of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada join with their British fellow countrymen in working and developing the constitutional privileges with which, thanks to the initiative they were the first to take, their country has been endowed. Our French fellow countrymen are, in fact, more parliamentary than the English themselves, and in the various fortunes of the Colony there have never been wanting French statesmen of eminence to claim an equal share with their British colleagues in shaping the history of the Dominion. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, in Canada, at all events, the French race has learnt the golden rule of moderation and the necessity of arriving at practical results by the occasional sacrifice of logical symmetry and the settlement of disputes in the spirit of a generous compromise. The fruit of this happy state of things is observable in the fact that nowhere do those differences of opinion which divide the political world of every country separate the Canadian nation

either into religious or ethnological factions. Religion and race are, of course, observable forces acting within our body politic, but as far as I have remarked the divisions of party are perpendicular rather than horizontal, and in a county and borough election, as often as not, Catholic will be found voting against Catholic, Orangeman against Orangeman, Frenchman against Frenchman, and what perhaps will cause less surprise, Irishman against Irishman."

Events, later on, seemed somewhat to contradict the picture of peace and harmony which Lord Dufferin had drawn. First a somewhat remarkable case occurred to show how the vital contest of Ultramontane and Liberal principles was at work even in this favoured land. The case was this. One Joseph Guibord, member of a Roman Catholic literary institution called "L'institut Canadien," at Montreal, which had incurred the ban of the Pope by insisting on keeping on its shelves certain books denounced in the "Index," had died in 1869, and the trustees of a Roman Catholic burial place would not allow his remains to be laid in the consecrated part of the ground, notwithstanding that a part of it belonged to his heirs. His widow appealed to the Civil Courts for the restoration of his rights, and as these gave conflicting judgments, the case was brought finally to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The arguments on both sides were highly technical. The counsel for the Catholic authorities contended that Guibord had been unworthy of Christian burial because he had been a "public sinner;" but, as he had in reality been of blameless moral character, that phrase signified nothing worse than his defiance of the Bishop. The counsel for the representatives of his widow did not deny that the Bishop might have cut him off from the right of Christian burial if he had excommunicated him by name; but they argued that he could not be branded as a "public sinner" merely because he had been included in a general excommunication. This distinction was based on the law of the Gallican Church, which the Canadian Catholics had inherited, and it met with the approval of the Privy Council, whose judgment in favour of the Guibord family was given this summer. Guibord's body had, meanwhile, been lying in the vault of a Protestant cemetery, and an order of the Crown was sent for its removal to the consecrated ground of the burying-place. But the Catholic authorities defied the Crown. M. Rousselot, the Curé of the parish in which the graveyard is situated, declared that he would obey his Bishop rather than the law, and the Catholic mob of Montreal was of the same mind. The attempt to bury the body on Sept. 2d, was resisted by an excited crowd, who drove back the mourners and filled up the grave. An armed force had to be called out to restore order; every regiment of troops in Ontario had to be kept in readiness for a fresh outburst of passion. Guibord's body was restored to the vault of the Protestant cemetery, till the 16th of November, when another attempt was made to inter it in the cemetery of Notre Dame,

and this time with effect. The authorities of the Catholic Church having determined to curse the ground in which the remains were buried, wherever it might be, the Bishop issued a pastoral announcing this decision, and instructing the Catholics neither to interfere with nor to witness the ceremonies. The members of the Canadian Institute, finding it impracticable to use the large stone sarcophagus which had been made, determined to lay the coffin in a bed of Portland cement, to prevent any subsequent violations of the grave. The authorities, military and civil, at Montreal made every preparation to prevent interference with the funeral; about 2,000 troops were got under arms, and the police force was augmented to 700 men. The Bishop's pastoral, however, had removed much of the previous apprehension, and though the feeling of the crowd was unmistakable, no further outrage was attempted.

In December some formidable bread riots occurred at Montreal. The number of people out of employment in Canadian cities at this time was said to be almost unprecedentedly large. The French-Canadian unemployed of Montreal had been making a series of demonstrations with a view to getting the authorities to give them "work or bread." During the forenoon of 17th inst. about a thousand of them assembled in front of the City Hall, where they remained for some time in a very excited state. Part of this concourse marched up Jacques-Cartier Street, turning into Notre Dame Street, and shouting out that they wanted work. At 3 o'clock a still larger concourse, numbering about 2,000, surrounded the entrance to the City Hall. This crowd proved very disorderly; it had attacked a beer waggon and swallowed the beer, had stopped a baker's sleigh and cleaned it out, and had indulged in several "free fights" before the police could restore order. Mayor Hingston addressed the throng from the balcony of the City Hall. He said the Council was about to meet to give their case its earnest consideration, counselled moderation on their part, and pointed out that for them to resort to violence would only be to make matters worse. When he hinted that there were some of them who apparently wished to create disorder he was interrupted with the cries, "We are suffering," "We want food." The City Council assembled about 4 o'clock, and discussed what had best be done in order to grant relief to the destitute. The Mayor read the following letter which he had received from the Premier of the Dominion:—

"Ottawa, Dec. 16.

"My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. respecting the distress in the city for want of employment, and conveying to me your various suggestions. There is too great a disposition to lean upon the Federal Government for assistance in this crisis. It will be evident to you that the Federal Government can adopt no policy in Montreal which they do not adopt in other cities of the Dominion. As to the (Lachine)

Canal, you are aware that all the work is now under contract from the harbour of Montreal to the neighbourhood of Cantin's shipyard. The last contract, extending from below Wellington Street upward to that point, was let only recently ; and in letting that the engineer was directed to require the contractors to proceed with every portion of the work that could be done in the winter. Your letter speaks of the excavation necessary in that quarter being proceeded with. I do not think it reasonable to expect the contractor to do this, as it would be practically impossible to do it in the winter season. We received the assurance of the contractor that everything would be done that could be done in the way of quarrying and dressing stone, and other similar operations. Besides, it must be remembered that, even if it were possible to work at the excavation during the winter, it could only be done by emptying the canal, and thus throwing out of employment the people who are dependent upon the water-power in that vicinity. The only work that can possibly be done in the winter will be a little rock excavation towards Lachine, but engineering difficulties have, up to the present moment, prevented an ultimate decision on the question of the route in that quarter. All that work will, of course, be let some time during the winter and as early as possible, and will furnish a good deal of employment early in the spring. I do not see at present that it is possible to do anything more than this. I enclose you a note from the Chief Engineer upon the general subject.

"A. MACKENZIE."

While the Council was sitting, a conflict was going on between the mob and the police. One of several roughs who were interfering with a man in charge of a waggon, being arrested, the crowd made a rush to rescue him. The Chief of Police, who had nothing in his hand but an ordinary walking-stick, broke it over the head of another rough, who had given him a blow. The *mélée* between the police and the mob then became general, resulting, however, in the former scattering the crowd in all directions. At this stage a reinforcement of police, armed with Spencer rifles, came up from the central station, after which all show of opposition ceased.

On the subject of our Colonial Empire generally, Mr. W. E. Forster, the Liberal statesman, made a speech at Edinburgh this summer which excited some attention as distinctly advocating the doctrine of cohesion in preference to that of disintegration. He said that he believed our colonial empire would last, because, while no longer striving to rule the colonies as dependencies, we welcomed them as partners in a common and mighty Empire. He dwelt at some length upon the advantages of commerce with our colonial possessions, and upon the pecuniary advantages of emigration. He would not give Canada notice that she must prepare to take care of herself, as he believed such a course was unnecessary, dangerous, and cowardly. If it was possible to replace dependence

by association, each member of the Federation would find in the common nationality at least as much scope for its aspirations, as much demand for the patriotism, energy, and self-reliance of its citizens, as it would if trying to obtain a distinct nationality for itself. He saw no insuperable physical or moral bar to such a Federation, but he had no proposal to make as to the way in which such a body should be formed, for one reason, because it would be premature, as no change in our relations was yet necessary. The conditions of such union might, however, be discussed. To him it seemed that, in order that our Empire should continue, all its different self-governing communities must agree in maintaining allegiance to one monarch—in maintaining a common nationality, so that each subject might find that he had the political rights and privileges of other subjects, wheresoever he might go in the realm; and, lastly, must agree not only in maintaining a mutual alliance in all relations with foreign powers, but in apportioning among themselves the obligations imposed by such a course. He did not despair of one future tariff for the Empire, and that, too, based upon our present fiscal policy—namely, customs levied upon as few articles as possible, with a corresponding excise. The Imperial must include foreign policy, and therefore arrangements for mutual defence. Generally speaking, internal affairs must be left to the local governments, and therefore the admission of colonial representatives into our Parliament could not be a permanent form of association, though it might possibly be useful in the temporary transition from the dependent to the associated relation. In conclusion, he would allude briefly to a few principles which ought to actuate our policy if we looked forward to a permanent union. We must continue by every means to invigorate the colonies; therefore we must try to give them the strength of union with one another wherever possible, as already in the Dominion—as we trusted might soon be the case at the Cape, and as hereafter might be accomplished in Australia. We ought also to do our utmost to increase their moral vigour, by encouraging them in self-reliance and in the fulfilment of all the duties of citizenship. Nor must we suppose that we could give this right to self-government by halves. We must allow them to manage, or even, in our opinion, to mismanage their own affairs. But while fully admitting this right of self-government, we might in honest friendliness ask them to carefully consider any internal measure which might appear to be contrary to Imperial interests. We must not sap the desire for union at home by asking the British taxpayer to pay for the colonist that which he was able and willing to pay for himself. And, lastly, we ought to take every opportunity of showing that we consider the colonists our countrymen, and every colony part of the common country, and especially we ought to welcome every step that any colony might take in measures of common defence.

CHAPTER V.

Journey of the Prince of Wales to India—His visit to the Khedive of Egypt—Arrival at Bombay—Reception at Baroda; Goa; Ceylon; Madras; Calcutta—"Eastern Question"—Political Complications—Turkish repudiation—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby—Purchase of Suez Canal shares—Sir W. Harcourt's remarks—Ministerial mistakes—Slave Circular—Loss of "Vanguard"—Collision between "Alberta" and "Mistletoe"—Marquis of Hartington—Irish Home Rulers—O'Connell Centenary—Army mobilisation scheme—Disastrous floods—Revenue report—General character of the Year.

THE Prince of Wales quitted the shores of England for his expedition to India on the 11th of October. Our Chronicle will record the incidents of his departure, and mention the names of the principal members of the suite which accompanied him. From Dover he crossed in the "Castalia" to Calais, where the Princess of Wales took leave of him; then pushed on through Paris to Turin, thence to Brindisi, where he joined the "Serapis," commanded by Capt. the Hon. Carr Glyn. He spent three days at Athens, from the 18th to the 21st, and on the 23rd arrived at Port Saïd, from whence he proceeded to Cairo. At the Ghezireh Palace, which had been especially prepared for his reception, he was met by the Khedive and his three sons, together with various officers of state; and here an incident took place, the interest and significance of which were enhanced shortly afterwards when certain diplomatic transactions between the Governments of England and Egypt came to light. This incident was the investiture of Prince Tewfik, the Khedive's eldest son, with the Order of the Star of India, at the hands of the Prince of Wales himself; at the moment, the importance of the investiture was connected only with its being supposed to convey an English endorsement of the principle of hereditary succession, conceded ten years previously by the Porte to Egypt. The Prince of Wales, on occasion of the ceremony, spoke as follows to the Khedive and his son:—"Sir, I consider it a high privilege, a high duty, and it is a great gratification to myself personally to be able, in the presence of your Highness, to carry out the commands of Her Majesty the Queen, who has charged me with the duty of investing you, Sir, [turning to the Prince hereditary,] with the ensigns of the Order of the Star of India. It is not the most ancient of our English Orders, but it is one highly valued by us for the distinction it confers on those to whom it is granted for their services in India. The Queen has determined to confer this especial mark of consideration, Sir, for yourself and family, because of the goodwill Her Majesty bears towards His Highness the Khedive, himself a member of the Order, who has always shown himself a true friend to

the English nation, and has done so much to promote the safety and convenience of our communication between England and India, in facilitating the transit of our troops and commerce. I trust that in fulfilling this charge with which the Queen has entrusted me I may be adding another link to strengthen the bonds of friendship which already exist between England and Egypt." The Khedive replied in a voice of emotion, and in terms most complimentary to England.

Rejoining the "Serapis" at Suez, the Prince proceeded down the Red Sea, reached Aden on the 1st of November, and arrived at Bombay on the 8th. For three weeks there had been gathering in that city such a crowd of native Rajahs and Princes as had probably never before been collected in Western India. Upwards of 40 Chiefs of various degrees arrived to meet the Prince of Wales, the most distinguished among these strangers being the young Guicowar and the young Maharajah of Mysore; then came Sir Salar Jung and the band of Hyderabad nobles who had been sent to represent the Nizam; after them a band of princelings, whose titles, excepting, perhaps, those of the Maharajah of Kolapore and the Maharanee of Oodeypore, are little known out of India. Each chief brought with him a retinue of followers varying in number from the 1,500 troops who swelled the train of the Guicowar to the four or five unarmed attendants of the more humble Sirdars of the Deccan. At every turn in the streets were to be seen carriages containing some gorgeously dressed and jewelled potentate, escorted by a more or less orderly body of horsemen, some of the Rajahs boasting bodyguards hardly inferior in equipment and discipline to our own native Cavalry. The Guicowar's Highlanders, the favourite corps of the notorious Mulharrao, and the gold and silver guns on which that monarch spent such enormous sums, formed prominent features in the military display.

The day after the Prince's arrival happened to be his 34th birthday, and the occasion was celebrated with great pomp and rejoicings.

From Bombay he travelled 230 miles north to Baroda, and visited the young Guicowar who had been placed on the throne of the late iniquitous ruler Mulharrao by British authority. Here he received his first impressions of a native court and government. The Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao, his minister, first accompanied the Prince to the Residency, and the youthful Sovereign was treated by the Prince with the respectful courtesy befitting his rank. There was a reception of the Sirdars, who offered presents indicative of their loyalty and satisfaction. Outside the station the crowds of natives were immense; there were twelve gigantic elephants curiously painted and magnificently caparisoned. The Prince ascended a golden howdah hung with cloth of gold trappings; in front was a row of elephants all kneeling. Then, waving cloths of gold, yaks' tails, peacock-feather fans,

came a procession of Indian Cavalry, matchlock men, and Baroda Sowars, strains of barbaric music, gold chariots drawn by oxen with gilt and silver horns, an exciting entertainment of wrestlers, elephants, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fights.

The programme of the Prince's route had to be altered in consequence of the appearance of cholera in some of the districts he intended to have visited.

Leaving Bombay in the "Serapis" on November 25th, the Prince touched at Goa, and there visited the Portuguese Governor and the chief monuments of the old colonial grandeur of the Portuguese rule. He reached Ceylon and landed at Colombo on December 2nd. Here his exploits in elephant hunting were animated, and some thought a little too adventurous for the heir of the British throne to be allowed voluntarily to encounter. On December 13th he reached Madras, where he was magnificently entertained by the new Governor, the Duke of Buckingham, and received visits from the Maharajah of Travancore and other native potentates. Embarking again in the "Serapis," as the sanitary condition of parts of the country made an inland journey by railway unadvisable, he reached Calcutta on December the 23rd. The last week of the year was spent in grand entertainments and ceremonies, at the head quarters of the British Empire in India; the Prince acquiring good opinions everywhere by his indefatigable activity and good humour, his urbanity and tact, his social grace, and his distinguished manners. With Sir Bartle Frere, as conductor-in-chief of the expedition, the Duke of Sutherland and other members of the aristocracy as private friends, his enjoyment was amply provided for.

Up to the end of the year, therefore, complete success had attended the visit of the heir of the British Crown to his future dominions in the gorgeous Indies. But it so happened that the outset of his tour coincided in point of time with certain political complications, which caused considerable anxiety and fear of possible war among the principal European Courts; and when the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay political vaticinators thought it very possible that the state of public affairs at home, or possibly a Russian inroad upon India, consequent on some hostile interpretation of the "Eastern Question"—might have made his prompt return necessary. Happily, as our further history will show, the Powers principally concerned in the ultimate distribution of the "Sick Man's" property were just now more disposed to prolong his existence than to rush into the disputes which must needs ensue on its termination; and the transactions between dilapidated Turkey and her powerful neighbours resulted for the time being in an amicable evasion of difficulties.

To the English public the chief immediate inconvenience caused by the wretched state into which the affairs of the Sublime Porte had fallen in consequence of the Herzegovinian Insurrection, and the generally disorganised state of her affairs,

both provincial and central, was her decision, announced early in October, to pay during the next five years half only of the dividend on her State debt, by far the largest portion of which was on the books of British bondholders. This was a distinct act of repudiation, and might, it was apprehended, be but too probably the prelude to a declaration of still more hopeless insolvency.

At a meeting of the bondholders which was summoned in London to consider the exigencies of the case, it was resolved to address the Government as having formally guaranteed a part of the Turkish loan at the time it was raised. What obligation as towards the British lenders did the "guarantee" involve?

"The 1854 Turkish loan is special," argued the bondholders, "for these reasons,—it was recommended to the public by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in England and France, and their recommendation was authoritatively announced in the prospectus of the loan by Sir J. Goldsmid and Mr. Palmer, who issued it. This loan is the only one, excepting the loan of 1855, guaranteed by France and England, which possesses the Hatti-Sherif of the Sultan. The loan was recommended by the English Parliament when asked to sanction the Convention of 1855 between France, England, and Turkey, and the security for that loan was announced in the Parliament which voted the guarantee to be the tribute of Egypt after the sums necessary for the interest on the previous loan—that of 1854—had been paid; with the further security of the Customs of Smyrna and Syria. It was further stated in Parliament that the tribute was to be paid twice in the year to the Bank of England for the purpose of satisfying the interest on the loan; and the tribute has been so paid for 20 years. The Ottoman Government now proposes to assign this tribute, already hypothecated, to other holders of Turkish bonds, and to the internal debt of Turkey, and thus place the secured bondholders on the same footing with the unsecured. It is submitted that, independently of the injustice of such a confiscation, it is one to which the Governments of France and England can give no sanction, for the reason that they will part with a valuable security, and have only the promise to pay of Turkey, which promise, should it fail in fulfilment, would entail on France and England the payment of the interest guaranteed by them. It is also submitted that it would be unworthy of Governments who are now second mortgagees of a property to allow themselves to be placed, by the default of the Turkish Government, in the position of first mortgagees, at the expense of the rights of those whom they are bound to protect, certainly not to injure. This injury cannot be inflicted on French and British subjects without the connivance of the French and British Governments. All, therefore, that is asked is that the French and British Governments should require the strict fulfilment of the Convention of 1855. The Turkish scheme for arrangement with the creditors of Turkey being based on

the acquisition by Turkey of the tribute of Egypt, already assigned to the bondholders of 1854, should the Convention be maintained, that scheme fails ; and it is open to the creditors of Turkey to come to any arrangement with the Ottoman Porte which may be more equitable and will be more favourable to the bondholders generally. There is no difficulty in elaborating such a scheme, and many have already been sketched out, all of which would be more acceptable to the great body of Turkish creditors than the rough and ready plan which has caused so much dissatisfaction and damage to Turkish credit. The French and English Governments, therefore, being interested in the 1854 Loan for the reasons above referred to, are called on to support the 1854 bondholders in their resistance to the proposed confiscation of the security on the faith of which, as well as on the recommendation of the Governments, they lent their moneys to Turkey to enable her to carry on the war in which she was engaged when in alliance with them."

But to a deputation to the Foreign Secretary, headed by Mr. E. H. Palmer, who argued that it was the duty of the Governments of France and England to see that the security under which the loans of 1854 and 1871 were raised was not misappropriated, because it was partly on the same security that the guarantee loan of 1855 was based, Lord Derby replied that, in his opinion, there was no case made out for interference of a forcible kind. He cited the usual practice of the Government in similar cases, and denied that, because England had guaranteed a loan for Turkey, and fought for Turkey, she was therefore bound to stand up for those who had lent that country money. No doubt the case of the bondholders was a hard one, but it was not made clear to him that the Government should help them. Whatever support it gave to them in their efforts to obtain their rights must be merely moral and unofficial support. Lord Derby took occasion to say in the course of his remarks, "No doubt we guaranteed Turkey, but that is not an exceptional circumstance, because we have done the same thing for others. No doubt we have fought for Turkey, but that cannot be held to be an exceptional circumstance, for we have done the same thing for Spain, and possibly for other countries also. The question which really does create some difficulty in this case is the language which has been used by some of our public men in Parliament in connection with these loans. I do not think it goes so far as a guarantee. I have looked carefully into what has been said by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and although I do not hesitate to say, with all deference to those eminent men, that I think in those cases they went further in giving moral support to Turkey than was altogether expedient or prudent, I don't think that they ever held language which would reasonably justify the expectation that the British Government would interfere forcibly to compel the fulfilment of the obligation. I think it is to be lamented that in

respect to some of these debts the British Government took so active a part as it did. At the same time I do not think that the part taken by the British Government goes farther than to pledge such moral influence as they could bring to bear on the Turkish Government." This was cold comfort for the bondholders, and subsequent reports of the condition of the Sultan's exchequer left them with very moderate hopes.

The uneasy accounts from the Continent, and the mysterious frequency of Cabinet Councils at home were holding the public in painful suspense at the time of the Lord Mayor's banquet, and the statement of affairs usually made by the Prime Minister on that occasion—when, in the silence from Parliamentary debates, popular intelligence has for some time had to content itself with newspaper rumours—was looked for with anxiety. Mr. Disraeli's speech operated on the whole as a relief, and the more so as, though speaking of the condition of the country as "not unsatisfactory," he did not profess any light-hearted denial of difficulties.

We have already had occasion to notice the reference made by him in this speech to the recent fears of a war with China, and to the dissipation of those fears in consequence of the able measures taken by Mr. Wade. He went on to express his wish that he could say with regard to foreign affairs nearer home that they were in a position as satisfactory as he thought we might now consider our relations with China.

"It would," he said, "be an affectation to deny that a partial revolt in a province of European Turkey has brought about a state of affairs which in that part of the world very often becomes critical. In the present instance the wise forbearance of the Great Powers immediately interested in the question—a wise forbearance to which I beg to offer my most sincere testimony, and which cannot be too highly appreciated—produced an effect so happy that at one moment, some months ago, we had a right to believe that this serious disturbance would immediately cease. My Lord Mayor, an unfortunate event which I will not dwell upon—the financial catastrophe of one of our allies—revived the expiring struggle, gave a new aspect to all the circumstances, and created hopes and fears in quarters and in circles which before that did not exist. It is impossible to deny that circumstances of this character are critical, but for my own part I have still great confidence in that forbearance to which I have referred. I believe that it will continue to be exercised, and I have myself not only a trust, but a conviction, that means will be ascertained which will bring about a satisfactory result—a result which will be consistent with the maintenance of peace, and which will be satisfactory to the public opinion of Europe. My Lord Mayor, I will not contemplate any other result, and therefore I will only say that the interests which the Imperial Powers have in this question no doubt are more direct than those of Great Britain.

but, though more direct, they are not more considerable; and those to whom the conduct of your affairs is now entrusted are deeply conscious of the nature and the magnitude of those British interests, and those British interests they are resolved to guard and maintain."

The public apprehensions were still further allayed when, six weeks later, Lord Derby in a speech on receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, stated the position of the Eastern question as follows:—"We have at this moment before us—and when I say we, I mean, not the English Cabinet alone, but the various Cabinets of Europe—a question on which we are not likely to hear the last for a long while—a question the final solution of which nobody clearly foresees, and in regard to which I suppose nothing more is possible at present than temporary expedients to meet the emergency of the time. You know the circumstances as well as I do. An outbreak in the Turkish dominions, slight in the first instance, not encouraged by Foreign Powers, and which might have been easily put down by prompt action, was neglected until it grew into a serious insurrection. Even then it seemed likely to yield when means of repression were at last employed. Three months ago the best informed persons for the most part thought it unlikely to spread far or to last long; but then came a financial collapse, the result of a long course of waste and mal-administration, and a declaration of inability on the part of the Porte to pay more than ten shillings in the pound. Naturally that circumstance disheartened the friends of Turkey and stimulated her opponents. The insurrection gained ground, and though it is not even now very formidable in regard of military resources, and though most of the victories which you read of as gained by the insurgents are largely exaggerated, still the excitement in the minds of the adjoining population is so great that no man can feel sure that the area of disturbance will not be indefinitely enlarged. The Governments of Austria and Russia are, I believe, perfectly sincere in wishing to prevent that. They have their reasons for not desiring to open the whole Eastern question just now; and, at the risk of being thought credulous by some people, I repeat it as my conviction that they are genuinely anxious to see peace and order restored."

Meanwhile the nerves of those British investors who speculated for high interest in some of the most ostentatious foreign stocks continued to be severely agitated. At the Lord Mayor's banquet signal disgrace had been inflicted on the four South American States exposed by the Report of the Foreign Loans Committee, the representatives of those States being all excluded from the invitations usually given to Foreign Ministers on that occasion. Defaulting Turkey had not been formally so disgraced, but her Minister discreetly kept away from the banquet. But Peru soon afterwards signalled herself by repudiating her guano contract, and Egypt, though not committing any act of bankruptcy, showed

such sympathetic sensitiveness in her financial credit when Turkey defaulted, that a panic in Egyptian Securities immediately occurred on the London Stock Exchange.

In a few days, however, these securities rose again as suddenly as they had fallen; for to the great surprise of the world at large on November 26th the announcement was made that the British Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, had just bought from the Khedive of Egypt, for the sum of four millions sterling, all his shares in the Suez Canal, amounting to about nine-twentieths of the entire number, and that the Egyptian Government was authorised to draw at sight on Messrs. Rothschild for this amount.

A letter from Alexandria has these remarks:—It had been for some time known in well-informed circles “that Egypt would require assistance to meet the exigencies of her floating debt between this and April next. Various offers had been made by Alexandria bankers, but the hardness of their terms made the Khedive hesitate in his acceptance. Offers were then made by Paris bankers, through a house in Egypt, to advance money on the deposit of the Canal shares. This operation was almost concluded, when England came upon the scene as a rival bidder, and, through the energy of our political Agent, General Stanton, obtained an offer of the whole of the shares for four millions. The offer was at once accepted by the English Government by telegraph, and thus British interests in the Canal are definitely saved from an overwhelming French influence. The transaction, carried on as it was by the English Government though Parliament was not sitting, is considered here of great political importance, and as almost amounting to a declaration on the part of England that she will permit no foreign intervention save her own in any affairs of Egypt which may have a political bearing. A second view of the matter is current which is hardly less important. England, it is said, has stretched out her hand to save Egypt from following the wreck of Turkey. She needed money, and could not get it save at ruinous prices, and was drifting towards similar shipwreck. This is an extreme view, and the country was not, in fact, so hard pressed. But I note both opinions.”

“It is little more than six years,” says a writer in the *Times* on Nov. 29th, “since the Suez Canal was opened to commerce, and, notwithstanding many difficulties and disappointments, the tonnage passing through it, and the consequent revenue derived from tolls, has continued to increase every year. The French Company, who originally undertook the work with a capital of eight millions, in 400,000 shares, of which the Egyptian Government held 177,000, found this sum insufficient, and were compelled to raise eight millions and a half more by the issue of Preference shares. The original shareholders were to have had, in the first place, a dividend of 5 per cent., for which coupons were attached to the share certificates. In order to aid the Company, the

Khedive consented before the opening of the Canal to surrender his coupons for the next twenty-five years. Thus the shares recently purchased by this country will not be entitled to a dividend out of the profits of the Company for nineteen years to come. On the other hand, the Khedive had, as Sovereign of the territory, a reversion on all the original shares at the end of ninety-nine years. This reversion has been surrendered as to the shares purchased by England, and there can be little doubt that the value of these shares will increase every year. The tonnage passing through the Canal has been increasing at an average of half a million a year on the six years already elapsed, and promises at no distant date a fair return on the investment. The report of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps last July showed a balance of 8,800,000*f.* after payment of expenses. The prospect of dividend for the money invested is, however, a secondary matter. The value of the Canal to the commerce of the world, and consequently to ourselves, has been long since established, and by this investment we secure a direct voice in its management, without any interference with the private or political rights of other people. The controversies which raged during 1873 and in the early part of 1874 will show the advantage of our new position better than any speculation as to the future dividends to be secured on the four millions we have invested. The expenses of the Canal were considerable from the commencement, and in 1872 the chances of dividends were still remote. The Company adopted a new scale of tolls, increasing the rate 55 per cent. French customers of the Company were the first to dispute the new system, and our Government subsequently interfered in the general interests of commerce. Innumerable Courts were appealed to, and finally, when the decision went against him, M. de Lesseps insisted on being the ultimate arbiter himself, and only yielded before the armaments of the Khedive. The complaint of M. de Lesseps then, in April 1874, was that England, who had had no share in the undertaking, was interfering with private property for political objects. The glory of having opened this great channel of communication, of having overcome the various obstacles which delay the realization of great and original ideas, belongs to M. de Lesseps and the first shareholders; but at a time when the largest of the shareholders was compelled by a sudden emergency to throw his property on the markets of Europe, when the very fact of the impending collapse in Egypt had gravely imperilled the interests of the Company, our Government stepped in and prevented any further depreciation of the shares. We put four millions into the enterprise to maintain its credit, and we become the colleagues of M. de Lesseps in promoting the great objects of the scheme and the interests of the Company. Having a most substantial stake in this great work, when circumstances have called away one of its most earnest supporters, we step into his place, and offer our cordial co-operation to carry on the under-

taking for which we, in common with all Europe, are indebted to the genius and energy of M. de Lesseps."

Some papers published in the "Yellow Book" of the French Government, threw additional light on the transaction. After the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Lord Palmerston's apprehensions, lulled for the moment in the direction of Russia, were at liberty to discharge themselves upon France. Accordingly, in the really grand, and, in purpose, international project of M. de Lesseps, the English Minister could see nothing but an intrigue intended to strengthen the hold of France upon Egypt; while it would seem that on the other side a large amount of French subscriptions were obtained by the corresponding representation that the construction of the Canal would be a deadly blow to the commercial interests of Albion. The result was that an undertaking calculated, obviously, to benefit the commerce of England more than that of all the other nations in the world put together, being set on foot by a French projector, was energetically carried through by the support of those who were hostile to English commerce, and opposed vehemently by those who were its legitimate guardians.

Shortly the logic of facts revealed the truth. And it was urged, with a good deal of plausibility, that by levying high dues on the shipping—mainly English—which passes through the Canal, the shareholders did but recoup themselves, to the extent of their legal powers, for the expense originally imposed on them by the Palmerstonian opposition. Hence a controversy between the English and French Governments respecting the extent of those legal powers, which was settled eventually not much to the satisfaction of M. de Lesseps, but which gave occasion to Lord Derby to throw out, both to the French Ambassador and to the House of Lords, the idea of buying out the company and placing the Canal in the hands of a Commission or other representation of the maritime Powers. Lord Granville had previously expressed his apprehension that a company French in its *personnel* would soon become French in everything else, and, to adopt the French Minister's paraphrase, that "not only the final decision on all questions of tolls would pass into the hands of one European nation to the exclusion of all others, but the Canal would cease, in fact, to be Egyptian or Turkish, and would become French."

To this course of events, equally apprehended by the Liberal and Conservative Ministers of England, it was possible to oppose the interest of the Khedive, who, though inordinately fleeced by the French company, still retained a reversionary right to the whole affair after ninety-nine years, and an immediate property in 177,000 shares, with the important qualification that he had parted with the "coupons" or annual profits till 1894.

In this state of affairs, and in the month of May last, the French Ambassador put aside, on the part of his Government, the proposed international purchase, as "a hypothesis which in no

way corresponded with the present state of things ;” and in November it transpired that the Khedive, under pecuniary pressure, had been trying first to mortgage his shares to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and then to sell them to the French *Société Générale*.

Lord Derby’s opinion on the subject was thus reported to his Government by the French ambassador. Speaking of the sale to the *Société Générale*, he said :—

“ I do not conceal from you that I should see serious inconvenience in such a course. You know what my opinion is respecting the French company. It has run all the risks of the enterprise ; all honour is due to it, and I would not dispute any of its claims to universal recognition. But, you see, we are most interested in the Canal, since we use it more than all other nations put together. The maintenance of this thoroughfare has become a capital question for us. I should be very glad to see the time come when it would be possible to largely buy out the shareholders and replace the company by a kind of administration or syndicate in which all the maritime Powers would be represented. In any case we will [qy. ‘ shall ’?] do our utmost not to let an undertaking on which our chief interests depend be monopolised by foreigners. The guarantee resulting from the control of the Porte is now no longer sufficient. If we lost that offered us by the participation of the Khedive we should be absolutely at the mercy of M. de Lesseps, to whom, however, I render all justice. The Company and the French shareholders already possess 110 millions out of the 200 which the capital of the shares represents. It is enough.”

This was said on the 20th November. The French Ambassador does not seem to have made any reply to it. In a few days the English purchase of the Khedive’s shares was announced, and on the 27th Lord Derby gave the following explanation of the transaction :—

“ It was only at the beginning of the week that we knew the intentions and need of the Khedive to sell his shares. My wish, and I expressed it, was that he should keep them. But, on the one hand, he had urgent need of obtaining resources for repayments which admitted of no delay, and, on the other hand, we knew that negotiations were going on between the *Société Générale* and the Egyptian Government for the acquisition of those same shares. Therefore, we had either to allow the scrip to pass into other hands or to buy it ourselves. I can assure you that we have acted solely with the intention of preventing a larger foreign influence from preponderating in a matter so important to us. We have the greatest consideration for M. de Lesseps. We acknowledge that, instead of opposing him in his great work, we should have done better to associate ourselves with him. I deny, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, any intention of predominating in the deliberations of the company, or of abusing our recent

acquisition to force its decisions. What we have done is purely defensive. I do not think, moreover, that the Government and English subjects are proprietors of the majority of shares. I said some time ago in the House of Lords that I would not oppose an arrangement which would place the Suez Canal under the management of an international syndicate. I will not propose this, but I in no way withdraw my words."

Lord Derby's modest explanation of the Government's past action and intended policy, and especially his expressed willingness that the management of the Canal should be entrusted to an international syndicate, somewhat disappointed those livelier English imaginations, which had been fired by the suddenness and picturesqueness of the transaction, and had been disposed to glorify the "spirited foreign policy" of a Premier well known for his Oriental idiosyncrasies, and his brilliant if eccentric fancy. To secure England from being a sufferer by any turn the "Eastern question" might take, without the necessity of drawing the sword against any of the continental empires, to keep our highway to India safe by means of a simple financial transaction, of which no one had a right to complain, to make Egypt practically our vassal but without any show of vassalage, this was believed to have been the real stroke of statesmanship involved in the Suez Canal transaction, and destined to confer immortal honour on the administration of Mr. Disraeli. To explain it away as Lord Derby had explained it was perhaps a little mortifying, though it might have the effect of allaying continental jealousies. And that, though the general expression of opinion on the Continent was mild and conciliatory, some jealousy was felt in certain quarters, was evident in the outpourings of such writers as M. Lemoigne in France, and in the atrabilious utterances of the *Moscow Gazette*.

The quasi-dependent position in which the Khedive of Egypt had placed himself towards the British Government was soon manifest, first in his requesting the services of an experienced financier from our country to audit his accounts and re-organise his exchequer, and secondly in his consenting to the demand that he should withdraw a military expedition which would have violated the territories of the Seyyed of Zanzibar, in order to reach Abyssinia in prosecution of a war with the monarch of that country.

The mission of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave for the object of re-organising Egyptian finance will be adverted to further on.

We may here notice the view taken of the whole Suez Canal transaction by an Opposition orator, speaking at the end of the year, when time had been given for the more definite formation of opinion, right or wrong, on the subject.

"You will expect," said Sir William Harcourt at Oxford on December 30th, "that I should say something to you on the subject of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. Well, that is a matter on which no prudent politician, in our present state of information,

will hazard a competent opinion. At the same time, after all that has been said on the matter, to be wholly silent would be an affectation of reserve. For my part, if the matter had been allowed to remain in the regions of high policy, I should have been well content to abstain from criticising it altogether. I am not unfavourable to a far-seeing and a bold policy in the conduct of great affairs. We have had somewhat too little of that spirit of late. But all reticence upon that score is at an end. The most contradictory and, in some respects, the most absurd surmises with respect to this transaction were afloat some weeks ago. Lord Hartington, at the beginning of this month invited a declaration from the Government of the real meaning and object of their policy, and Lord Derby accepted the challenge with perfect frankness. Since the speech of the Foreign Secretary the whole aspect of the question has been completely changed, both at home and abroad. Up to that time a sort of glamour had invested a very plain business with the unnatural haze that distorts the true proportion of things. There was something Asiatic in this mysterious melodrame. It was like 'The Thousand and One Nights,' when, in the midst of the fumes of incense, a shadowy Genie astonished the bewildered spectators. The public mind was dazzled, fascinated, mystified. We had done we did not know exactly what—we were not told precisely why—*omne ignotum pro magnifico*. The Government maintained an imposing and perplexing silence. But our daily and weekly instructors gave free rein to their imagination. We were told by those who assumed the patronage of the grand arcanum that a great blow had been struck, that a new policy had been inaugurated, and that England had at length resumed her lead among the nations. The Eastern Question had been settled by a *coup d'état* on the Stock Exchange, and Turkey was abandoned to her fate. Egypt was annexed. The Bulls of England had vanquished the Bears of Russia. Moab was to be our wash-pot, and over Edom we had cast our shoe. France and M. de Lesseps were confounded. We were a very great people; we had done a very big thing; and, to consummate the achievement, a Satrap from Shoreham, attended by a plump of financial Janissaries, was despatched to administer the subject provinces of the English protectorate on the Nile. All this, if somewhat nebulous, was in the grand manner; and if any inquisitive person, like the troublesome little boy on the field of Blenheim, was disposed to ask 'what good came of it at last,' we could always answer, like the judicious Kasper—

“ ‘ Why that I cannot tell,’ said he
But 'twas a glorious victory.’ ”

We all of us felt some six inches taller than before. We spread our tails like peacocks to the sun and were as pleased as children at our soap-bubble, iridescent with many hues. But, all of a sudden, this beautiful vision melted away; the Egyptian mirage

evaporated ; the great political phantasmagoria faded like a dissolving view. There is nothing so delightful as magic, until, in an unhappy moment, the conjurer consents to reveal the apparatus by which our senses have been deluded, and shows us how it is done. Lord Derby is a great master of prose, and he has translated the Eastern romance into most pedestrian English. But the Foreign Secretary is a responsible statesman. He has wisely warned us against ‘cant’ and against ‘rant,’ and he cannot afford to indulge in the exaggerated visions in which journalists may, with impunity, amuse themselves and their readers. It was not his affair to mystify England, but to reassure Europe ; and, therefore, with that straightforwardness and common sense for which he is eminent, he told us at Edinburgh that the affair which had created so much sensation at home and abroad was not at all the sort of thing it had been represented to be ; that, if it had been capable of the construction which had been put upon it, it would have been neither a wise nor an honest transaction. He repudiated with scorn the idea that England aspired to an Egyptian protectorate ; they had not reversed their Eastern policy, still less had they contemplated to appropriate the territories of the Khedive as our share in a scramble for general plunder. What had really been accomplished was a very ordinary affair. The Khedive had certain shares in the Suez Canal. So far from being ambitious to get hold of them, Lord Derby would have much preferred that the ruler of Egypt should have kept them in his own hands ; but, as he found himself obliged to part with them, the English Government thought it better to purchase them than to let them go elsewhere. They have acquired them, not to give England any special or predominant foreign influence, nor to secure any exclusive advantage, but to keep open a communication for the benefit of all, which to England is of supreme importance. And with these explanations, tendered on the good faith of an English Minister, upon the credit of which Lord Derby justly relies, he tells us that the European Powers are amply satisfied. And so the nine days’ wonder is over, the enchantment is at an end, the chariot of Cinderella relapses into its original pumpkins and mice. Since Lord Derby has so pitilessly dowsed with cold water the heated enthusiasm of visionary journalists they have never ceased to weep and to wail over the ruins of their pet toy, which has collapsed like a pricked bladder or a broken drum. They beg us to believe that the Foreign Minister does not understand the meaning of his own acts, or the scope of his own policy ; that, in spite of all his protestations to the contrary, we are the veritable *per-ſe Albion*. For my own part, I cannot refuse to respond to the appeal of Lord Derby, when he says, ‘We have told Europe what we want and why we want it, and Europe is in the habit of believing what we say.’ I hope the day will never come when an English Government will be justly charged with saying one

thing and meaning another. I therefore gladly take Lord Derby at his word. But now that this grand affair is reduced to the moderate dimensions of a sort of Post Office subsidy, we may criticise it in a manner and upon grounds which might in another aspect of the question have been inappropriate. Of course, if this transaction had been really of the magnitude which was represented the Government would have been deeply responsible for not inviting at once the judgment of Parliament upon a policy which vitally involved the interests and the future of the country; but, being what it is, we may well wait a few weeks for fuller explanations of some points which still remain very obscure. There will be no disposition, I imagine, in any quarter to approach the discussion in a spirit of carping or of captious criticism. Upon the main ground by which this purchase is justified—namely, the determination to secure a free passage between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean—there will be no conflict of opinion. That is a policy in which England is profoundly interested; and for that statesmen of all parties will be prepared to make common efforts, and, if necessary, great sacrifices. No one, I think, will contend that even 4,000,000*l.* of money is too large a sum for the accomplishment of such an end. But that which has not hitherto been explained, and what remains to be shown, is in what manner and to what extent this investment really does conduce to that desirable object.” And here further criticism may be left for the debates expected when the great tribunal of the nation shall have to take the subject into consideration, and pronounce its verdict on the ministerial *coup de main*.

Meanwhile that—however, subsequent opinion might contemplate the affair—the Suez Canal transaction took place at a fortunate moment for Ministers, could not be doubted. The immense applause with which its announcement was received by the public restored for a time their popularity, which certain incidents of late had tended to impair.

The first incident of this unfavourable kind to which we may refer, is the issue, on the 31st of July, of a Circular from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, revising and making sundry additions to the “General Slave Trade Instructions” intended for the guidance of officers of the Navy. The tendency of this Circular (the text of which will be found in the Appendix to our Chronicle) appeared to be to neutralise, if not to reverse, the policy of their country—a policy zealously and almost religiously professed—in respect to fugitives from slavery claiming the protection of British ships. Officers were instructed, indeed, that should a slave escaping from his owner reach a British ship or boat on the high seas, he was to be retained on board, on the ground that on the high seas the British vessel is a part of the dominions of the Queen. “But,” added the Lords of the Admiralty, “when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped, he will

be liable to be surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs."

The Circular, for which the Foreign Office was perhaps as responsible, or more so, than the Admiralty, was said to be sanctioned by the highest legal authorities. But it produced at once a cry of indignation from the British public. A memorial addressed to the Admiralty by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society set forth that, "Ever since the decision in the case of the slave Somerset, nobly defended by Granville Sharp in 1772, it has always been held that a slave on British soil or on board a British vessel of war was absolutely free and the property of no man. This is the cherished opinion of the people of this country, and we should feel alarmed for the cause of humanity could we believe they would ever consent to allow the settled policy of the nation to be reversed, and fugitive slaves once on board Her Majesty's ships to be ever delivered back to the grasp of the slave owner. 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant who is escaped from his master unto thee' was the command of God under the Old Dispensation, and, being in harmony with the spirit and principles of the New Testament, should be binding upon every Christian nation."

While the national antipathy to slavery was thus expressed by one class of objectors, another class found that patriotism was insulted by the implication that a British man-of-war could be subject to foreign jurisdiction. Meetings were held on the subject in different parts of the country, and opposition statesmen did not fail to make capital of it in their addresses to their constituents. It was alleged that the Circular resembled in principle the Fugitive Slave Act adopted by the United States Congress shortly before the outbreak of the civil war.

The Government wisely resolved to bend before the storm it had provoked; and at the beginning of October an announcement was made that the obnoxious Circular was suspended; an announcement which was followed a month later by that of its withdrawal.

In fact it seemed difficult to deny that Ministers had done an unnecessary thing in an unwise way. Nothing had occurred to explain why, just at this particular moment, a possible source of embarrassment to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships, which had existed as such a possibility ever since Lord Mansfield's famous decision, should have assumed such formidable proportions in the eyes of the Government as to require the issue of a set of instructions as to the mode of dealing with it. It is no doubt perfectly true that "serious complications" might arise at any moment if British ships in foreign waters or harbours came to be frequently made use of as places of asylum for fugitive slaves; but so these complications might have arisen at any moment during the last 100 years, and they are even less likely to arise in their most serious form in these days when America has ceased to be a slave-owning power. If, however, the "pearl-fishing interests" in the Persian Gulf are for some reason or other thought likely to be more in-

tolerably "harassed," as the Circular averred, just now than formerly by the presence of British ships in those waters, and to require protection accordingly, it seemed extraordinary that the Government should not have done its work in a simpler fashion than by laying down an elaborate statement of law on the subject.

Just before the close of the year another Circular was issued. The new instructions, if not altogether what the country demanded, either as a guarantee that slavery should not be countenanced, or as a security that the rights of maritime powers should be protected against encroachment, were more satisfactory than those which had been withdrawn. In the withdrawn Circular it had been laid down generally that no fugitive slave should be taken on board a British ship "unless his life would be endangered if he were not allowed to come on board," and when so received the fugitive was only to be kept under the protection of the British flag while on the high seas, "but," the Circular went on to say, "when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of a country from which the slave has escaped, he will be liable to be surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs." This combination of loose law, halting logic, and scant justice has disappeared from the revised Circular, which instructs commanding officers to satisfy themselves that there is some sufficient ground for receiving a fugitive "on board" before admitting his claim to protection. When, however, a fugitive has been received "and taken under the protection of the British flag upon the high seas beyond the limit of territorial waters," he is to be retained, if he wishes, in the ship that has received him until he has been landed in some country or transferred to some other ship "where his liberty will be recognised and respected." So far, it would seem, the revised instructions cannot be found fault with, but criticism may fasten on the way in which they deal with the question of the treatment of fugitive slaves received on board British ships within territorial waters. Commanders of the Queen's ships are warned that, in such circumstances, they are "bound by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of the ship from local jurisdiction, not to allow her to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with a violation of the law of the place." This warning reinforces the general admonition that "Her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew." The practical result is that the commander of a ship which may happen to be moored in a harbour of a state where slavery is recognised by law is forbidden to give shelter to a fugitive slave "unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not received on board;" and if he should be so received, the commander is further forbidden, "after the danger is passed, to permit him to continue on board." He is also ordered "not to entertain any demand for the surrender" of a fugitive slave, nor to "enter into any examination as to his *status*," but simply to put him ashore within the reach of his masters, and to ask no questions whatever. The

• former Admiralty Circular explicitly abandoned the principle of the extra-territoriality of ships in foreign waters; the new Circular attempts to evade the point, but it leaves a dangerous gap in the argument. It is true commanders of ships are told that they must "maintain the proper exemption of their ships from local jurisdiction;" but the important difference in the treatment prescribed in the case of a fugitive slave received on board a Queen's ship upon the high seas and that to be enforced in the case of a similar fugitive in territorial waters must represent some distinction in the minds of the officials who framed these revised regulations.

Another matter on which the Government had incurred considerable censure during the course of the autumn was the conduct of our Admiralty Department in its home relations. Sundry untoward accidents had happened, which seemed to derogate from the character for discipline and good seamanship hitherto so much the boast of the British navy; and the supine indifference with which Mr. Ward Hunt, the Chief Lord of the Admiralty, was alleged to treat such lapses, and the partial or ill-considered verdicts which the Admiralty Board passed upon them, caused very lively criticism.

Foremost among these naval mishaps stood the collision between the two Ironclad men-of-war in the Irish waters, the "Vanguard" and the "Iron Duke," by which the former vessel was run down and destroyed. The Court-Martial which was held on the occasion imputed blame in three distinct quarters. It stated as the primary cause of the collision the high rate of speed at which the Squadron was proceeding while in a fog, and this implied a censure of the Vice-Admiral in command. In the second place, it censured Captain Dawkins for leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, for unnecessarily reducing the speed of the "Vanguard," and for omitting to make the proper signal to the "Iron Duke." In the third place, it attributed the disaster to the increase of speed of the "Iron Duke" during the fog, to her improperly sheering out of line, and to her omitting to make any fog signal. For the second series of errors Captain Dawkins and his subordinate officers were severely punished; but it was not within the province of the Court-Martial to inflict any punishment upon either the Vice-Admiral or the officers of the "Iron Duke." The case was then brought before the Admiralty for revision; and a Minute was issued by the Lords of that Department, considerably differing from the finding of the Court-Martial. With respect to the Vice-Admiral, they pronounced that the high rate of speed of the Squadron did not in any way contribute to the disaster, although disapproving of some opinions expressed by that officer before the Court-Martial respecting the duties of captains of ships under his command. With respect to the officers of the "Iron Duke," they attached no blame to Captain Hickley, but they ordered Lieutenant Evans, who was the officer on watch,

to be dismissed his ship for having ordered her to be improperly sheered out of line.

Sir Henry James, the Attorney General to the late Government, in a speech at Taunton towards the end of October, thus criticised the affair of the "Vanguard":—"There is another act of the Admiralty which seems to me to cause one to doubt the great administrative ability which the supporters of the present Government attribute to it. One vessel—the 'Iron Duke'—runs into another and sinks it. The officers of the vessel which is struck are tried by Court-Martial and severely punished. The Court expresses its opinion pretty strongly upon the conduct of the officers of the 'Iron Duke' which did the mischief, and also blames the Admiral in command of the Squadron. One would have thought that if there were a Court-Martial on the vessel which is lost, the officers of the vessel which caused that loss would not go scot free; but here the Admiralty steps in. It refuses further inquiry. The Admiral is freed from blame, and no one, save the lieutenant on the deck of the 'Iron Duke,' is punished. Well, again, I shall not imitate a former opposition, adopting the accusation made against the First Lord when the 'Captain' foundered, and say that Mr. Ward Hunt is responsible for the loss of the 'Vanguard.' But I do think that he is answerable for protecting those whose conduct ought to be inquired into, and that he is establishing a precedent of a dangerous character when he substantially reverses the decision of a Court-Martial."

It was complained, not unduly or unreasonably, that for the Board of Admiralty to overrule the verdict of a Court-Martial, especially when it had been arrived at after long, careful, and patient investigation by officers of the highest position, was a delicate and hazardous proceeding, the usual course when the Admiralty in any respect disapproves of a verdict, being to send it back to the court for reconsideration, whereas in its terror of any further inquiry the Admiralty had in this instance taken the whole affair into its own hands, and had peremptorily rejected such parts of the verdict of the Court-Martial as it did not like; that it had fastened the whole responsibility of the disaster on the captain and officers of the "Vanguard," together with Lieutenant Evans of the "Iron Duke"; had dismissed Lieutenant Evans without allowing him the customary right of making a formal defence under legal advice; and had acquitted Vice-Admiral Tarleton and Captain Hickley on its own responsibility, and in direct contradiction to the opinions expressed by a Court-Martial of great experience and authority.

This being at all events the prevalent feeling in the public mind as to the merits of the case in this disaster of the "Vanguard," it is no wonder that considerable indignation was provoked by the cool language held on the subject by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

Mr. Ward Hunt, on that occasion, in responding to the toast of "The Navy," spoke of the loss of the "*Vanguard*," and said he preferred to dwell on "the bright features of that unfortunate event." Although a splendid ship had gone to the bottom, no wife had been made a widow and no child an orphan, and that was a circumstance upon which he thought they might well congratulate themselves. Nor did he think that some of the inferences which had been drawn from recent events were just. "There may have been one or two blunders, and the '*Vanguard*' has gone to the bottom of the sea; but then I think we have daily too many proofs of the spirit and determination of our officers and men not to be well assured that whenever occasion may arise the duty which the navy has to discharge will be performed, as heretofore, to the satisfaction of the country. I would point, as evidence of the justice of this remark, to the death of the Christian hero Commodore Goodenough, whose loss at this moment creates so much interest throughout the country, and to that expedition up the River Congo in which the courage of our officers and men has been so splendidly exhibited. As to the disasters which have happened to our ships, I will only say that I think we are apt to lay too much stress on the destructibility of the '*Vanguard*,' and too little on the destructiveness of the '*Iron Duke*.' If the '*Iron Duke*' had sent an enemy's ship to the bottom we should have called her one of the most formidable ships of war in the world; and all that she has done is actually what she was intended to do, except, of course, that the ship she struck was unfortunately our own property, and not that of an enemy. But the gloomy view which is taken in some quarters of our naval affairs goes even further than I have ventured to indicate. It is said that the administration of the navy is in a state of paralysis, and that it manifests the existence of great incompetence and weakness. Now, upon that point I am not, perhaps, a fair judge, but I may be permitted to say that in my opinion those charges have no very good foundation. It has not been asserted that the First Lord of the Admiralty was responsible for the foundering of the '*Vanguard*,' but then it is said that when she did go down the Board of Admiralty came to a most monstrous decision as to the persons who were to be blamed for her loss. Well, there are upon some subjects misconceptions, and these misconceptions lead to erroneous inferences, and I know no subject on which more erroneous opinions are likely to be formed than that of squadron sailing. For myself, I will say that if I had acted in accordance with the popular impressions with respect to it I believe I should have done an act of great injustice. Nay, more, I believe I did what was right in disregarding the popular impression of the moment. I am not, on a festive occasion like the present, going to inflict upon you a dissertation on fogs or signals or shoals or currents; but I have no doubt that when I am challenged to discuss these matters elsewhere the justice of my adjudication in the case of the '*Vanguard*' will be fully acknowledged."

It was not long after that the same vessel, the "Iron Duke," which had caused the destruction of the "Vanguard," met with what only just escaped being a fatal disaster when leaving Plymouth Harbour on a trial trip. A sluice valve had given way or been left open, the vessel began to sink, and owing to defective arrangements, it was some time before the signals of distress could be made so as to attract attention to its danger.

The collision between the steam Queen's yacht, the "Alberta," and the private pleasure yacht the "Mistletoe," in the waters of the Solent, on one fine summer's evening in August, was an accident lamentable for the loss of life it occasioned, and the more to be deplored because it brought the revered and gracious occupant of the throne into a most painful position of question and reply with reference to the security of her subject's lives. Unfortunately here too the Admiralty failed, in general estimation, to take a just view of the case. No court-martial was held on Prince Leiningen or on Captain Welch, the responsible officers of the "Alberta," and the case was left to be settled by coroner's inquests and inquiry into claims for compensation.

But notwithstanding any disappointment the Conservative administration may have occasioned to those who expected immaculate officialism and effective legislation from its advent to power, there was certainly no breaking of dawn on the horizon for the Liberals as yet. And of this the party were fairly advertised by their newly appointed leader, the Marquis of Hartington, whose able speeches during the recess considerably heightened the public estimate of his qualifications for the post that had devolved upon him through Mr. Gladstone's retirement. He spoke at Bristol on the "Colston anniversary," and at Sheffield on December 15, and on one matter in particular, his firm, sagacious utterances on each occasion deserve notice, inasmuch as they had the desirable effect of alienating from him the flighty party of the Irish Home Rulers, whose flightiness had of late had an especial opportunity of exhibiting itself, to wit, on the centenary celebration of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell, August 5. On this occasion the antagonism between Ultramontanes and Nationalists had broken out as ever and anon it was wont to do in the querulous atmosphere of the Green Island.

From 30,000 to 50,000 persons are said to have taken part in the procession in connexion with the celebration. Having completed their march, the processionists assembled in Sackville Street, where a platform had been erected. Here the first unmistakable signs of the old controversy occurred. Mr. Butt was called to the front, and the Lord Mayor, Mr. Peter Paul McSwiney, and Mr. P. J. Smyth were groaned aside.

There were two banquets in the evening, one in the Exhibition Palace of the Centenary Committee, the other in the Rotunda of the Trades. At the former, when the Lord Mayor, who was President of the Centenary Committee, proposed the

toast "The Legislative Independence of Ireland," and associated with it the name of Sir C. Gavan Duffy, loud cries were raised for Mr. Butt. The Lord Mayor appealed for silence, but in vain; and though he threatened to stay, if need be, till morning in order to have the toast fully honoured, the more he appealed the more vociferous grew the guests in their cries for Mr. Butt. Clergymen and laymen appealed in turn, but their appeal was useless. Mr. Butt then rose, and essayed to speak, but before he uttered a word the Lord Mayor abruptly left the chair, followed by the Roman Catholic prelates and foreign dignitaries. Sir Colman O'Loghlen and several of the guests still remained seated, and cries were raised to place the Mayor of Cork in the chair. Ultimately the lights were turned down amid cries of "Shame!" and a number of ladies in full evening dress, who had been spectators at the banquet, hastily retreated from the gallery. Still the noise proceeded, when another of the sunlights in the roof was extinguished, but it was not till the gas in a third and last sunlight was turned off that the bulk of the excited company left their seats, and guided by a few dim lights on the orchestra, groped their way out.

A few days afterwards, at a meeting of the committee, there was a warm discussion as to who were the originators of the disturbance at the national banquet. The Lord Mayor charged Mr. Phillip Callan, member for Dundalk, with being the whole cause, and asserted that he got in to the banquet without either invitation or a ticket. Professor Kavanagh said Mr. Callan got in over the bannisters. The Lord Mayor also charged Mr. Sullivan with contributing to the disturbance. Mr. Sullivan retorted by laying much of the blame on the Lord Mayor, whose language to Mr. Butt, he alleged, contributed greatly to the confusion.

So the meeting resulted in a hopeless squabble. Some months afterwards the bill had to be paid, and this led to another squabble, the end of which was that the O'Connell Centenary Committee dissolved itself, after personalities of the most insulting kind had been exchanged between the Lord Mayor, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Smyth, Professor Kavanagh, and Mr. Callan.

In referring, in his speech at Sheffield, to some angry remarks passed upon his previous utterances at Bristol by Mr. Butt, as leader of the Home Rulers, Lord Hartington observed that that gentleman had described some of the words he had then made use of as a declaration of war. He had no hesitation in denying that he had any such intention as that attributed to him. He was speaking on the occasion in question about the prospects of the Liberal party with reference to the chances of their returning to power. It was impossible, with such a task, to avoid considering the position of the Irish Home Rule members. He did not think there ought to be any complaint for his doing this, because in what he said, he took the Home Rule members at their word. They had said repeatedly that the legislative independence of

Ireland, and the establishment of denominational education in Ireland, were the two subjects upon which they mainly set their hearts. He (the Marquis of Hartington) said in reference to this, that these were subjects for which the Liberal party in England and in Scotland could not work, and he did not think there was anything unreasonable for him to say in the face of this, that they ought not to expect that the Home Rule members would make any great sacrifices for placing the Liberal party in power, or for retaining them in power. He failed to see how it was to be construed into a declaration of war. He certainly did not think it necessary to say that the Liberal party in England and Scotland desired as ardently the establishment of perfect liberty and prosperity in Ireland as any member of the Home Rule party. He did not think it necessary to remind the Irish that some of the greatest triumphs of the Liberal party, and about some of the greatest sacrifices of the Liberal party, had been won and been made in the cause of Ireland. He might assure his Irish friends that when they could work with them they would gladly co-operate with the Irish members, and in other cases, when they could give their support to the Liberal party, it would be thankfully received; but it was only honest to tell the Irish that upon the two special subjects he had mentioned, there was no prospect of the Liberal party being able to meet their views, and to make concessions, and that therefore they could not, in reviewing the Liberal ranks, consider the Irish members as pledged in any way to the Liberal support.

Notwithstanding the eccentricities of a discontented faction, the following remarks taken from the summary given by the correspondent of the *Times*, of the condition of Ireland at this time, are gratifying :

“ The present circumstances of Ireland may be briefly summed up in the statement that at no period of her history did she appear more tranquil, more free from serious crime, more prosperous and contented. But few of the disquieting elements of former times are now at work. Political excitement has all but died out with Mitchel and Martin, whose last effort to revive it exhausted its impotent fury. There is no longer the agitation which convulsed the country in days gone by. Home Rule still keeps a little cauldron simmering; but there is no fear that it will ever become formidable, for though there is no want of a Hecate to practise the old spells, they have lost their power over the people. An organised attempt is made to fan into a general flame the dissatisfaction which is felt in some parts of the country with the working of the Land Act; but its success has hitherto been slight and confined to certain localities. The relations between landlord and tenant continue to be generally friendly, and both parties are, with some remarkable exceptions, adapting themselves with prudence and good feeling to the changes consequent upon the application of a new law. In the North a determined struggle is made to

obtain a larger concession of tenant-right than the Act has given, and in the other provinces corresponding advantages are sought, but the tenants whom it is sought to arouse to combined and general action are giving but a faint response to the call of their leaders. The truth is, that it is by no means so easy as it was formerly to make them discontented, and they are unwilling to be drawn away from more profitable pursuits to engage in an agitation which offers but little chance of success."

The Army Mobilisation Scheme was one of the last subjects that occupied public attention in the administrative affairs of England, before the year came to an end. The scheme is one emanating from the War Office, and intended to supply deficiencies in the system inaugurated by Lord Cardwell, and now upon trial. The fate of this scheme must be reserved for future history, but a short account of it condensed from contemporary journalism, may find a fitting place here.

Localisation was the principle on which Lord Cardwell hoped to reconstruct on a surer basis the material of our army. Under the direction of his successor, his scheme has received its complement in the shape of a set of regulations intended to provide for the conversion of the military material of the country into an army as soon as ever it may be required for action. This is what the military science of the day calls mobilisation.

In the arrangement of the military forces of the country, including Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, three objects had to be provided for: there must be troops ready for foreign service, others for defensive operations in the field, and others for garrison duty. The forces required for service in India and the foreign dependencies are, of course, not taken into the account.

The whole of the Regular army and the Militia, except garrison artillery, are to be distributed in eight Army Corps, each of which is to have its own local circumscription, centre of organisation, and range of duty. The regiments of the Regular army, though localised for certain purposes, will not necessarily be ascribed to the centres within the range of which their depôts are placed, but they will be connected with the Army Corps within whose district they happen to be serving for the time being. The various home stations enjoy varying degrees of popularity, and a system of rotation is said to be necessary in order to equalise the attractions of the service. The eight centres are appointed only for the purpose of organisation with a view to immediate readiness for action wherever the service of the corps may be required. The facility for assemblage, and not the connexion of the regiment with its dépôt, is, therefore the main consideration.

Every corps is to consist of three divisions, and is to contain at least one division of Regulars, the rest being made up of Militia in various proportions. Only the first and second corps will be organised with a view to foreign service. The first corps will be composed only of Regulars, with its head-quarters at Colchester

and divisions at Chelmsford and Gravesend. The second corps is to consist of a first division of Regulars at Aldershot, a second at Guildford, and a third division of Militia at Dorking. The third corps is to be charged especially with the defence of London, and is to be made up of the Guards, with head-quarters at Croydon, and divisions of Militia at Redhill and Tonbridge Wells, one of which will be Irish Militia from Kilkenny, Limerick, and King's County. The other five corps will also consist of a division of Regulars and two divisions of local Militia to each, and will have their centres at Salisbury, Chester, York, Dublin, and Edinburgh, the first division in each case being drawn from the local barracks, and the position of the second and third Militia divisions being determined with regard to facility of communication with it, combined with the supply of provisions, lodging, and training ground. All the local requirements which the scheme involves have, as it seems, been the subject of inquiry and actual survey of the ground conducted by the Intelligence Department attached to the office of the Quartermaster-General. It is not a mere project which is presented for discussion; but a complete set of arrangements capable of being put in immediate operation, and which every commanding officer is expected to understand and to be ready to act upon. To each of the eight corps will be attached a proportion of the general staff, including a part of the Royal Engineers and the mechanical and scientific apparatus, the supply and management of which is the duty of that indispensable arm of the service. It will also include cavalry and field artillery, and the local yeomanry or volunteer cavalry are to be attached to it. In their own country their services as scouts would be of the utmost value.

For the Volunteers (other than cavalry) no place is found in the array of the field forces, but a most important duty is assigned to them. They are to garrison the fortified places on which the protection of the coasts and the arsenal depends, in conjunction with the garrison artillery and the pensioners. For this purpose it is thought sufficient that only one-fourth of the effective members of the Volunteer force should be required to be on duty at the same time, except in case of certain coast battalions, whose service would not take them far from home. Many of these are artillery, and make a good figure on the practice-ground. It is not to be supposed that the limited service to be required from Volunteers is proportioned to the estimate of their zeal or capacity, but rather to an appreciation of the number that can without excessive inconvenience be spared from the discharge of the ordinary duties of life.

The distribution of the scientific corps, of war material, and of the transport and supply services for the present exists only on paper. The Army Corps, when complete, will consist of 36,000 men, 10,000 horses, 1,400 carriages, and 90 guns. A certain number of the men, far short of the whole complement, and most

of the guns are probably forthcoming. The horses and the rest of the material will mostly have to be supplied when the estimates can be made to cover the additional expenditure.

We cannot turn from the record of events this year without alluding to the disastrous floods which occurred at several periods of the summer and autumn, and will be found more particularly noticed in our Chronicle. Portions of the country were submerged to an extent not known within living memory, and the greatest fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the harvest, which, however, owing to a happy respite from bad weather in August and September, turned out to be less seriously damaged than had been expected.

The financial condition of the country at the end of the year, is thus stated in the *Times*:—

“The Revenue Returns down to Christmas week bring us good cheer. The period of fiscal depression which the Revenue payments of the last few months indicated so ominously seems to have at length closed. Instead of finding the vantage ground won in the earlier part of the year gradually slipping from us, our position is now improved on the whole year, and we may hope will be fairly satisfactory by the close of the quarter. When commenting on the returns earlier in the month, we pointed out that the actual result left the increase for four months of the year only 10,000*l.* less than Sir Stafford Northcote had anticipated for the whole twelve months. The alarming circumstance was that the increase over last year was less in December than it was in September. We have now, however, a different tale to tell. There is an addition in these last returns of nearly half a million to the total increase for the year, and the Budget Estimate is substantially exceeded. We have had many warnings that unexpected demands may arise to swallow up anything the Chancellor of the Exchequer can scrape together, but at least we have now a fair assurance that the Revenue will yield what we were promised. While it would be premature to found any conclusions for the future on the results of the last few weeks, we may look upon them as giving us security against any financial disorder in the present year. The last quarter is almost invariably the best of the year, not merely in comparison with other quarters, but with other years, and nothing but some very sudden public disaster can check the moderate rate of progression which we seem to have now resumed.

“The returns at this date always mark a most important financial period, for it is in this last week that we begin to enter on the season which ultimately decides the fiscal results of the year. By the end of the present month the possibilities of the year's Revenue are pretty well determined and the midwinter season is well commenced before Christmas. Though all the figures appearing in these returns justify the suggestions of caution which we have already made, they show an evident improvement over the

other portions of the year. Though the want of elasticity in the great sources of revenue, Customs and Excise, as compared with past years is still apparent, this evil is diminishing, while in other departments we have signs of a similar advance. In the Post Office we have a considerable increase. This is a symptom which we gladly recognise. It goes to show that the general wealth and prosperity of the country are not seriously impaired, and that we may any day anticipate a return of our former period of progress. What the financier, however, has to keep in mind is the importance of not anticipating the future too confidently. He must wait for the new æra of economic expansion, not discount it before-hand. While the Post Office shows that our condition is still, in the main, sound, as Sir Stafford Northcote told us some weeks since, the Telegraph Service, on the other hand, shows a falling off from that of the last year, and in the miscellaneous returns we have no more than the favourable balance accounted for by the holding over at the commencement of the year of certain payments from the last year. These heads of Revenue cannot, however, be looked upon as supplying any effectual test of our fiscal condition, and we recur to that offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself the more willingly because the result shows so great an improvement on the returns up to the commencement of the present month. Up to the 5th of December we were losing ground as compared with the summer months, but now the tide has somewhat turned. Instead of a diminution of the increase derived from the permanent sources of Revenue, we have this time a decided advance. The increase over last year, which fell from 857,000*l.* in October to 666,000*l.* at the beginning of the present month, has now mounted again, and this time to 1,021,000*l.*, a very substantial improvement, which augurs well for the conclusion of the year. We are no longer descending as regards this financial year, and, though the hope of renewed prosperity bringing a great surplus have long since departed, we may be confident that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will meet Parliament unembarrassed by the past, and, what is no slight advantage, having given no rash pledges for the future. The depression of the last two months has served as a useful admonition that shoals exist in the wide waters of our financial system, and the public will be the more patient of that reserve and caution which Sir Stafford Northcote has repeatedly shown. The unanimity, too, with which public men on all sides during this gloomy period have agreed that no financial stress would justify any drawing back from the undertaking to diminish the capital of the Debt, has given a pledge which they may be called on to redeem in more auspicious times. The next quarter depends largely on the Income Tax, but, if the returns under this head do not show any serious decline, we may reckon on a very satisfactory termination to the year. We shall have learnt much from its vicissitudes. We congratulate our readers on the more favourable news which

these returns yield ; but the public will recollect that the unpleasant symptoms, such as we lately marked, must be left long behind us before we can reckon confidently on the future. A firm spirit, but the strictest caution, is still our duty until we have the most incontrovertible evidence that the nation has undoubtedly resumed its full course of economic growth.

And so, having carried our record of the course of events in 1875 to its end, it may perhaps be thought that we cannot more appropriately take leave of it than in the words of Sir William Harcourt to his constituents at Oxford :—

“ Gentlemen—If the old saying be true that ‘ happy is the nation whose annals are dull,’ I may congratulate you, at this Christmastide, on being citizens of the most fortunate kingdom in the world. You must have passed a delightful twelvemonth, and, for anything that I can see to the contrary, you have every prospect of a happy new year. It is impossible to be more dull, and I hope your felicity is proportionately great.”

• It might be invidious here to dwell on Sir William’s criticism as an opposition partisan, but we may perhaps be allowed the effect of his closing parody :—

“ The situation in which we live calls to my mind the lines in which the author of ‘ *The Dunciad* ’ celebrates the divinity of Dulness :—

‘ Say how the Goddess bade Britannia sleep
And poured her spirit o’er the land and deep.
More she had spoke, but yawned—all nature nods ;
What mortal can resist the yawn of gods ?
Wide, and more wide, it spread all o’er the realm ;
E’en Palinurus nodded at the helm.
The vapour mild o’er each Committee crept ;
Unfinished measures in each Office slept ;
Exchanging Colonels dozed out the campaign ;
And sinking ironclads perplexed the main.’ ”

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.

Opening of Opera House—Constitutional question—President's Message—Ministerial Crisis—"Army Cadres" Bill—Election in Hautes Pyrenées—Bonapartists—Debates on Constitutional Laws—M. Jules Favre—Senate Bill—Ventavon project—Laboulaye Amendment—M. Louis Blanc—Wallon Amendment passed—Marshal Canrobert—Second Wallon Amendment—Differences over Senate Bill—President's announcement—Cassagnac-Wimpffen libel case—Constitutional Bills passed—New Republic of 1875 organised—Report of M. Savary on Bonapartist Committees—New Ministry—Ministerial programme—Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier—Army Bill passed.

THE first week of the New Year witnessed a pageant in the French capital, long unused to such shows. The Grand Opera House, designed ten years previously and nearly completed under Imperial auspices, was opened on the 5th of January. There was a large concourse of foreign visitors present on the occasion, and many of the highest rank: the ex-King of Hanover, the ex-Queen of Spain, her son the young King Alphonso, and, not least in public estimation, that English functionary whom popular continental notions have invested with something of a mythical dignity, the Lord Mayor of London. The appearance of the Right Hon. David Stone in the house is thus described by an eye-witness: "At ten minutes to eight there came a great roar from the crowd. Cries of approbation and applause rose up from one end of the Boulevard, and, like a light put to a train of gunpowder, spread in a moment to the very rails of the edifice. It was the Lord Mayor's procession—magnificently lit up, surrounded by a numerous escort, and preceded by trumpeters, with the arms of the City of London—which was advancing. At a few minutes before eight the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the two Sheriffs who accompany him, his suite, and several ladies entered the box which was reserved for them, on the right of the box occupied by the Marshal-President of the Republic. The house at this moment was nearly full. The entrance of the Lord Mayor in his magnificent dress and that of the Sheriffs in their robes excited general admiration, which was manifested by a prolonged cheer. At the same time Lord Lyons, who had just been accompanying the Lord Mayor, entered the Ambassador's box, where had already assembled Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, Ali Pasha, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister." Every-

where in Paris the representative of London civic greatness was received with such distinction as is usually reserved for crowned heads. When he visited the theatre the audience rose on his entering the ex-Imperial box, which had been reserved for him, and the orchestra played "God save the Queen." The Tribunal of Commerce struck a medal in commemoration of his visit. On two occasions he dined with the President of the Republic. The Prefect of the Seine gave a banquet in his honour. After another grand banquet at Boulogne, this much respected functionary returned with his suite to England, on the 12th of January.

The various parties into which the French political world was divided were now preparing for serious business. The Constitutional question was pressing more than heretofore for a solution. The Provisional Government, however well it may have suited the exigencies of party up to this moment, could manifestly no longer be maintained with any safety to the upholders of MacMahon's Presidentship, or with any contentment to the Republicans of the Left. The Orleanists, the party who were at present most nearly identified with his rule, and whose views were mainly represented by the Right Centre, desired of all things the creation of a Senate, a Second Chamber which during the existence of the Septennate should be able to keep the Assembly in check, to stop the enactment of unwelcome laws, to keep the machinery of administration in safe hands, and to take the reins of government at any revolutionary crisis. With regard to the other pressing question, that of the transmission of the powers now held by the Head of the State, in case of his death or at the natural expiration of his term of office, the Right Centre would have been content to leave matters in a vague condition, hoping in their hearts that something might turn up in favour of the Comte de Paris and a united monarchical party. But such a result was just what the Left wanted to prevent, and the negotiations which had been carried on between the two Centres during the latter days of 1874 had made shipwreck on this point.

Marshal MacMahon deemed it wise to take the initiative, and on the 6th of January a Presidential Message was read in the National Assembly to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen,—The hour has arrived when you are about to approach the serious discussion of the Constitutional Laws. The labours of your Committee are concluded, and public opinion would find it difficult to understand further delay. Desirous I have never ceased to be of seeing this necessary complement supplied to the power which I exercise by virtue of the Law of the 20th of November. I charge my Government to ask you to fix the Bill establishing a Second Chamber as the Order of the Day for one of your early sittings. That, indeed, is the institution which seems the most imperatively called for by the Conservative interest which you have entrusted to me, and the

defence of which I shall never abandon. The relations between the Assembly and the power emanating from it are now smooth. The case would, perhaps, be otherwise on the day when, having yourselves fixed the term of your existence, you gave place to a new Assembly. Conflicts may then arise, and in order to terminate them the intervention of a Second Chamber, offering by its composition solid guarantees, is indispensable. The necessity would be equally great even if, to resolve those conflicts, you should think it desirable, as my Government has asked you, to arm the Executive Power with the right of appealing to the judgment of the country by means of a dissolution. The exercise of this extreme right would be perilous, and I should myself hesitate to employ it if, under such critical circumstances, the Executive Power did not feel itself sustained and backed by the co-operation of a conciliatory Assembly. I have the satisfaction of thinking that on this point I am in accord with the majority of this Assembly. If the Government in the course of the deliberations submit certain modifications in the project which your Committee has laid before you, the object will be to facilitate its adoption. Another and more controverted point must be not less promptly decided—namely, that which relates to the transmission of power on my ceasing to exercise it. Here my intervention must have a more reserved character, since my personal responsibility can in no case be involved. I do not hesitate, however, to say that, in my opinion, that transmission, when the 20th of November arrives, should be so settled as to leave the Assembly then in existence full and entire liberty of determining the form of Government of France. It is on that condition that till that date the co-operation of all the Moderate parties may be ensured in the work of national reparation which I am charged with prosecuting. I attach less importance—and I think the country agrees with me—to the question of knowing what should be done if, by a decree of Providence, which every man should look forward to, my life were terminated before the expiration of my mission. The National Sovereignty does not perish, and its representatives will always be able to make known their will. A desire, however, has been expressed that in that event nothing should be changed in the existing state of things till 1880. You will judge whether it would not be proper to complete by this arrangement the guarantees of stability promised by the law of the 20th of November. In any case, it is a point to be discussed and settled by you in a large spirit of conciliation. France, I am sure, would not understand that a difference resting on a hypothesis should arise to trouble the present and certain good which it expects from your agreement. Such are the views suggested to me by the study I have made during the year which has just elapsed of the real exigencies of the country. The conversations I have been able to hold with a large number of members of this Assembly make me hope that a majority will

sanction them by their votes. That is my most cherished wish, and one which, in the interests of the Assembly itself, I conjure you to realize. The anxiety of France and the perils which besiege it point out to you your duty. For myself, I think I have entirely fulfilled mine, and, whatever may be the issue of these debates, I rely on the justice of my country to appreciate my efforts."

Thus it was urged by the Chief of the State that the question of the Senate should claim priority of settlement over all other Constitutional Bills, and the proposition was formally put by M. Batbie, President of the Constitutional Committee. It was opposed by M. Laboulaye of the Left Centre, and when the question was put the precedence of the Senate Bill was rejected by 420 votes against 250. Then M. Dufaure moved for priority in favour of the Bill on the transmission of powers, and it was decided without opposition that this question should be discussed as soon as the Bill on the Military Cadres, which stood first on the order of the day, should have been disposed of.

The majority against Ministers had been a large one. Marshal MacMahon had shown his colours too clearly. He was so obviously acting as the mouthpiece of the Orleanists that all the other parties had taken alarm and joined in the opposition. In face of such a manifestation of opinion there was no alternative open but for the Ministry to resign.

The President had to turn round for fresh advisers. He called to his assistance first the Duc de Broglie, the astute statesman who was suspected of having inspired his secret counsels ever since his own dismissal from responsible authority; then the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, conspicuous as a leader of the Right Centre, of Orleanist proclivities, but more liberal than many of his party; then M. Dufaure, of the Left Centre; but all three declined the task of forming a Cabinet, in view of the great uncertainties of the immediate situation and the impossibility of counting on a stable majority. It was therefore decided that till the Constitutional Bills should have been settled, the present Ministers should remain at their posts.

And before the Constitutional Bills could be brought on for discussion it was necessary to dispose of the Second Reading of the Military Organisation or "Army Cadres" Bill. The debate began on January 11. The first important question, which was raised at the second sitting on the 12th of January, was that of the effective strength of the Army. General Guilleminant supported the proposal of the Committee for an establishment of 412,000, to be doubled in time of war; and, after the discussion of an Amendment moved by M. Keller, this proposal was ultimately adopted, on the 13th of January, by a narrow majority. For the existing scale of Continental armaments this strength cannot be called excessive. It would give France, under all heads, less than 2,000,000 of men, while the

recent Landsturm Bill has given Germany a total disposable force of 2,800,000, and Russia could bring under arms upwards of 3,300,000. One Deputy asked, indeed, how the country was to raise the 60,000,000 francs added to the War Estimates for 1876 ; but General Chareton, with a justifiable allusion to the new Opera House, observed that some outlay ought not to be grudged for such a premium of national insurance as the Army. At the third sitting, on January 13, began the serious discussion of a question which had been opened on the preceding day, and which afterwards engrossed the largest share of public attention. It was provided by the first paragraph of Clause 3 in the Report of the Committee that there should henceforth be four, instead of six, companies to a battalion ; this change, dictated by motives of economy, having been already adopted in the German Army. At the sitting of January 13, the discussion was almost confined to military men. After the stock argument from economy had been duly put forward a new and interesting turn was given to the debate by General Chadois, who contended that "dispersed order" could not be efficiently maintained with six companies to a battalion. Modern artillery, he argued, had made it impossible for infantry to remain in line within the zone of fire ; and, appealing to the Minister of War, General de Cissey, he asked him whether, in his brilliant engagement at St. Privat, near Metz, he had been able to keep his battalions together. Austria, Italy, and other countries had already taken to heart the teaching of 1870 on this point ; England alone adhered to the old system, the "dispersed order" not being in harmony with its genius and traditions ; and though, the General said, he admired the way in which the English advanced in line at Alma, at Inkerman, and in the attack on the Redan, yet he held that, under present conditions, it was no longer expedient to follow the tactics approved by Napoleon the First and Frederick the Great. It is the constant tendency of the French soldier to break the line and rush on in advance ; a danger under the old system of six companies, as involving disorder, but an advantage, he contended, under the proposed system of four companies. This argument was ably developed by General Saussier, who, like his predecessor, dwelt upon the instinctive tendency of the French soldier to assume the offensive ; and it is noticeable that the advantages of "dispersed order" for the French Army were admitted even by military speakers who, like General Chabron, doubted whether those advantages would be better secured by larger companies. On January 14 the Assembly decided, by 345 to 332, that there should be four, and not six, companies to each battalion.

The Minister of War next announced that, having studied the application of the new system, he believed the transformation could be effected without much delay. but that he reserved the right of demanding, on a future clause, that there should be two captains to each company. This proposal he eventually made at

the sitting on the 18th of January ; and the principal objections to it—as that there would be perpetual jealousies between first and second captains, or that the second captain would have nothing particular to do—were answered without much difficulty by General Chareton. The Chamber then proceeded more rapidly with the Bill. The last matter of much interest was the discussion, on Tuesday, regarding the superannuation of Generals. The law of 1831 and 1834 originally superannuated all officers whatsoever at 65 years of age. In 1839 Generals were exempted from this rule by a special statute. Colonel Langlois, urging the repeal of the exemption, diverted the Assembly by comparing superannuation to a sinking fund, and Generals past 65 to unproductive capital ; but this comparison failed to have that triumphant persuasiveness which a joke sometimes has, and it was decided to retain the statute of 1839, protected, however, by a specification of the conditions under which a General who has passed the prescribed age can be retained in the first portion of the Reserve Cadre.

It was remarked, with some amusement, that had the fiery Colonel's motion been carried, its first victim would have been the Marshal-President himself, now in his 67th year ; while one of its next would have been the actual War Minister, General de Cissey.

The debate on the Army Bill lasted ten days. While the various parties in the Assembly were preparing for the Constitutional fight which was to follow, a departmental election in the Hautes Pyrenées occurred to startle the Moderate Right, the Right Centre, and the Left Centre, from the contemplation of the small but stubborn differences that held them apart. A Bonapartist candidate, M. Cazeaux, had been returned triumphantly, after a second ballot. The contest had originally lain between an Imperialist, a Republican, and a Ministerialist, and when it was found that the first ballot gave none of the candidates an absolute majority, the Republican, who stood lowest of the three, withdrew, believing that his supporters would transfer their votes to the Ministerialist rather than do anything to favour the upholders of the late Empire. But as it turned out, instead of being beaten out of the field, M. Cazeaux polled 10,000 votes more than he had done on the former occasion, and 6,000 more than could be counted on the side of M. Alicot, the Ministerialist candidate. M. Adolphe Fould, who possessed great influence in the department and supported the Bonapartist, had said to the electors, " Do not vote for M. Alicot, who is supported by the Republicans. The Republic will bring about the ruin of the country." This reasoning to the populace brought something of satisfaction to the more Conservative minded of the defeated Government party.

The Bonapartist spectre was a formidable one. Of all the parties in the State, that which aimed at restoring the rule of the Imperial dynasty was by far the most steady and purposelike in its immediate aims, and by far the best organised and the most systematically drilled. The recent habits of official life had made

the men of the Empire men of business, in a sense which neither Orleanists nor Republicans were, and much less Legitimists. And the Bonapartists could afford to wait. Whether the result of the election in the Hautes Pyrenées was due to the dislike of the Conservatives for their Radical allies, or to the misgivings of the Radicals at any close union with Conservatives, either way the Empire was the gainer by their disunion, and the continuance of the present political stagnation seemed to afford the best chance that the nation would turn to the re-establishment of Bonapartist rule as the ultimate solution of its difficulties.

The general discussion of the Constitutional Laws began on the 21st of January. Two schemes were before the Assembly. First, that of M. Ventavon, who, representing the politics of the Moderate Right, proposed a measure comprised in the following articles:—

“Art. 1.—Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, continues to exercise the Executive Power with which he is invested by the Law of the 20th of November 1873. Art. 2.—It is only in the case of high treason that the Ministers are responsible as a body before the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal actions. Art. 3.—The Legislative Power is exercised by two Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is named by Universal Suffrage under the conditions named by the Electoral Law. The Senate is composed of members elected or named in the proportions and under the conditions regulated by a special Law. Art. 4.—The Marshal-President of the Republic is invested with the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. In the event of a dissolution, another Chamber shall be elected within a delay of six months. Art. 5.—At the expiration of the term fixed by the Law of the 20th of November 1873, as in the case of a vacation of the Presidential power, the Council of Ministers convokes immediately the two Assemblies, which assembled in Congress, decide what is to be done. During the period that Marshal MacMahon exercises his powers, revision of the Constitutional Laws can only be proceeded with on his suggestion.”

The counter scheme, which was embodied in the shape of an Amendment to the Ventavon project, was substantially the same which M. Casimir-Périer had endeavoured to pass during the previous year's Session, and which was now under the patronage of M. Corne, as President of the Left Centre; its mover on the present occasion being M. Laboulaye, an able and judicious member of the party. It proposed that the “Government of the Republic” should consist of two Chambers and a President; that at each vacancy in the office of President of the Republic the two Chambers should have power to form themselves into a Congress to examine whether the Constitution stood in need of revision, and that, if a majority should decide in favour of that

step, the work should be entrusted to a new National Assembly. The difference in the wording of the first Article opened as by a side door the entrance for the Republican theory of the State: it was not formally enunciated, but it was taken for granted. The first Article of the Ventavon project studiously kept within the bounds of the hitherto existing *provisorium*.

The debate beginning on the 21st of January, the anniversary of Louis XVI.'s execution, naturally caused an overflow of Royalist inspiration in the oratory of the Extreme Right. But scarcely less decidedly did the approximating Centres turn their opposing poles towards each other on the occasion. M. Ventavon, hopeless from the first of any success for his scheme, brought forward its recommendation in temperate language. He reminded the Chamber of the origin of the Bill he was now called upon to defend. Fifteen months ago, he remarked, an important event occurred—the two branches of the House of Bourbon had been reconciled, and the Legitimate Monarchy was on the point of being restored, when an unexpected gust closed the mouth of the harbour, the partisans of Legitimate Monarchy deferred their hopes, and not without pain dropped their bulletins into the urn, firmly resolved, however, to accept all the consequences of their vote in favour of the Septennate. The Appeal to the People was rejected, the Republic succumbed with the Casimir-Perier proposition, and lastly a member of the Assembly, sacrificing to his convictions the dignity of Ambassador, proposed the Restoration of the Hereditary Monarchy. "That proposition, I regret to say," said M. de Ventavon, "was referred to a Committee, who declared there was no reason for taking it into consideration." After defending the different articles of the proposed Law, the speaker continued,—“We ask you to carry out to the letter the Law of the 20th of November. Conscience and honour make it your duty to do so. We must render the mission which we have entrusted to the Marshal practicable; and if we do not want to prepare his fall we must vote the Constitutional Laws. When a man has given his word, even when he has done so rashly, honour compels him to keep his word; honour goes before every other consideration. There is a crisis. It is not asking too much of the Assembly to ask it for a few years of peace and quiet. Everybody will retain his convictions and hopes, and during that time we shall place your peace of mind under the loyal protection of Marshal MacMahon. Then, after a speech from M. Lenoël in favour of the Republic, and from M. Lacombe in favour of the Impersonal Septennate, M. Carayon-Latour declaimed with vehemence on behalf of the Restoration of Monarchy in the person of Henry Cinq. “For eighty years,” cried the fiery Royalist, “France has tried all the forms of Government invented by the cleverest Revolutionists. We have seen the Republic, the Empire, whose follies we have experienced. We cannot accept the Septennate, we do not share your opinions on that subject. It is as if all parties were told, ‘Take up your positions; prepare

your arms. In six years you will offer the great battle.' We do not want a Republic, and France does not want one either. It has not forgotten the Reign of Terror. It has not forgotten the petroleum of the Commune, inaugurated by the same persons who a few months before had established the Government of the 4th of September, which had admitted into its ranks Rochefort, one of their chiefs." He adduced the tokens of national feeling in the past. Why was Louis Napoleon made President of the last Republic, but because he was competing with a General who, though honest and intelligent, was stained with Republicanism. Why was the subsequent *coup d'état* sanctioned by eight millions of votes, but because a Republic in any form was hated. Why was it that the present Assembly contained a large majority of Monarchists in its ranks, and among them a former Minister of Monarchy, who, though he had not remained true to his ancient pledges, had once declared that the Red Republic led to ruin, and the moderate Republic to imbecility? and when this former Minister, M. Thiers, had, as President, shown his tendency to favour the Republicans, had he not then been replaced by an illustrious Marshal, bearing a name closely connected with the memories of Monarchical rule? The orator went on to show how the uncertainties in which the nation had been plunged owed their origin to the discord and indecision of the Assembly, and especially to the change of mind of M. Thiers, who had adopted a form of Government which he had attacked all his life. France, M. Carayon-Latour said, awaited hopefully the restoration of the Monarchy, but when a Monarchical restoration had failed, it was attempted to establish a sort of Provisional Government, and France, delivered again from uncertainties, remembered the few days of prosperity which it had enjoyed before 1870. "If you do not take care," he said, "our country will hang on again to the Empire as a drowning man catches at a straw, and you will endure once more that form of Government which has three times brought the foreigner into our country. There is only one means of avoiding the Empire—namely, by proclaiming the Monarchy. If you establish the Republic you may be told with certainty the Empire is founded; and if the Bonapartists were not restrained by a feeling of shame, they would, I have no doubt, assist you in establishing the Republic. The Monarchy alone can insure the salvation of France. What the sovereignty of the people—that is, numbers—does one day it undoes the next. The Monarchy knew how for centuries to maintain tranquillity in the country—enabling it to pursue the glorious course of its destinies. The principle of authority placed above the caprices of the crowd is the first guarantee of order and stability. Moreover, the alliances which France needs are contingent on a stable Government, inspiring confidence in Europe. Read Prince Bismarck's despatches, and here I appeal to your patriotism." Amidst noisy protests of "Yes" and "No," and the ringing of the President's bell to enforce a hope-

less calm, the paper in question was read; and in conclusion M. Carayon-Latour recommended that in due time the King, the due representative of Legitimacy, should be recalled, and that meanwhile, simply as a *locum tenens*, the Marshal should have the safeguard of such Constitutional Laws as might be necessary to maintain order and give security to the country.

Next day the general discussion was renewed and brought to a conclusion, amidst continually increasing excitement. Recriminations abounded. M. Lucien Brun accused the Duc de Broglie of obtaining the votes of the Legitimists for the Septennate by unfair means. M. Baragnon, in an official position, declared that the Government was not bound in any way to the Republic. But the speech of the day was that of M. Jules Favre. Letting loose the reins of his Republican eloquence, he said, in reply to General Chabaud Latour's demand to pass to a Second Reading:

“The Assembly must be grateful to the Minister of the Interior for having informed it of the view of the Government on so serious a question. We have before us a Cabinet whose patriotism and devotion are unimpeachable, but which has not the authority necessary to take part effectively in our debates. That is owing to the deadlock in which it is entangled. Ought the solution contained in the Act of the 20th of November to be provisional or definitive? That is the question. M. de Ventavon says the question is one of power for an individual, and not of an institution for the country. M. de Carayon-Latour wished to satisfy both his conscience and his passion, and to travesty history for the benefit of his political interests. He proposes to remain *in statu quo*, that is, to await a Royalty which refuses itself to a nation which will not have it. He asks you not to fix a limit to the provisional state of things, not to proclaim a King who is always talked of, and will never be seen, but to wait for the propitious moment for that restoration. The end of yesterday's discussion threw an unexpected light on the situation. It was explained how the respect due to the Law of the 20th of November was reconciled with the possibility of bringing back the King. How, by a sort of understanding, the Marshal was to efface himself in case the King might return. That is what is called the sincerity of the vote. Such a construction is a declaration of war against the Septennate.”

M. Favre then reminded the Assembly of the tactics pursued by the Legitimists in old times; how Louis XVI. had sent for the Austrians and Prussians to invade France, how the *emigrés* had fought against their country, and how the Monarchy eventually returned in the baggage waggon of the enemy. He refuted with no less vigour the pretensions of the Orleanists and Bonapartists, and concluded his speech amidst the constant interruption of the three parties against whom he had taken arms, and the enthusiastic plaudits of the Republicans. One or two ardent Royalists

tried to answer him, but their attempts were failures; and at the conclusion of the debate the Second Reading of the Constitutional project was voted by 557 votes against 145.

The 145 Deputies who had voted against the Organization of Powers Bill consisted of 57 members of the Extreme Right, 63 of the Extreme Left, including M. Gambetta, 19 Bonapartists, three of the Moderate Left, MM. Arago, Grévy, and Wilson, one of the Right Centre, and two members not attached to any party group. M. Magne, the late Minister of Finance, M. Delisse-Engrand, the recently-elected Deputy for the Pas-de-Calais, and six other Bonapartists voted in favour of the Bill, as also did 17 of the Extreme Left and eight of the Extreme Right, seven other Legitimists being neutral.

The Senate Bill was introduced by M. Antonin Lefèvre-Pontalis on the 25th. The general debate lasted only two hours, and was temperate in its character. By a majority of 512 to 188 it was decided to proceed to a Second Reading. The Extreme Right and Extreme Left made up the minority. The chief incidents of the discussion, which was opened by M. Bardoux, were as follows: M. Bardoux began by commenting on the real want of harmony between this and the Ventavon scheme for the transmission of powers, with which it stood ostensibly in close connection, the Senate Bill having a definitive character, while the latter was based on the personal Septennate. He was favourable, however, to a Second Chamber, especially under a Republic, and reserved his opinion on the details of the Bill till the next stage. When M. Bardoux concluded, M. Jules Simon offered to yield precedence to any opponent of the Bill, and the President remarked that even those who had inscribed their names on the list of speakers as hostile to the measure agreed to the First Reading. M. Raoul Duval thereupon presented himself as an opponent of the measure. He objected both to it and to M. Dufaure's scheme, which had been virtually condemned by the repeated decisions of the Assembly against the adoption of the Republican form of Government. He urged that even from a Republican point of view the Republic could only be recognized by a popular vote. As to the engagements entered into by the Assembly, they were not binding on those who were no parties to the engagements. Those who advocated the hereditary principle should turn to the Comte de Chambord, but those who like himself recognize the elective principle should consult the country on the choice of the form of Government. To organize an anonymous Government in order to prolong the so-called truce of parties, which he considered the confusion of parties, would lead to less results than those effected by M. Thiers, who, with a much less perfect Constitution, tranquillized the Commune and paid the indemnity. The policy of hatred and recrimination should be abandoned, and the country should be asked to decide between the various parties. M. Lefèvre-Pontalis, in defence of the Bill, urged that a Senate would act as

mediator between the Marshal and the next Assembly, between whom serious conflicts might otherwise arise. The United States, after nine years' painful trial of a single Chamber, established a Senate. A single Chamber was always the instrument of Revolutions. He expressed surprise at M. Lucien Brun having prejudged the way in which the President of the Republic would select the 150 Senators to be nominated by him. The more advanced members of this Assembly, once seated in an Upper House, would, perhaps, become as moderate as their predecessors under the First Empire.

This remark gave great offence to the Left, and M. Lockroy exclaimed "It is only the Monarchists who give such examples." The President warned M. Lockroy that if he continued to interrupt he must call him to order.

M. Lefèvre-Pontalis, resuming his speech, insisted that the division of the legislative power, which was at all times necessary, was especially so now, as a barrier against French Democracy. He respected Universal Suffrage, but was not, like those who interrupted him, the courtier of the people; and a Second Chamber would insure not only political, but social security, notwithstanding the vagaries and fickleness of Universal Suffrage.

M. Jules Simon, after remarking on the difficulty of creating a Senate before knowing to what form of Government it would be attached, said he agreed with M. Raoul Duval that the country desired a definitive solution. There was not a single article to which he and his friends had not fundamental objections. They objected to three classes of Senators, some *ex officio*, others nominated by the President, and others by a certain Electoral Body. The second class harmonised with a Monarchy, but not with a Republic. The first had principles independent of the public will, for a King was not a temporary magistrate, and all his acts bore the impress of principles which raised him above the nation. He and his friends could not agree to confer legislative power independent of Universal Suffrage; but they supported the First Reading, hoping that before the next stage was reached clause 3 of the Ventavon Scheme would have been rejected, involving the defeat of the objectionable features of the present Bill. For his own part, he approved a Second Chamber, and the question certainly deserved to be considered. M. Jules Simon then continued:—

"We have often been accused of being an irreconcilable party. Well, I think that we have given proof of our good will and of our desire to see the Chamber carry out its enterprise successfully. In the way of concession we have gone as far as our convictions and honour would allow many of us. When this Chamber met to-night, we thought we had no other mission than that of concluding peace. You did not agree with us, and this is why we are ready to enable you to come to a final decision. For my part, I think that, after the discussion of the Constitutional Laws,

you will have accomplished your mission. After that you will no longer exist. According to the result of these debates, you will retire with the satisfaction of having accomplished your mission, or with the regret of having prolonged your existence after your power had disappeared."

Three days afterwards followed the debate on the Second Reading of the Ventavon project. It was eagerly anticipated, and the Versailles theatre was crowded on the occasion. M. Naquet, an irreconcilable Republican, opened the proceedings by defending an Amendment of his own, which advocated the formation of a Republic on clearly defined principles. His voice, however, was drowned in general conversation, and not a vote was recorded in favour of his motion. Then, M. Laboulaye mounted the Tribune to defend an Amendment signed by M. Corne, President of the Left Centre, in the name of that section of the Assembly. The Amendment was couched in the following words, and in fact implied the establishment of the Republic:—"The Government of France is composed of a Senate, a Chamber of Deputies, and a President of the Republic, chief of the Executive Power." In his speech on the occasion, M. Laboulaye brought forward an array of arguments against the Monarchists and Imperialists, and continued:—"I think it deplorable that we should reproach each other with the past; that we should dig up corpses and throw them at each other. Let us leave the past alone with its faults, let us leave it with its crimes, and let us only remember it for the lesson it has given us, and, above all, let us practise moderation—moderation, and nothing but moderation. What has the Republic done for the last four years? Has it threatened property, society, and religion? No. It has given restitution of property to the Orléanist Princes. It is in France that those who are threatened by the religious persecution which is raging in Europe seek a refuge, and I learn that M. Cremieux, who presented in 1848 the Divorce Law which threatened the existence of families, has just celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his happy marriage. I shall be told that it is France which does all this, but it is France under a Republic." Amidst interruptions from the Right, M. Laboulaye continued—"What, then, is the objection to a Republic? It is that we are not able to constitute it. But why will you not constitute the Republic with two Chambers and one President? In what will such a Republic differ from a Constitutional Monarchy? There will be no King, but, once more, you have not got one yet. We, therefore, hope that you will not refuse to work with us for the establishment of these institutions which France has always loved. You can only organize a Government on the Republican system. If we do not constitute, our mission is at an end. We must make an appeal to the nation, What I fear is that Parliamentary Government may disappear, and France along with it. Only reflect on the responsibility which rests upon you if you do not constitute. A Ministry of Dissolu-

tion will be formed and the elections may be falsified. I can speak thus because we have got no Ministers. In the presence of this danger, let me call upon your patriotism ; let me tell you that all Europe has its eyes upon you. I say to you, have mercy on France !” The Left loudly applauded the concluding words of the orator. He was succeeded by a Legitimist Deputy, M. de Labassetière, but little attention was paid to denunciations on the horrors of 1793, the June Revolution of 1848, and the Commune of 1871, as contrasted with the glories of Monarchy under Robert le Fort, and Charles VII., and Henri Quatre. The vote on the Laboulaye Amendment was postponed till next day owing to strenuous efforts on the side of the Extreme Radicals led by M. Louis Blanc, and of their strangely assorted allies the Extreme Right. On the 29th the vote was taken as arranged : the majority against the Laboulaye Amendment being 24 in a total of 694 voters. The crowd was immense, the excitement surpassed all that was witnessed on the previous day. The process of taking the Division was long and tedious. It was decided that each member should go to the Tribune and hand his vote to the Secretary, who placed it in an urn. Louis Blanc and the knot of Radicals whom he had claimed as his allies were in their places, and notwithstanding their attitude while the debate was in progress, voted for the Amendment. Had they voted against it the majority would have been 36 instead of 24. It may have been the sharp criticism of the Radical press in general which induced M. Louis Blanc to vote against his own speech. M. Gambetta’s organ, the *République Française*, had taken him severely to task. “By what right,” it asked, “does he claim to impose on us respect for what he thinks, says, and does, the interests of the Party being subordinated to those of M. Blanc? Is it because he is called Louis Blanc? Nobody can convince M. Blanc. By what right does he claim to convince us? He will tell us, perhaps, that his conscience is sufficient for him. It may be that he likes to indulge his own pride. But why throw himself into a difficult and complicated political action in which nothing is possible which is not inspired by the spirit of self-abnegation?”

The *Opinion Nationale* declared M. Blanc’s vanity tantamount to treason, congratulated itself on getting rid of such dangerous friends, and hoped the rupture would bring the Republic more votes than it caused it to lose. The *XIXme Siècle* denounced M. Blanc’s detestable pride, and that of the two or three men who, High Priests of a Church without followers, fancied themselves the only possessors of the true Republican dogma.

During the rest of the sitting of the 29th a war of snares and stratagems continued. M. Antonin Lefèvre-Pontalis proposed the following Amendment:—“The Government of France consists of two Chambers and a President of the Republic, who is eligible for re-election.” The *ruse* was obvious. His object was to pacify

the Right by speaking of the Government of France; the Left, by speaking of the President of the Republic; and the Impersonal Septennialists, by stating that the President was re-eligible; that is, that this order of things was to last at least seven years, and even longer. But he presently found himself obliged to withdraw his motion and to give in his adhesion to a counter Amendment submitted by M. Wallon, which was couched in these terms: "The President of the Republic is elected by the majority of votes obtained by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies acting as a National Assembly. He is named for seven years, and can be re-elected." The signification of this Amendment was obvious on close examination. It made the President of the Republic not only a personage but an institution. It regulated the mode of nomination, it fixed the duration of his functions, and it prolonged this duration over seven years. In fact, the Wallon Amendment would have the same result as the Laboulaye Amendment, with this exception, that it was not a Proclamation of the Republic as such. Those who feared the adoption of the Amendment by a too hasty surprise, urged the adjournment of the debate till the next day; and this being agreed upon, the scheme of the Committee came on for a discussion, which ended in the adoption of the general principle merely of a Senate, placing the Marshal himself outside of the question. The following paragraphs summarize the result:—

1. The legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. This was adopted by a large majority, only the irreconcilable Deputies of the Right and Left voting against it. Paragraphs 2 and 3 were adopted without discussion. They were thus couched: Paragraph 2. "The Chamber of Deputies is nominated by Universal Suffrage under the conditions specified by the Electoral Law." Paragraph 3. "The composition, the mode of nomination, and the functions of the Senate shall be regulated by a Special Law."

On the following day, the 30th of January, the Wallon Amendment was brought before the Chamber.

The author of this Amendment, destined to become famous by the result of a single discussion, was M. Henri Wallon, a Professor at the Normal School and the Sorbonne, held in high estimation for his literary and historical accomplishments by the late patriarch of letters M. Guizot. He was now sixty-two years of age, and had held his professorship for forty years. In a preface to a work on "La Terreur," he had said, "Facts have taught us that the Terror whose empire it was believed had been for ever consigned to the domain of history only demanded a propitious moment to reappear. The Commune of Paris of 1871 had the same temperament as the old Commune of 1793. It had its 'suspected,' its prisons, and its executions. . . . The sinister personages of the epoch of the Terror are not the phantoms of the past. They lived in 1871, and the names of several are in

every mouth. They would revive again under other names were the union of honest men to fail us as in 1793. I appeal to this union in offering to the public this picture of the past which is always so menacing for the future." In his last work, entitled "Saint Louis et son Temps," M. Wallon had spoken in the highest terms of that monarch, and indeed, of royalty on the whole. He had also written religious books, such as "The Bible and its Teaching," and a reply to M. Renan's "Life of Christ."

The Right Centre had refused to say with M. Laboulaye "The Government of the Republic consists of two Chambers and a President." Would they consent to the proposition of M. Wallon, which avoiding explicit mention of the Republic as the settled form of government, simply defined the mode of election of its chief officer in these terms: "The President of the Republic is elected by an absolute majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election?"

The Assembly did accept the Amendment by the narrowest of all possible majorities, by one vote only. The Right Centre, though divided in opinion, helped M. Wallon to his victory. The Republicans were united for the occasion. As parties, the Legitimists and Imperialists only opposed the vote: the former because they could not be persuaded that Monarchy was at this moment impossible, the latter because in their audacity they believed the Empire to be both possible and near. Insignificant as to common observers might seem the difference between the propositions of MM. Laboulaye and Wallon, it came to much in the existing state of parties. It was thus argued by those of the Right who supported the Wallon Amendment. The Laboulaye proposition proclaimed the Republic, for it said, "The Government of the Republic consists;" whereas the Wallon proposition only fixed the functions and title of the Chief of the Executive Power. This is only the prolongation of the Septennate, for it simply provides for the mode of nominating the President. It only comes into operation, moreover in 1880, the Marshal having been appointed President till that date. Consequently it does not from henceforth establish the Republic, though it prevents any new form of Government from being substituted for the existing one till 1880. The Orleanists reflected that if in seven years the Comte de Paris could not arrive at power, he had an uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, who had no heir, and whom nothing would prevent from accepting the post of President of the Republic, and who in six years would have as much chance as any one else of being nominated by the two Chambers united in National Assembly. They thought that if the door remained shut on them for six years, it was so also on others, and that it was better to wait outside than to vote nothing at all, and run the risk of the Empire entering. The Republicans supported the proposition as next best to the defeated scheme of Laboulaye, because if unable to shut the door of the Constitution on their rivals for

ever, it was something at all events to have it shut for seven years. During that time France might get used to a Republic: the parties now adverse to that form of government might have become effete and disorganised. Constitutional possession for seven years, instead of the fleeting dangers of a *provisorium*, was a great point gained.

The Duc de Broglie, desiring greatly to rule the councils of the President as accredited Minister of the Right, and to distance every approach to Republicanism, employed all his arts to prevent the passing of the Wallon proposition, and tried, through one of his agents, M. Desjardins, to hamper it with a prefix which would have destroyed its significance, but which was negatived by a large majority. It was said to have been the publication of a letter of Marshal Canrobert to the electors of the Department of Lot which had frightened the Right Centre into a disruption. Canrobert declined to be a candidate for the Assembly on the ground that he could not best serve his country by entering an arena where the rivalries and ardent passions of politics vehemently raged, and added, "A stranger to parties, but with a profound respect for the fallen Empire, preserving my faith in the tutelary institutions of its origin and in the direct expression of the national will, I am persuaded that in the troubled times we are passing through, when the Army is the only defence of calmness, security, and the national independence, its children ought not to engage in the dangerous contests of speech-making. My duty is not to sever myself from that Army to which the sacred tie of battle-fields has so long united me, and to remain, whatever the limited sphere circumstances have allotted me, by the side of my illustrious brother-in-arms and friend, Marshal MacMahon, as the highest representative of the military hierarchy. Receive, gentlemen and dear fellow countrymen, the expression of my entire devotion. Marshal CANROBERT."

This was Imperialism undisguised; and coming from a Marshal of France, it seemed, to the Orleanists at all events, to speak of dangers more vital than the acceptance of a Republic after the Wallon model.

On the 1st of February the Chamber returned to the consideration of the Constitutional Laws. To Clause 2 of the scheme of the Committee, namely, "that Marshal MacMahon should be invested with the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, in which case the election of a new Chamber shall be proceeded with within six months," M. Wallon proposed an amendment, substituting the "President of the Republic" for the time being, for MacMahon only; making the concurrence of the Senate necessary; and reducing the interval before the fresh elections to three months. It would not be sufficient, he urged, to give the Senate a simple veto. The President ought to be backed by its affirmative vote. M. de Lorgeril objected to giving the President the right of Dissolution, and appealed to English history as a warn-

ing against it ; plunging, however, while speaking, into a hopeless and ludicrous confusion between Richard and Oliver Cromwell.

M. Wallon's amendment was referred to the Committee of Thirty, which at once rejected it, and on the following day the Assembly had to decide to which view of the question it should pledge itself. The issue was a more decisive one than had been raised by M. Wallon's former motion. All parties in the Chamber now saw where matters tended. The Republic had been voted by a majority of one. If after this the Assembly gave the right of Dissolution to the "President of the Republic" and not to "Marshal MacMahon" personally, it would be a ratification with full consciousness of the vote of January 30th. This was plainly put before the deputies by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. He said that his friends had two hypotheses before them—either a right of Dissolution given to all Presidents—in other words, a confirmation of the Republic—or a right given to Marshal MacMahon alone as a fresh proof of confidence to be accorded him. They had no hesitation in voting for the latter. M. Luro, however, a Monarchist Member, gave his support on the ground that the Republic had become an increasing and inevitable necessity. Speaking of himself and that section of the Right which agreed with him, he said, "We think that it is high time to put an end to a state of paralysis in the Assembly, which has lasted a long while and is fatal to the country. That is why we have come out of the ranks of our old friends to take a step towards new allies who have become necessary. We are persuaded that the Republic could never be the government of a party. It should be the government of all, into which the Conservatives will enter, provided they are sincere. We have acted, in short, on the principle that union is strength. In this new situation, it will be much easier for the Marshal to guard our institutions, which will be safe under the protection of his bravery and loyalty."

M. Dufaure made a temperate, wise, and politic speech, which had great effect on the issue of the debate. He reminded the Chamber that M. Wallon's amendment would give the Marshal just what he himself had demanded. He had declared in his Message that he would never be able to take upon himself alone the responsibility of pronouncing a Dissolution, and that he would require the aid of a moderating Assembly. What with the irreconcilable conduct of the Right, the fear of the Bonapartists, and the speech of M. Dufaure setting forth the Marshal's own wishes, it was not wonderful that the Government, the Duc de Broglie, and the Prince de Joinville voted as they did in favour of the Wallon Amendment. It was carried by a majority of 220 : 449 votes against 229. The Assembly had thus decided that the right of Dissolution should be shared between the President of the Republic and a Chamber which did not yet exist. All people, not blinded by passion, admitted the importance of this

second division, which apparently placed beyond a doubt the voting of the entire law and the consecration of the Republic. There was a good deal of excitement on the Boulevards at night when speculators learned the result, and a rise took place at once in government and other securities. It was immediately felt that a difficult crisis had been tided over in a fortunate if in rather an unexpected manner, and that the war would now be between the Republic and the Empire.

So far the tide had been running at a full pace; and hopes were entertained by those who watched the course of French politics from outside, that the constitutional settlement would soon be completed. But it seems to be a part of the national character that strong motives arising from apprehension of any dreaded evil do not outlast the panic of the moment, do not strengthen into regulated foresight. The spasm of Imperialist fear occasioned first by the election in the Hautes Pyrenées and then by Marshal Canrobert's letter, had passed away when the next important constitutional debates took place, on the 11th and 12th of February; and the adverse sections of party showed themselves once more disposed to turn their most opposing angles towards each other.

The Ventavon Project on the Transmission of Powers as amended by M. Wallon, had passed its Second Reading, and this was usually decisive of the fate of a measure, but a Third Reading remained, and might be made a battle field; especially as before it took place it was necessary to pass the Second Reading of the Senate Bill, introduced on the 25th of January by M. Lefèvre-Pontalis. It was necessary, because the constitutional clauses already passed were based on the presumed existence of a Senate, inasmuch as the President of the Republic was to be nominated by the Senators and Deputies in Congress; the Dissolution was to be agreed upon by Senate and President, the vote of the Senate was to decide also whether the Constitution was to undergo revision. And as yet this Senate had only been voted in principle. It remained to be determined how it was to be elected and of what materials composed, and what were to be its functions in general. The Conservatives in general—short of the Extreme Right or Legitimists—insisted that the Senators should be elected by a restricted suffrage, namely, by certain categories of electors, but did not trouble themselves very much about the persons eligible for election. In their eyes, the guarantee offered by the Senate consisted chiefly in the weeding out of the electors, for they considered that if the electors were Conservatives there would be no fear of their electing non-Conservatives. They required also that the Chief of the State should have the right of nominating a certain number of Senators, one-third being the proportion which obtained the largest measure of support. While such were the views of the Conservative part of the Chamber, the Left, on the other hand, wished the Senate to

be elected by unrestricted universal suffrage, but with the obligation of choosing within certain categories. They were opposed, moreover, to any nomination by the Government. The reasons put forward by the Right were that if they consented to constitute the Republic, the object of their dread, it was on condition of being protected against its excesses by a Conservative Senate, which guarantee they should find only in confiding the election to chosen electors, especially the Councils-General, which emanated from universal suffrage, and the great majority of whom were Conservative. They added to this guarantee that offered by Senators chosen by the Head of the State, maintaining that the obligation of choosing within certain categories was not a sufficient protection, and that the Senate should not have the same origin as the Chamber of Deputies, as it shares with the President the right of dissolving that Chamber. The Left, on the other hand, who were naturally not bent on having a Conservative Senate, would not abandon the principle of universal suffrage, and they objected to the nomination of a part of the Senate by the President on the ground that that would create two classes of Senators, who might come into collision and thus imperil the regular working of the Republic about to be tried. When the Sitting opened, on the 11th of February, the Comte de Douhet presented a curious amendment, providing for three Chambers with special prerogatives not yet defined in any existing legislation. This proposition being received with very natural merriment, he withdrew it, amid unequivocal marks of disapprobation. M. Pascal Duprat then ascended the Tribune to advocate an amendment thus couched :—“The Senate is elective; the members of the Senate are elected by universal suffrage and by the same electors as those who elect the Chamber of Deputies.” He defended his motion in a moderate and well-reasoned speech. He showed that, in order to possess the requisite authority, and avoid falling under public scorn or indifference, the Senate must originate in universal suffrage. He recalled the fact that in 1848 Count Molé, a Member of the Chamber of Peers, met M. de St. Priest in the Lobby, and said to him, “You are aware that the Chamber of Deputies has been invaded and the members driven out with musket blows. I fear we shall be driven out with kicks.” “Do you flatter yourself,” replied M. de St. Priest, “that they will come to us?” “On the 4th of September,” continued M. Pascal Duprat, “the Senate was determined to show itself heroic; but the opportunity was not afforded it, and the Sitting had to be closed like an ordinary adjournment. It was not even disturbed.” He continued :—

“This is the fate of all assemblies which do not derive their strength directly from the nation. If France, like England, had an aristocracy exercising a great territorial influence, constituting an exceptional power in the country, a Senate might be formed out of these select members of society. But in France this

aristocracy does not exist, the descendants of our great families are personages without any special influence, and for my own part, despite my origin and my democratic taste, when I meet one of the descendants of an ancient family bearing a great name worthily, I bow down before him, and in the grandson I honour the memory of the grandfather. The *bourgeoisie*, moreover, does not exist as a political body. The *bourgeoisie*, following the nobility, conquered power. It showed itself brave, laborious, intelligent, active; but when it came to power it lost its great qualities, and only knew how to enrich itself. (A member on the Left.—‘Bravo!’ Other members on the same benches.—‘Silence!’) I am speaking only of the *bourgeoisie* as a political body. We have among us neither nobility nor *bourgeoisie* as a political body. This is why I would have an Elective Senate. The Duc de Broglie protests against what he calls ‘the brutality of numbers.’ Yet as he and I have been named by this brutality of numbers, we ought to show greater respect for it. But this very Assembly, which has emanated from brutal numbers, proves that universal suffrage knows how to make an intelligent selection. It contains high functionaries. You want to give the Senate five members of the Institute; universal suffrage has sent 20 to this Assembly, and the Duc de Broglie is one of them. It has sent us one of the most eloquent Bishops of the French Episcopate; it has sent here all those who can represent and defend the interests of the country. It is true that universal suffrage does not include anybody; but it is precisely on that account that I consider the Senate nominated by universal suffrage in keeping with common sense and the severest logic.”

M. Pascal Duprat’s speech was applauded on the Left. M. Antonin Lefèvre-Pontalis mounted the Tribune to declare that he reserved to himself the right of replying in the name of the Commission when a second amendment presented by M. Bardoux should have been submitted.

M. Buffet took a show of hands on M. Pascal Duprat’s Amendment. The vote was declared doubtful. The Bonapartist Deputies voted ostentatiously in favour of the Amendment. A vote was then taken by rising and sitting. The Bonapartists rose with the Left and Left Centre; the Extreme Right were neutral. The result was again declared doubtful. A ballot was then taken with the following result:—For the Amendment, 322; against it, 310; majority, 12. General surprise was manifested. The Right Centre was astounded, and even the Left Centre seemed to share the astonishment of the Right. M. Batbie, in the name of the Commission of Thirty, asked for an adjournment till the next day, in order to give the Commission time to reflect. “There is little left,” he said, “of our Bill. We should like to meet again in order to come to a decision.” The sitting was accordingly closed. It was evidently the conduct of the Left

Centre which had abruptly changed the face of things. This section, no doubt, did not think the Amendment could be carried, and voted for it according to the habitual custom of the Left, in order not to vote against the principle of universal suffrage. The Bonapartists, on the same ground, voted in the same way. They perceived, moreover, that a Senate elected by universal suffrage would give them more chance than one elected by special and limited suffrage. The supporters of the Amendment thus numbered 332. Had all the other Deputies voted it would have been rejected by a majority of 80, but all the Extreme Left, with a blind obedience, heedless of danger, or not daring either to avoid or confront it, were neutral, while the Legitimists also abstained from voting on the ground that they would have nothing to do with the new Constitutional Laws in any shape.

Before the Assembly met on the following day Marshal MacMahon had decided on the course to be adopted by himself and his Government. General de Cissey ascended the Tribune and read the following declaration:—

“Gentlemen,—The President of the Republic has not deemed it right to authorize our intervention in the continuation of this debate. He thinks, indeed, that your last vote has altered the nature of the institution on which you are called upon to give a decision, and would thus deprive the Constitutional Bills as a whole of the character which they cannot lose without compromising Conservative interests. The Government, which cannot, therefore, associate itself with the resolutions adopted in your last Sitting, deems it right to apprise you of the fact before they become definitive.”

The effect produced was unfavourable; the proceeding seemed a high-handed one—a challenge of the Assembly's right to decide on the question proposed to it. M. Laboulaye tried in a few humorous phrases to weaken the force of the Marshal's declaration. He said, “I have always heard it said at the Palace of Justice that people had twenty-four hours for cursing their judges. Yesterday's vote is protested against, but those who call themselves parliamentarians ought to respect the decision of the majority. Conservatives, moreover, ought not to declare that they will reject everything. I have always defended the principle of the election of the Senate by universal suffrage. I regretted that a vote was taken so precipitately yesterday, for the inanity of the concessions demanded would have been shown to the Assembly. The decision has caused a certain irritation in the Assembly, but sounder notions will be reverted to. Only one thing can give a counterpoise to universal suffrage, and that is universal suffrage itself. By degrees you will be brought to more conciliatory notions. As for us, we have shown ourselves more Conservative than those who say, ‘You shall pass under our yoke.’”

M. Bérenger followed M. Laboulaye, and endeavoured to suggest a mitigation of the Pascal-Duprat Amendment. M. Bar-

doux, of the Left Centre, proposed what had in fact been known before as the proposition of M. Dufaure, viz., that the Senate should be elected by universal suffrage; but his proposal was more complete, providing that there should be three Senators for each Department elected on the system of the *scrutin de liste*, and indicating the categories from which they should be chosen. M. Bardoux's Amendment bore, in fact, the same relation to M. Duprat's Amendment that the Wallon bore to the Laboulaye Amendment.

The Assembly passed these questions of detail with apparent indifference, some abstaining from taking any part; but the real struggle showed itself when the motion for the Third Reading was put. Then the politicians of all sides voted, and the result was that the Third Reading of the Bill for the Establishment of the Senate was rejected by 368 against 345.

A storm of disapprobation rose from the benches of the Left. M. Brisson demanded immediate dissolution, and the election of a new Assembly. M. Gambetta declared that the vote of this day had expunged the Constitutional Laws altogether from the programme of the Government, and had sacrificed the only opportunity of founding an honourable and moderate Republic. The motion for a dissolution was rejected; two conciliatory projects for the creation of the Senate were introduced by M. Waddington and M. Vautrain, and referred to a committee, and when the Assembly separated that afternoon it was understood that the next few days would be given up to consultations between the leaders of the different parties and sections, and that these consultations were to decide whether the situation was capable of compromise, or whether the Constitutional Laws which stood for the Third Reading must go to shipwreck as the Senate Bill had done.

Happily at this moment another Bonapartist "scare" came to induce forbearance and fellowship between Moderates of Right and Left. This was the legal decision in the Cassagnac-Wimpffen libel case, which had been pending for some months, and was now given by the Assize Court of the Seine in favour of M. de Cassagnac. The case was this:—M. de Cassagnac, as editor of the Imperialist organ, *Le Pays*, had published a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sedan, exonerating the late Emperor from all culpability on the occasion, and throwing the whole burden of blame on General de Wimpffen, on whom the command had devolved when MacMahon was incapacitated by his wound. General de Wimpffen would have done far better to leave the attack unnoticed. As it was, he chose to prosecute the Editor of the *Pays* for libel, and got the eloquent Republican advocate, M. Jules Favre, to defend his cause. MM. Lachaud and Grandperret were counsel for Cassagnac. The result was, that by a unanimous verdict on thirty counts the jury virtually exonerated Napoleon III. from all imputations in connection with his conduct of the war and the capitulation of Sedan, and moreover went on

to imply that the real authors of the country's disasters had been the Republicans, who, before the war, had opposed Marshal Niel's Bill for an increase of armaments, and after Sedan effected the Revolution of September 4. This was a startling proof how far the feeling of loathing and revulsion against the Empire had become modified in the public mind. Under these circumstances the Right and Left Centres again felt it their interest to approximate. A final conference between the parties was held on the 18th, when it was decided that M. Lefèvre-Pontalis should present a new proposition for the formation of a Senate, based on the recommendation of M. Wallon, according to which the Senators should be 300 in number, 225 to be nominated by the Councils-General, the Councils of the Arrondissements, and one delegate from each Municipal Council, to whom should be added the Deputies of the Department. Each Department should nominate two Senators. The Assembly should nominate the other seventy-five Senators, who, in case of death, should be replaced by the Senate itself. In his report on the subject M. Lefèvre-Pontalis said:—"The Commission, after taking cognizance of the schemes of MM. Waddington, Vautrain, Cézanne, Wallon, Clapier, and D'Andelarre, and after examining at the last moment the Wallon scheme, considered itself bound, without any delay, to satisfy your legitimate impatience and that of the country. The Bill on the creation and functions of the Senate holds in suspense the definitive vote of the Bill on the Organization of Public Powers. In spite of the reservations of the minority of the Commission, the majority thought it ought to hasten to respond to your appeal, and the propositions laid before the Commission have seemed to it to pave the way for a compromise." Expectation was wound up to an eager pitch when the Assembly met on the 22nd. "No idea," says a journalist, "can be formed of the Sitting except by calling to mind the famous one of the 24th of May, 1873, at which M. Thiers was overturned, for to-day saw its exact counterpart. All the clamour and interruption of which the Left were then capable to impede the discussion, all the speeches it endeavoured to pronounce in order to protract it—everything, in short, which was then done by the Left, was practised by the Extreme Right and the Bonapartists to-day." The debate was continued on the 23rd and 24th. A heap of amendments were offered and rejected. The Imperialists and Legitimists used their utmost endeavours to obtain the postponement or defeat of the measure. But when the division was taken on the 24th it was found that a majority of 448 votes to 241 accepted definitely the Bill for the Senate as presented by M. Lefèvre-Pontalis. Immediately after this the Third Reading of the Transmission of Powers Bill was entered upon, and passed clause by clause. The 24th was an auspicious day for Republican reminiscences. It was the birthday anniversary of the Republic of 1848. But though the new Republic of 1875 was virtually accepted on that day, it was not to be formally consecrated till the

25th, when the Organization of Powers Bill received its finishing touch by 436 votes to 262. The text of the two Laws was as follows:—

The Senate Law.

“ Clause 1.—The Senate is composed of 300 members, 225 elected by the Departments and the Colonies and 75 by the National Assembly.

“ Clause 2 enumerates the proportion of Senators to be elected by the different Departments.

“ Clause 3.—No one to be elected Senator unless he be a Frenchman of at least forty years of age, and in full enjoyment of his civil and political rights.

“ Clause 4.—The Senators of the Departments and the Colonies to be elected by an absolute majority, and conjointly, where there is more than one, by an Electoral College, consisting of Deputies, General Councils, Councils of Districts, Delegates elected by each Municipal Council among the Electors of the Commune.

“ Clause 5.—The Senators nominated by the Assembly to be elected by an absolute majority of votes by *scrutin de liste*.

“ Clause 6.—At the beginning of the first Session the Department will be divided into three classes, each containing an equal number of Senators. It will be decided by lot which class is to retire on the expiration of the first triennial period, and which on the expiration of the second triennial period.

“ Clause 7.—The Senate to have, conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies, the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

“ Clause 8.—The Senate may be constituted a judicial court to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers, and to take cognizance of plots against the safety of the State.

“ Clause 9.—The Senate will be elected one month previous to the day fixed by the National Assembly for its dissolution. The Senate will enter on its duties and will constitute itself on the day that the National Assembly is dissolved.”

The Organization of Powers Law.

“ Clause 1.—The Legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by Universal Suffrage under the conditions determined by the Electoral Law. The composition, mode of nomination, and functions of the Senate will be regulated by a special law.

“ Clause 2.—The President of the Republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election.

“ Clause 3.—The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promul-

gates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and ensures the execution of them. He has the right of pardon; amnesties can only be accorded by law. He disposes of the armed force. He appoints to all civil and military posts. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. He presides at national ceremonies. The Envoys and Ambassadors of Foreign Powers are accredited to him.

“ Clause 4.—According as vacancies may arise after the promulgation of the present law, the President of the Republic in Cabinet Council nominates the Councillors of State. Those so nominated can only be superseded by a decree adopted in Cabinet Council. The Councillors of State nominated by virtue of the law of the 24th of May, 1872, can only, until the expiration of their powers, be superseded in a manner prescribed by that law. After the separation of the National Assembly the supersession can be pronounced only by a resolution of the Senate.

“ Clause 5.—He may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In such event the Electoral Colleges are to be summoned for new elections within three months.

“ Clause 6.—The Ministers as a body to be responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic to be responsible only in case of high treason.

“ Clause 7.—In the event of vacancy by death or any other cause, the two united Chambers to proceed immediately to the election of a new President. In the meantime the Council of Ministers to be invested with the Executive Power.

“ Clause 8.—The Chambers to have the right, by separate deliberations carried on in each of them, by an absolute majority of votes, to declare either spontaneously or at the instance of the President of the Republic that the Constitutional Laws should be revised. After each of the two Chambers shall have taken this resolution, the two unite into a National Assembly for such revision. Any deliberation revising the Constitutional Laws, either in whole or in part, to be carried by an absolute majority of the members forming the National Assembly. Nevertheless, during the term of power granted by the law of November 20, 1873, to Marshal MacMahon, such revision cannot be made save on the proposition of the President of the Republic.

“ Clause 9.—The seat of the Executive Power and of the two Chambers to be at Versailles.”

On the same day that the Public Powers Bill passed, another reminder of Bonapartist dangers was given to the Assembly and to the world. M. Savary read the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Nièvre election, as far as it had yet gone. The inquiry, as our last year's history has recorded, was set on foot in consequence of a document produced in the Assembly by M. Girerd on the 9th of June, said by him to have been picked up

in a railway carriage, and purporting to have been issued by the "Central Committee of Appeal to the People," sitting in Paris. It was supposed to have been distributed among the electors of the Nièvre during M. Bourgoing's candidature for that Department; but M. Rouher, as leader of the Imperialist party in the Chamber, repudiated the document, and denied any knowledge of Bonapartist Committees.

One consequence, however, of this incident was, that several of the Procureurs-Généraux were invited to open an inquiry into the existence of such a Committee in Paris, with agencies in the Departments; and the preliminary steps of this inquiry having brought to light facts proving that a Committee of the kind had taken a part in the election for the Nièvre, the Bureau then sitting on M. de Bourgoing's return resolved that they could arrive at no decision on the point unless they were permitted to inquire into the extent to which the action of the Committee had influenced the result. A deposition made by the Prefect of Police, M. Savary said, left no doubt in the minds of the inquiring Commission, of the existence of a Central Bonapartist Committee, this Committee being composed of ex-ministers (*anciens ministres*), and forming a governing council, at the head of which is placed a "considerable personage, in whom the whole organization culminates, and who concentrates in his own hands the entire political direction of the Bonapartist party." Attached to the directing Committee, it was added, is a sort of "Council of State," whose duty it is to give advice on "delicate and disputed questions." The Secretary of the Committee and Keeper of the Records acts at the same time as head of the Press Department. His duties are to assist in the formation and management of journals, the editors of which are agents for political propagandism in the Departments, and to maintain a correspondence with them by means of which the Committee of Direction is enabled to issue its orders to eighty journals at the same moment, with an aggregate circulation of 500,000 numbers a week. A police, constituted according to regular official model, makes reports, undertakes surveillances, controls and counteracts the movements of the Government police. The Committee of Direction possesses a Budget, on the subject of which, however, the deposition made by the Prefect of Police throws only an imperfect light, since the documents to which he has had access show a figure of expenditure far too small to cover the proceedings of the Committee, even in the matter of the distribution of photographs alone. In the Departments the post of correspondent to the Committee is filled generally by an ex-prefect, who encourages the formation of local committees, trades on the recollection of the public functions with which he has been invested, and even continues, in some sort, to exercise those functions for the benefit of the party, side by side with the representative of the Government whose influence he is combating and whose administration he watches. Lastly, to secure unity of action, the Central Committee appoints inspectors, whose

duty it is to visit from time to time the Departments which were placed under their control before the 4th of September, to stimulate flagging zeal, to receive complaints, and to ascertain by personal study the state of the public mind.

The deposition further revealed in the action of this Bonapartist Committee "the employment of a complete system of manœuvres which constitute, in the natural sense of the words, if not in that attached to them by the criminal law, a downright usurpation of public functions." It was clear that a variety of means had been taken to enable the agents of the Committee of Appeal to the People "to assume in the eye of the masses the false semblance of an official character, and thus to make capital of the public sentiment of obedience due to an established Government." Now it is an ex-prefect, who is placed by the Committee at the head of a department administered by him under the Empire, and who, when an election takes place, superintends the canvass of a candidate, personally addresses the electors, and revives all the traditions of official candidature, much to the embarrassment of the existing Prefects, and still more of those subordinate officials who have once been under the orders of the now displaced functionary; now it is an attempt to delude the peasantry through the assumption by these agents of an imaginary credit with the present Government; now an attempt to intimidate existing functionaries by means of the same device. An instance of this is afforded by a case in which an ex-prefect, apprised of the inquiries ordered by his successor into the Bonapartist operations, attempted to frighten the commandant of the local gendarmerie into disobedience to these orders by assuring him that any attempt to carry them out would provoke severe measures against him on the part of his chiefs. One very daring device resorted to by the Bonapartist agents is that of representing the Marshal President as having accepted the mission of preparing the restoration of the Imperial dynasty. A letter was quoted from Colonel Pietri, in which he remarks that while it is only logical to credit the Marshal with the intention referred to, yet, "whatever be the views of the President on the point, it is necessary to 'work' the belief in his Bonapartism by a constant affirmation of its truth."

But the most reprehensible of the Bonapartist machinations were those which had been directed against the loyalty of the army and of the gendarmerie, and those which, sometimes taking the form of actual negotiation with the inmates of the State prisons, had aimed at conciliating Socialism to the support of the Empire. The attempts upon the army had been made by ex-officers, who had been commissioned to seek out those soldiers formerly under their orders, and attempt to seduce them from their military fidelity. A similar course had been pursued with the gendarmerie, and proofs of all these proceedings were now contained in the judicial archives. The most serious charge of all, in the opinion of the Committee, was that of the Bonapartist propaganda amongst

the workmen, of the attempt to trade upon the worst passions of the country in the interests of "Demagogic Cæsarism." The Committee obtained proof that a man implicated in the events of the Commune, and since then in close intimacy with the chiefs of the Bonapartist party, had been charged with the direction of a journal founded with the object of "rallying Socialism to the cause of the Empire and allying the Imperial restoration with the *débris* of the Commune." Copies of this journal established the fact that M. Jules Amigues was in intercourse with certain revolutionary societies, one of which had since been condemned "pour délit de société secrète," and that at the same time he was commissioned to conduct the deputations of workmen who attended the Emperor's funeral at Chiselhurst. Lastly, it was proved that at the very time when the Bonapartist journals were most active in denouncing the necessary measures of severity taken by the Government, an interview was held at the fortress of Quelern with a batch of Communist prisoners condemned to deportation, and that by the promise of an amnesty in the event of an Imperial restoration there was obtained from them numerous letters destined to be circulated among the working population of Paris, and containing an unre-served adhesion to the projects of the Bonapartist Committee.

The existing dangers from the workings of Imperialism which this inquiry had revealed, had again proved a powerful motive towards bringing the Orleanists and Moderate Republicans together on the Constitutional question, and enabling them to carry it against the opposition of the irreconcilable Democrats led by Louis Blanc, and the irreconcilable Royalists of the Legitimist benches.

The Constitutional question being now settled, it was necessary that the Marshal-President should proceed to the reconstruction of his Cabinet, which had only been holding office provisionally since its defeat on the 6th of January. The task proved a difficult one. M. Buffet, called to the President's aid on the occasion, twice gave it up in despair. At last, after ten days of suspense and negotiation, the Ministry was formed on March 11th, M. Buffet himself taking the Portfolio of the Interior; M. Dufaure that of Justice; M. Léon Say that of Finance; M. Wallon, the author of the new Constitution, was appointed to the post of Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Meaux to that of Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. The Portfolios for War, Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Public Works continued to be held by their former possessors.

The *Journal des Débats* made the following remarks on the new Ministry:—"Five new Ministers enter the Cabinet. Viscount de Meaux represents the minority of the 25th of February. Since that body was to be represented and the Left Centre had agreed to the introduction into the Cabinet of a member of the Moderate Right, we admit that the minority of that side of the Chamber could not be better represented. Viscount de Meaux belongs to the Right by his opinions, his past career, and his connections; and

to all the parties which know how to give way to necessary concessions, by the sincerity of his character, and the entire honesty of his disposition. MM. Dufaure and Léon Say are well known to every one; they personify in the Cabinet the Left Centre and the Moderate Left, which is almost the same thing; they incline less to the Left than Viscount de Meaux does to the Right, but as a compensation they are two. They represent, it is true, the majority, and a very considerable one, and would alone do so if M. Buffet and M. Wallon did not form part of the new Ministry. With respect to the last-named we have only a word to say. All those persons who have been occupied with the history of France or of Christianity know him already. He is a man of profound learning, of a calm and precise mind, and scrupulously conscientious. M. Buffet is Minister of the Interior. We regret only one thing, which is, that he did not make up his mind earlier to accept that portfolio, and that he left it so long to be disputed by those who declined to take it. We will not revert to our remarks of yesterday; we are delighted to have now to say something different, and almost the contrary. The men undergo a change, and almost immediately things assume a different aspect! We have every reason to believe that no incident will arise in the night to destroy the work of the day. Nothing is wanting this time, not even the adhesion of M. Buffet, who, we repeat, is the necessary man, and without whom it would have been so long and so difficult to compose a Ministry sure of having a compact and durable majority in the Chamber."

The "Programme" which the new Minister delivered in the Assembly on the following day, March 12, seemed rather intended to allay the misgivings of the Right than to announce the Republic as a new turning point in the political history of the country. In fact M. Buffet avoided mentioning the word Republic as carefully as Marshal MacMahon himself had avoided it while still the Constitution had remained unsettled. He dwelt on the Conservative policy of the new Cabinet, and desired that in every Commune of France should be instilled the conviction that the honest, peaceable, industrious population, attached to order by its sentiments and its interests, had the Government on its side, and could reckon upon it to protect them against subversive attacks and passions. "We shall be seconded, moreover, we doubt not, in this task," said M. Buffet, "by an intelligent and devoted administrative staff, who have known how to maintain order under the difficult circumstances we have passed through, and who may rely on our constant support." The preservation of order in fact was the constant burden of the new Minister's harangue, and the Left showed by their cold reception of it how little they were pleased with its drift. He announced an intended alteration in the Press Law, the continuation of the "state of siege" in certain Departments, and the retention for a certain period of the unpopular law on the nomination of mayors.

To the post of President of the Assembly, now vacated by M. Buffet, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was elected by a large majority. This vote, it was remarked, was a fresh confirmation of that of February the 25th. The Duke was a statesman of very decided anti-Imperialist proclivities. A Conservative in principle, he was nevertheless more free from the conventionalities of his creed than most of those with whom he mainly sympathised, and was by no means unacceptable to all sections of the Left. He was considered to be the most independent member of that group which was called "the party of the three Dukes," the other two members of which were the Ducs De Broglie and Decazes. Marshal MacMahon had wished to include him in the newly-formed Ministry, but M. D'Audiffret-Pasquier would accept no post but that of the Ministry of the Interior, and this, after the first acquiescence, MacMahon decided not to entrust to him.

On assuming the Presidency of the Assembly, the Duke said:—"Gentlemen,—It is with profound emotion that I thank you for the high honour you have paid me, which is one to which I should never have presumed to aspire. In occupying the Chair, I find the traditions of firmness and impartiality left by my eminent predecessors. I have but to follow them in order to deserve the confidence you have shown in me. I should, however, despair of worthily fulfilling the task imposed on me did I not know that you feel that it is more than ever necessary further to increase the authority of your decisions by the calmness and dignity of your deliberations. It is to this government of the country by itself—to this parliamentary system so often calumniated—that France was indebted in the past for prosperous and glorious days following grievous disasters; it is owing to it that four years ago the nation surmounted the hardest trials a nation can undergo; it is to this system that by your recent decision you have confided the future. You have not forgotten what the surrender of public liberties may cost a country, and it will be the honour of this Assembly to have restored and respected them; and as you wish, gentlemen, by your moderation to render them every day dearer to your country, let us prove to it that the surest guarantee of order and security which it so much needs is liberty. Such are my most cherished recollections and convictions, and I beg you not to doubt my entire devotion to ensure their defence."

The speech was warmly applauded by the Left and Left Centre, but was received with silence by the other sections.

Four days afterwards the Duke had occasion to show his tact in the discharge of his duties. Just as the Assembly was about to separate for its two months' holiday, a question on the suppression of the outstanding elections during the remainder of the present Chamber's existence was about to lead to an ill-timed discussion, and in all probability to an exciting incident, when the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, glancing at the exhausted Order of the Day, and doubtless thinking that the best means of obtaining a sitting

without "incident" was to prevent any incident from taking place, quietly rose, and, before any one could have stopped him, uttered the words "*Messieurs, le séance est levée.*" They had an instantaneous effect. For a moment there was complete silence. Deputies looked at one another and some were about to speak, when several cries of "*Très bien, très bien,*" from the Right put the finishing touch to the President's declaration.

Just before the Chamber broke up, the Army Cadres Bill passed its Third Reading; the vexed question as to whether there should be four or six companies in each battalion and one or two captains for each company being finally decided in favour of the smaller number.

CHAPTER II.

Funeral of M. Edgar Quinet.—M. Dufaure's Circular.—Threatenings from Germany.—Constitutional Bills.—Dissolution of old Committee of Thirty, and appointment of new Committee.—*Scrutin de Liste* and *Scrutin d'Arrondissement*.—Debates on Constitutional Bills.—Their acceptance, August 2.—University Education Bill.—Debate on Election for the Nièvre.—Adjournment of Assembly.—Death of M. de Rémusat.—Floods in the Provinces.—Recess speeches of M. Thiers and M. Rouher.—Last Session of the Assembly.—Electoral Bill: Victory of *Scrutin d'Arrondissement*.—Senatorial Elections by the Assembly.—Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville.—M. Paul de Cassagnac.—Vendôme Column.—Financial Statement.—Suez Canal.—Business of Assembly.—Press Bill.—Dissolution Committee.—Separation of Assembly, and parting speech of M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

THE establishment of the Third Republic—the Republic of 1875—and the advent to office of the Ministry of M. Buffet, seems a fitting point of division for the two chapters of our current history relating to the affairs of France.

Before the Assembly met again after its Easter recess, a few incidents of more or less significance in political relations had occurred. First, we may mention the funeral of M. Edgar Quinet, which took place in Paris on March 2, and was made the occasion of a demonstration by the Radical party. M. Edgar Quinet was an apostle of democracy; he had died in the odour of Republican sanctity. Formally expelled from France by a decree of the Prince President soon after the *coup d'état*, he had returned to Paris after the fall of the Empire, and had been restored to the professorship he had previously held. His death now, at the age of 73, may be said to mark the closing of a chapter in the history of France. At the funeral, which took place on March 29, an immense throng waited for the procession in the Place du Roi de Rome, near the Pont de Jéna, and the appearance of the hearse was greeted by loud cries of "*Vive la République!*" The crowd, among whom were Victor Hugo in a carriage, Etienne

Arago, Gambetta, Crémieux, Langlois, Edmond About, and the political writers on the staffs of the *Rappel*, *Siècle*, and *République Française*, then joined the ranks of the cortége, which continued to be further increased till the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse was reached. In the enclosure there were nearly 30,000 people, and the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping order. Victor Hugo, who was very warmly greeted, pronounced a discourse, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause and cries of "Vive la République." M. Gambetta also spoke; and his expressions caused some apprehension in the breasts of the Moderates who had hoped he was entering on a line of policy apart from his very advanced comrades of the Left. "Gentlemen," he said, "in the latter times especially, differences have been talked of. I wish to explain myself before this tomb, which is about to close for ever on the venerated remains of a true friend whose wise counsels will survive his death. These differences which our enemies exaggerate to speculate upon, which writers eager for false news knowingly distort—these differences have never been able to alter, will never alter our indestructible unity on a common basis. Yes, my fellow citizens, we are, and we shall always remain, agreed to rally round the same flag, agreed to pursue the same conquests, agreed to reach the same goal—namely, the advent of democracy, its definite, complete, pacific installation in the political and social institutions of France, the victory, in short, of a wise and laborious democracy, tenacious and patient, which allots itself the task of obliging those who, to the disdain of their predecessors and of their history, have overrun all France and have thought to govern it as an oligarchy—of obliging them to maintain in the superior interest of our French mother country the necessary union between all fractions of the people, of the great and generous democracy which has inscribed on its political banner this motto which will give us the victory, "*Alliance de la bourgeoisie et du prolétariat*." Three weeks later, M. Gambetta, meeting his constituents at Belleville, had another opportunity of enunciating his fidelity to the democratic creed, while at the same time he defended with statesmanlike sagacity and moderation the line he had taken in accepting the new Constitutional Laws and the Conservative-Republican ministry of M. Buffet.

Democracy outside the ministerial ranks, however, was scarcely so disquieting to the leaders of the present Government as anything like pronounced Liberalism within its actual gates; and an unpleasant feeling, ominous as people thought, of no real coherence in the elements which went to compose the Cabinet, was produced by the appearance of a circular issued by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, to the *Procureurs Généraux* throughout France. M. Dufaure was known to be a representative of Liberal opinions in the Cabinet. But it was somewhat startling to its chief, M. Buffet, who had so studiously avoided the mention of the word "Republic" in his programme, to find his colleague beginning an

address to his subordinate officials with such outspoken statements as the following (according to the version given with mischievous prematureness in the English *Times*):—"A month has elapsed since the National Assembly, in the exercise of its constituent power, has established the Republican Government in France, presided over for six years by Marshal MacMahon. A provisional state, the inconveniences of which was aggravated and prolonged, has given way to a definite and legal Government." In this circular, M. Dufaure expressed himself as especially anxious to know whether the Jury Bill passed in 1872 had answered the expectations formed of it. If it had done so as regards ordinary offences, had it been equally successful as regards offences committed by means of the press? Next he asked to be told how the press itself had been treated within the several jurisdictions of the officials he was addressing. They were directed to furnish him with particulars of all the suppressions, suspensions, or prohibitions to sell in the streets which had occurred during the last two years. Newspapers were not the only weapon which had been used against the Government. A deluge of photographic drawings and emblems, "in which historical truth is not less belied than patriotism and good sense," had been poured upon the country. Had the distribution of these things been authorized? and if not, what measures had been taken to suppress it? Those who were really responsible for this offence had escaped punishment through a defect in the penal laws; and as this defect must be cured by fresh legislation, M. Dufaure wished to know the opinions of his subordinates as to the form which such fresh legislation ought to take.

Rumours of a temporary split in the Cabinet on this subject may or may not have been well founded. At all events the matter was soon smoothed over, some alteration having been made in the wording of the circular.

The fears of mutually mistrustful politicians were about this time turned into a new channel, which for a while caused sectarian differences to be forgotten. A threatening note was blown from certain journalistic trumpets in Germany, the then pending legislation on the "Army Cadres" affording the motive for the alarm. "Is war in prospect?" was the question put in the middle of April by the semi-official journal called the *Berlin Post*.

"Recent events," said this journal, "have, unfortunately, rendered it but too probable that the Legislative Assembly of France, being afraid that the Republican majority of the next Chamber will eschew war, under the dangerous auspices of MacMahon and the Orleanist Princes, are anxious to precipitate a *guerre de revanche*, while a strong body of Royalist Deputies is there to profit by the results for the re-establishment of Monarchy. War, accordingly, is coming on, though the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be in dispersion. The Austrian Conservatives, aided by influential military circles, are endeavouring to turn out the Andrassy

Cabinet, with a view to take part in coming events in Italy. It is certain that she wishes to make the Pope a tool in her hands, to use him for the exercise of Italian political influence all over the world. The greater part of the upper classes of Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, whose anti-Papal attitude is considered by them as anti-Italian, and hostile to their national interests. Yet it is by no means certain that the French Government will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If they fail in their endeavours to do so, war will probably be delayed. Things, however, have reached a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake slumberers."

The article glanced, moreover, at the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venice, as an incident showing that the international relations of Italy and Austria were becoming more intimate; it insinuated a possible alliance between the two Powers, of which France might be able to avail herself; and it appealed to the German people to hold themselves prepared by their maintenance of unity among themselves to meet a crisis so fraught with peril.

The *North German Gazette*, a newspaper of higher pretensions, and of a more responsible stamp, being an accredited organ of the Government, followed suit, and while it spoke of the tone of the article in the *Post* as exaggerated, endorsed in substance the inferences it had drawn.

In a day or two apprehension was to some extent allayed by the appearance of a disclaimer in the *Berlin Post* itself, which denied official inspiration for its article, stating that it was merely a note of warning intended to show the sincere friends of peace in France the direction in which the war party there was tending.

Still the situation between the two countries was felt to be one of great tension, which any unguarded or intemperate act might precipitate into a rupture, and certain diplomatic recriminations which transpired between Germany and Belgium about this time did not increase the sense of security in the public mind, inasmuch as they seemed to exhibit Germany in an attitude of high-handed intolerance of any such independent action in other nations as she might choose to consider pernicious to her interests.

There could be no doubt that there existed in Germany at this time a powerful party, comprising the whole military element, which held that their country had concluded a disadvantageous Treaty with her beaten enemy; that the famous five milliards—that monstrous sum the extortion of which even in the eyes of Bismarck himself was to ruin France—had already returned into its coffers; that Belfort was, as it were, a thorn entering the flesh of Germany; that military France was reorganizing itself, not rapidly enough to become immediately dangerous, but rapidly enough to furnish before long a formidable army to an alliance with other nations; that Germany was not richer than before the war; that her industry, her commerce,

her finances, her social organization would not long support her present armaments; and that she could not at the risk of exhaustion undertake to defend for fifty years the conquests she had made in six months; that if, on the other hand, she should disarm in order to avoid ruining herself, France would be re-armed with threatening promptitude. They added also, and from their point of view—the point of view of their German Fatherland—it might seem difficult to question or deny it—that never was there a more propitious moment than the present for securing Germany a long term of prosperity, a long era of peace. Nor were they without excuse for such considerations, owing to the imprudence of a part of the French Press which took pleasure in taunting the Germans, and harping on some future war of *revanche* destined to indemnify the vanquished nation for its late defeat.

A letter published by the English newspaper, the *Times*, from its French correspondent on the 6th of May, helped to increase the general disquietude. The Paris journals came to the rescue with exhortations to calmness and composure. The *Bulletin Français* said:—"The *Times* published yesterday a communication addressed to it from Paris, the author of which seemed to admit the eventuality of foreign complications. The organ of the City was careful, it is true, to present this letter as a specimen of extravagant fear. This precaution was excellent, for, as the Agence Havas states, in denying Bourse rumours which have been circulated with regard to our foreign relations, no news has arrived and no incident has arisen which could justify such rumours and such alarms."

The *Moniteur* said:—"It is impossible that Germany should discover in the fear of an imaginary revenge in the future the pretext for a war of aggression at the present time. Certain German publicists shamelessly agitate these terrible questions, but we do not think the Berlin Cabinet encourages such controversies or adopts their conclusions."

The *Français*, the Duc de Broglie's organ, said:—"We can only advise the public to preserve, if possible, an imperturbable composure and to display rigorous circumspection in the circumstances in which France now finds herself. These are necessary qualities, and it is urgently requisite that all Frenchmen should acquire them if they do not already possess them. We can affirm, moreover, that the most recent news in the Diplomatic world tends rather to reassure public opinion. It shows that there is in Europe a settled desire to preserve peace. At St. Petersburg and London especially this disposition is exhibited."

The *Journal de Paris* said:—"It may be that Prussia dreams of a fresh war. It is indisputable in any case that she is urged to it by certain of her statesmen and military leaders. Nevertheless, before taking a resolution of this weight she is obliged to consult Russia. She is obliged to do so for two reasons; first, because the Russian alliance preserves her from all fear on the

part of Austria, and next because the understanding agreed upon at Berlin in 1872 would be destroyed on the day when one of the three Powers should undertake a war without the consent of the other two. Russia, however, has no longer the same interest to-day as in 1870, in a victory by Prussia and a defeat by France."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* said:—"France, far from seeking for war, remains faithful to its policy of peace and scrupulously respects the Treaties concluded with Germany. As to the three Northern Courts, it would be libelling them to believe that they wish without any reason whatever to attack France and to trample out themselves the system of political *status quo* and general peace which constitutes the basis of their agreement."

The result of the visit of the Emperor of Russia to the German Emperor, which took place shortly afterwards, finally dispelled the "scare;" and across the frontier, the pacific attitude of the German Government itself was definitely stated in the semi-official paper, the *Provincial Correspondence*, of May 26th, which, referring to the past political apprehensions, refuted the charges brought against the alleged official newspapers for having been the cause of those apprehensions. Recalling to its readers the attitude it had maintained, the *Correspondence* pointed out that, besides the Imperial official *Gazette*, it was the only paper which had the acknowledged mission of authentically making known the views of the Government. It reprinted all the leading articles it had published since the 7th of April last, and concluded as follows:—"Their contents and tone will only show that the Government was far from wishing either to indicate the approach of foreign complications or prepare the public mind for them, nor did it intend to suggest that any change had occurred in this respect within the last few months."

Between the 11th of May, when the Assembly met again, to the 4th of August, when its summer Session ended, the matters principally in debate were two Constitutional Bills submitted to the Assembly by M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, on the 18th of May, the University Education Bill, which occupied legislative attention in the months of June and July, the debate on the utility of M. Bourgoing's election for the Nièvre, in July, and finally the question of the adjournment of the Assembly, involving that of dissolution. It was observed that the two Constitutional Bills bore the mark of the two antagonistic elements in the French Cabinet; but that they also showed M. Buffet and his Royalist colleagues to be sincere in giving a trial to the experiment of Republicanism. The first Bill proposed that the President should be so far like a Monarch as to have the power of postponing the day on which the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies should meet, beyond the second Tuesday in January, which would otherwise be the legal time for assembling. He should also determine when the Session should close. He should communicate with the Chambers only by means of written Messages, which would be read from the Tribune by one of the

Ministers. This was a device of Royalty to which the Orleanists attached the more importance because they remembered with what effect M. Thiers was wont to intervene in debate. After the Chamber should have passed a law, the members must again consider it if the President should require them to do so, and should give his reasons for making the demand. Such was the nearest approach that M. Buffet dared propose, or M. Dufaure dared sanction, towards the suspensive veto of an American President or the absolute veto of a King. On the other hand, the President's powers were hedged in by restrictions which must be peculiarly unwelcome to all who might seek the restoration either of an Emperor or of a Legitimate King. Although the President might close the Session, he was bound to convoke the Chambers for an extraordinary sitting at the demand of half, *plus* one, of the members in each body. Thus he could easily be checked if he should attempt to play the part of a Dictator. He might also be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies and judged by the Senate for any attempt against the safety of the State. Ministers might be arraigned and punished in the same way for committing a similar offence.

By the other law, which was intended for regulating the election of the Senate, it was proposed that the President of the Republic should name, six months in advance, the day for the election of the Senators. But on this occasion it would be fixed by the National Assembly in the law which determines the date of its own separation, and the same decree would state when the 36,000 municipal councils should meet to choose the Delegates who, in concert with the Deputies, the members of the General Councils, and of the Councils of Arrondissements, were to choose the Senators. These Delegates would so far outnumber the rest of the voters that they would be masters of the field; and M. Dufaure showed his sense of that fact by his elaborate efforts to ensure a fair election, to make them do their duty, and to guard them against either coercion or corruption. Each municipal council was to elect one Delegate, and it was also to choose one substitute to take his place if he either could not or would not do his duty. M. Dufaure displayed a real knowledge of the political apathy which was just now one of the worst vices of his countrymen when he said that the Delegates must vote under penalty of a fine; while to make the task easier for them they would receive an indemnity for their expenses on their journey to the chief town of the Department. They were also to be protected from the bribes of the rich and the threats of the powerful by the decree that corruption or coercion may be punished by imprisonment and fine.

When the two Constitutional Bills were submitted to the consideration of the Assembly, the first, which dealt with the various functions, rights, and means of communication between the respective public powers, was listened to with marked attention; but the second, referring to the election of Senators, called forth occasional displays of feeling on both sides of the Chamber. The principal

provisions of the first of these two measures may be thus summarised :—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are to meet annually on the second Tuesday in January, and sit for at least five months of the year. The President of the Republic will communicate with the Chamber by Messages. The Ministers are always to be allowed to address the House whenever they wish to do so. The President may ask for a reconsideration of any decision of the Chambers by means of a Message explaining his reasons; and this demand cannot be refused. When the two Chambers meet in Congress the Presidency and other posts will be filled by the Bureau of the Senate. The President of the Republic can only be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies, and tried by the Senate. The same regulation applies to the impeachment of the Ministers.

The Senate Bill provided that the election of Senators should be fixed by a decree to be issued at least six months previously; that each municipal council should elect one Delegate and one substitute; that where there is a municipal commission, citizens who belonged to the last municipal council dissolved should elect a Delegate and substitute. The reading of this significant clause provoked a storm of disapproval from the Right benches, which the Left answered by a ringing cheer. The Bill next provided that any elector of a commune might protest against irregularities at an election. The clause enacting that the municipal Delegates were to be allowed their travelling expenses was received with disfavour by the Right; and a veritable tempest of applause on the part of the Left greeted the announcement that any attempt at bribery to influence a vote was to be punishable with three months' to two years' imprisonment, and from 50f. to 500f. fine. It was proposed that public functionaries should be ineligible in the departments in which they held office, and that the seventy-five Senators to be chosen by the Assembly should be elected on the system of the *scrutin de liste*; that a committee should present a list of the names of one-and-a-half times as many candidates as there were Senators to be elected, the Assembly, however, being allowed to choose candidates not named by the Committee; that the Senators should receive the same remuneration as the Deputies; that electoral meetings might be held after the municipal councils should have nominated their delegates for the first election of Senators; that the law fixing the date of the dissolution of the Chamber should also determine the day when the municipal council should meet to appoint their delegates, and the date when the new Senators should be installed. M. Dufaure moved that both Bills should be referred to the Constitutional Committee of Thirty; but certain members urged that, as this Committee was decidedly hostile to the new Constitution, it would be preferable to appoint a special Committee to consider the measures in question; and, on a division being taken, the Assembly pronounced against the Government, rejecting M.

Dufaure's proposition by 320 votes to 301. M. Batbie, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty, at once announced that the body over which he presided had no alternative but to resign its functions; but M. Laboulaye, one of its members, objected to any such course being taken; and the President of the Assembly decided that the members of the Committee should individually tender their resignations. Next day M. Batbie announced that twenty-one out of the thirty members had determined upon resigning; whereupon M. Laboulaye called upon the Assembly to elect other Deputies in their places. No particular importance seemed to be attached to the Government check on this occasion; and so came to an end "Penelope," as the famous original Commission of Thirty, in view of its long futile labour at Constitution-knitting and unravelling, had been called.

The election of its successors, also consisting of thirty members, ensued. In the defunct Committee the Left had numbered only four representatives, and the Right twenty-six. In the new body no less than twenty members belonged to the various fractions of the Left, four to the Wallon group and six to the Right and Right Centre, three of the latter being noted for their Imperialist tendencies. But the real significance of the elections lay in the circumstance that no less than twenty-two of the thirty members were supposed to be partisans of the particular system for voting for Deputies to the Assembly, known as *scrutin de liste*, a method to which M. Buffet and most of the other members of the Ministry were vitally opposed; their own determination being to uphold the alternative system of *scrutin d'arrondissement*. The difference between the two systems was this; the *scrutin de liste* mode of voting allowed the elector to vote for as many Deputies as the particular Department in which he might reside was entitled to return to the Assembly; and the political clubs would issue lists of candidates for which all those whose opinions they are supposed to represent ordinarily vote without hesitation, a preponderating influence accruing by this means to the party which is the most active. In the *scrutin d'arrondissement* method, each electoral district would send, as the rule is in England, its own special representative to the Assembly. The latter was naturally the more popular mode with the Conservatives, who wished to turn to account their territorial influence in the particular districts where their estates were situated, and to secure their own election. The Republicans preferred the *scrutin de liste*, because they were unable to put absolute trust in the several districts, where adherence to their principles was apt to be torpid and uninstructed. The peasants required to be pushed on by leaders from Paris. If they saw a list of names headed by that of M. Thiers, of M. Casimir-Périer, M. Jules Simon, or M. Gambetta, they would know that they might safely give a vote to each, and thus, ignorant as they might be, would not allow their influence to be stolen away by disguised Bonapartists or Orleanists. Sometimes the name at the

head of the list would be the only one with which they could have the slightest acquaintance. Hence they must act blindfold at the bidding of a political party, just as they used to do at the command of the Prefects, in the old days of Imperial corruption, of which the Republicans themselves were wont bitterly to complain. The excuses of the Republicans for advocating a so far similar method now were, that the country was at present in an exceptional state; that they could not trust a Government which would be Royalist if it dared; and that they would not help a party which still lay in wait for the probabilities of a restoration. The peasantry, they contended, must and would be led either by the Ministry, or the Right, or the Left; and the Republicans naturally refused to part with the power of guiding them into the paths of political safety. But some of the party held out the hope that this system of mass voting would be discarded so soon as the country should be safe. They promised, also, that in the Commission they would attempt to diminish the evils of *scrutin de liste* by proposing to divide the larger Departments, and thus to lessen the number of candidates for whom each elector should be entitled to vote.

While such were the considerations which prompted the politicians of the Left, those of the Right preferred the system of *scrutin d'arrondissement* precisely for the reason that they thought it would do mischief to their opponents. In small and manageable electoral districts the Prefect, they calculated, would be able to employ great, perhaps decisive, influence in favour of some one candidate. The large landowners of the district, who are very often Royalists, might use their personal influence for the same end. Thus the Monarchical Conservatives believed that by enforcing the system of elections on this principle, they would secure a number of members out of all proportion to their real strength in the country.

The new Committee of Thirty applied itself with energy to the task immediately before it, and decided on recommending as modifications in the proposed Constitutional Laws that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies should be instantly called together in the event of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic, and might be convoked at any time during the recess on the signed requisition of one-third of each of their members, *plus* one, instead of an absolute majority, as proposed by the Government. So modified, the Constitutional Bills were brought before the Assembly on the 21st of June, and passed their First Reading on the following day. MM. Louis Blanc and Madier de Montjau spoke on the side of the Irreconcilables of the Extreme Left. "The vote of the 25th of February," said M. Louis Blanc, "has changed nothing. We are a Republic; but to persecute Republicans no trouble is spared. The day after the Cabinet was formed the Vice-President of the Council made a declaration here which was insulting to the majority of those who had votes. The Republic's Prefects refused to recognise the Republic; others compare

it to the degrading mark formerly imprinted on convicts' backs." (Here cries of 'Bravo' and laughter were heard on the Right; disturbance and protests on the Left, both continuing at intervals during his speech.) "In 40 Departments, at a sign, several newspapers are suppressed, suspended, ruined, and submitted to the censorship. Thought is proscribed before it is born. I heard people say, 'Let us be prudent to recruit the Republican ranks.' I hear a policy of compromise and necessary sacrifices talked of. I do not understand why principles which ought to be unchangeable should be sacrificed to some ephemeral combination. I was charmed to see discord shown in the ranks of the Left as to the concessions which have been made in order to render an alliance possible with certain members of the Right Centre. I therefore applauded the protest given. Where," continued M. Blanc, "would be the advantage of recruiting partisans of the Republic if the Republic did not exist? No, I do not wish for this Republic which resembles those monsters of antiquity, half women and half fish. You want a dissolution, and so do I. You think to effect it by voting these shapeless laws; but I have been wanting it sooner. I have been wanting to restore to the nation its sovereignty, and I still want this; but I especially wanted it before you had alienated a part of that sovereignty. Do not flatter yourselves with the promised 'revision.' This also is alienated for five years to come in the hands of a single man, and even after 1880 it is subject to such formalities that it is only an idle word."

M. de Montjau spoke in the same strain, especially criticising the indiscreet veto and the non-permanence of the Assembly, and exhibiting that vehemence of language, gesture, and sonorousness which distinguishes the old French Republican school. The Right encouraged him to declaim, while the Left was agitated and irritated with the very impolitic speech of the democratic veteran.

M. Laboulaye replied as Reporter of the new Commission of Thirty:—"It is my duty," he said, "as Reporter of the Committee, to reply to the two speeches delivered yesterday, which severely criticised the law of the 25th of February, as well as the Committee and its Report. It is not for me to defend that law, for it is the law of the land, and everybody is bound to respect it. But I must answer the attacks made on the Committee. The two speakers said that what we were making was a Monarchy without a King. They appear to think that a Republic is something absolute, like the Sun, whereas there are as many kinds of Republics as of Monarchies. M. Madier de Montjau looks on us as interlopers. The only answer is that our Republic is not his. He wants to quarter himself in the ruins of 1848 and 1793. Our Republic will be able to give him what his own would not give him, the right to grow old and die in his native land. I do not accept the sophism according to which the representatives of the nation are the delegates of the nation. The theory of that delegation is the very theory of Cæsarism, for the power the people

delegate to 750 men they might delegate to one man. The cheers which M. Madier de Montjau received from the Right ought to have shown him that he was on a wrong track. The Constitution does not realize my ideal, but it is an instrument which will enable France to do what it likes,—to maintain the Republic if it pleases; and, if it does not please, no Constitution can force it to do so. The duty of all good citizens is to range themselves behind this last rampart. You know well (here M. Laboulaye turned to the Right) you could not establish the Monarchy, and France is now on its last plank of safety. (MM. Lorgeril and Franchieu warmly protested.) The American Republic is about to celebrate its centenary. I hope the French people will gain durable institutions by rallying to the Republic, which is now the National Government."

M. Buffet's speech, however, was the important one of the occasion, as indicating the decided position the Cabinet meant to assume:—"I have a right," he said, "to protest, when M. Madier de Montjau says our programme was an insult to the majority of the Assembly. At the moment the Cabinet was formed, the Chamber was on the point of separating, and we might have kept silence and committed the country in its absence to a particular policy. We pursued, however, the course which was the most respectful to the Assembly, and as soon as the Cabinet was formed we submitted from this Tribune declarations which might have led to a vote. We might have kept silence; but we came and said to you, 'Here is our programme; if you do not approve it, say so.' Our contradictors, however, including M. Madier de Montjau, have said nothing. Why? If three months and a half have been necessary to make this pretended outrage felt, to make it understood that our programme is opposed to the interests of the country, there is yet time for the Assembly to declare such to be the case. Bring forward an Interpellation. Do not fasten your criticisms on the Constitutional Laws, behind which we do not wish to shelter ourselves. Let there be no equivocation. If you wish for a debate we demand that it may conclude with a formal vote of approval or disapproval of our conduct and our programme. If you ask for this we shall insist that the debate come on as soon as possible. In any case I declare that the programme of March 12 shall not be altered as long as we are in power, and that we will support that Administration to which I have paid a deserved tribute."

During the sitting of the 22nd occurred one of the most eccentric incidents in the history of the Assembly, the occasion being a vehement personal attack on the Marshal President by the intemperate Legitimist deputy, M. du Temple. The President of the Assembly, M. d'Audiffret Pasquier, remonstrated, saying, "I cannot allow you to attack in this way a man whom everybody respects. I call you to order, and I will ask the Assembly whether you shall be allowed to continue." M. du Temple did continue,

Then, after obtaining the opinion of the Assembly by their rising or remaining seated, the President said, "M. du Temple, je vous retire la parole !" One of the oldest deputies, who had sat in the Assembly for fifty years, said he had never seen so strong a measure of discipline called into requisition.

The Second Reading of the Public Powers Bill came on on July 7th, and was passed in one sitting; amendments proposed by M. Marcou, in the interests of extreme Radicalism, and by M. de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, being rejected. On August 2nd the Third Reading came on, and was voted by a majority of 533 to 73; and thus the edifice of the Republic of 1875 received its crowning touch. Whether the 2nd of August should be taken technically as its date of commencement, or the 25th of February, when the Constitution was first voted, may be a question for future historians to decide. Of the seventy-two members who voted against the final measure, forty-one were Legitimists, twenty Bonapartists, eleven Radicals. For the rest, Royalists of the Moderate Right, Orleanists, experimentally disposed Republicans, and Radicals of the new or Gambetta school, united in meeting on the ground of mutual concession, in hope that on this *terrain qui nous divise le moins*, a creditable government for France might be carried on. A parting wail was heard from the Legitimist Marquis de Franclieu. He protested against the passing of the Senate Bill; then he recalled the fact that the Comte de Chambord two years ago was on the point of ascending the Throne of France, but did not add by whose fault he failed in doing so. He reproached those who were then Royalists with being now Republicans. He dwelt on the beauties of Legitimate Monarchy as understood by himself and his friends, and criticised former votes and plébiscites which had not prevented the misfortunes of France. He urged how uncertain and provisional a Constitution was which, instead of being unchangeable, might be submitted to revision, and compared the Republic to a greasy plank on which France had set its foot, which made it slip to the bottom of the abyss, and would bring back the foreigner to French soil. Here, being reminded that he was going beyond Parliamentary license in his vaticinations, he was obliged to add that he did not mean to say that the Republicans would bring back the foreigner intentionally.

The battle on the University Education Bill lay between the Clerical and the Liberal parties. The Second Reading was carried in favour of the Clericals on the 17th of June. The Third Reading was disposed of on the 12th of July, when by a majority of 316 to 266 this decidedly reactionary measure became the law of the land. The object of the Bill was to abolish the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the University of France, of opening schools of law and medicine and of conferring degrees. The Radicals supported this monopoly, on the ground that if it were abolished the numerous schools under the direction of the priests would

assume a higher position, and compete with those under Government control. The introductory debate on this Bill has been recorded in our last year's history. The anticipations there ventured upon, that the reactionary colours added to it would probably ensure its rejection at a further stage of discussion, proved erroneous. Clerical influences prevailed, and to a certain extent, especially in the earlier stages of the measure, Liberal feeling had gone with it. To remove monopoly and open a fair field to competition in public teaching, seemed to many minds only a necessary corollary from the doctrine of the rights of conscience and intellect. But subsequent amendments showed practically how the measure was intended to work; and then the laws of logic experienced that collision with undrilled common sense which so often occurs in political science. The journalistic organ of M. Gambetta appealed to the country against it, "to that France whose sovereignty will be shortly consulted." "The new law," it added, "is not one of those measures which can exist without causing us any serious damage at home and abroad. As far as this is concerned, we presume to say that there is neither hesitation nor misunderstanding in the public conscience, and we rely upon universal suffrage to undo what has been done by a majority which will not be found in the future Chamber." Nearly all the Liberal papers wrote in the same strain, most positively denying that the Bill just passed had a Liberal character. The *Temps*, a moderate journal, remarked that the true spirit of the Bill was revealed when the Assembly accepted the amendment of M. Giraud, which was directed against the liberty of public lectures. Owing to the voting of this amendment, it will be permitted to a departmental council of public instruction to deprive a professor of his right to lecture. The crimes for which a professor can thus be punished are set forth; he may be prohibited for notorious bad conduct, or for teaching anything contrary to the law or morality, if disturbances should take place during his lectures; a curious amendment, certainly, to introduce into a Liberal law. M. Louis Veuillot, on the other hand, naturally rejoiced over the passing of this Bill for free universities. He opened an article on the subject in this manner:—"Yesterday, July 12, fête of St. Jean Gualbert, abbé, was voted the law on higher education by a majority of fifty. At present the cause of liberty has triumphed over monopoly. We can sing *Nunc Dimittis*." And the Ultramontane journalist explained how God had "manœuvred" for forty-five years to bring about the act now consummated. M. Rouher and a good many Bonapartists voted in favour of the Bill, while M. Raoul Duval and others abstained; and yet a Bonapartist paper openly declared that no measure could do more to lower education and to prevent France from finding allies; adding that the passing of the Bill in question appeared to justify, in the eyes of Europe, the violent policy of Prince Bismarck towards the Catholic Church. The new universities will not be able to confer

degrees; this point the Clericals were unable to carry; and to obtain a degree, it will be necessary to pass an examination before a mixed jury. The Bishop of Orleans, when the first demand of the Clericals was rejected, suggested this expedient, citing Belgium as an example. There, he said, the system was found to act admirably; and he invoked the testimony of the rectors of the four colleges—those of Brussels, Ghent, Liège, and Louvain. It appears, however, that three of these rectors have, as a matter of fact, protested against mixed juries.

An important debate took place on the validity of the election of M. de Bourgoing, the Bonapartist Deputy for the Nièvre. The exhaustive report on this subject by M. Savary showed that the party represented by M. de Bourgoing had been active in endeavouring to secure his return, and had been subsidising numerous newspapers. The debate, which began on Tuesday the 15th, was therefore looked forward to with great interest. The mere question of the validity of the election was soon disposed of, being annulled by 330 votes to 310; but when M. Rouher—who, before the voting, had complained of the general attacks made upon the party he represented, and demanded permission to speak in its defence—ascended the tribune, a scene of no little confusion ensued. After some acrimonious passages, and an attempt on the part of several Bonapartist Deputies to get the Government to express their opinion as to the general conduct of their party, the debate was adjourned. On the following day M. Rouher resumed his speech, which created a profound impression. He defended his party from the charge of conspiring against the State; and denounced the conduct of the Committee appointed to inquire into the validity of the Meuse election for dragging forward a quantity of extraneous matter. He then entered into the more general view of the question, stating that neither the Monarchists nor the Republicans, who had coalesced against the Bonapartists, had abandoned the hope of establishing a Government in accordance with their own particular views, and therefore they could not expect the latter to do so. The speech was listened to quietly till M. Rouher began to eulogise Napoleon the Third, when a storm broke out, which checked his utterance. “The blood of the 2nd of December suffocates you!” cried M. Gambetta. When order was restored, M. Rouher said that the present Republic was a mere compromise, and that all parties based their hopes on a revision of the Constitution; at the same time warning the Right that they were only helping the Radicals. The debate was then adjourned to the next day, when it resulted in a heavy blow to the Left. M. Savary opened the proceedings by a three hours’ speech, mainly devoted to attacks upon Bonapartism and M. Rouher. After a reply from M. Haentjens, MM. Buffet and Dufaure successively ascended the tribune to defend the Public Prosecutor and the Prefect of Police from the attacks made by M. Rouher the day

before. M. Buffet, in the course of his speech, said that the Government would keep a watch over the Revolutionists as well as over the Bonapartists. This led to a passage of arms between him and M. Gambetta, who accused the ruling powers of supporting the Bonapartists and retaining functionaries belonging to that party in office. After the order of the day, pure and simple, had been rejected by 424 votes against 272, the resolution proposed by M. Baragnon, an Orleanist, stating that the Assembly, satisfied with the Government declaration, passed to the order of the day, was carried by 483 votes against 3, the Left abstaining from voting.

The question of the adjournment of the Assembly came on for discussion on the 22nd of July. The Left, evidently shaken by recent events, and desirous of avoiding a defeat, although wishing that a dissolution should have been at once decided upon, withdrew several amendments they had prepared; and the prorogation from August 4th to November 4th, proposed by the Committee and supported by the Government, was decided upon by 470 votes to 175. The debate really turned upon the dissolution; and, though the supporters of this measure appeared to be gaining ground, still it was plainly distasteful to the majority of the members. On Friday the 1st three clauses of the Senators' Bill were passed. A proposal of M. Madier Montjau that the elections should be held in November and December, and that the two Chambers should meet early in January, was thrown out; and when the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier suggested that the House should continue to discuss the orders of the day whilst votes were being counted, instead of losing almost an hour during the process, he was sharply accused by some members of the Right of seeking to hasten the dissolution.

Two months before the breaking up of the Assembly, it lost one of its most respected members. At the opening of the sitting of June 7th, when the Bill on University Education was about to be discussed, M. d'Audiffret Pasquier stepped forward and said:—"I regret to have to announce the death of the Comte de Rémusat. In the Assembly as well as in the country this loss will be keenly felt. Your colleague was one of those who reflect honour on a Legislature and a country. Throughout his long career, under the Restoration and under the July Government, as Under-Secretary of State, as Minister, as Publicist, as Deputy, M. de Rémusat was the champion of Liberal ideas. The Empire did him the honour of proscribing him; but twenty years later, seeking to repair the disasters which he had foreseen, he attached his name and devoted the last efforts of his life to the liberation of the territory. In philosophy, he belonged to that anti-Materialist school which recognizes the Divine origin of the soul. These elevated ideas consoled his last hours. The French Academy loses in him an eminent thinker, a great writer. We ourselves lose a beloved colleague, who, faithful to his old friendships, knew how to remain

always courteous and amiable to those who did not share his convictions."

The honours of a public funeral were accorded to the deceased statesman ; and it was celebrated a few days afterwards, amidst a large concourse of friends and admirers. Almost all parties in the Assembly sent their delegates to attend the procession to the Madeleine, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier walking at their head. MM. Thiers and Jules Simon were among the principal mourners, and foremost among the diplomatists were Lord Lyons, and Comte Moltke, the Danish Minister. The service over, the body was conveyed to the little Picpus cemetery in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where, upwards of eighty years ago, several hundred victims of the Reign of Terror, many of them members of noble families, had been buried in a common grave. The descendants of the more illustrious victims have ever since had their family vaults there ; and it was in one of these vaults that M. de Rémusat, an aristocrat by birth, but a philosophic Democrat by conviction, was interred. Four speeches were delivered over his grave, that by M. Jules Simon being the most impressive.

" I saw him at Bordeaux," said M. Simon, " in 1871 ; I was with him twelve months in the Ministry which had the heavy task of terminating a civil war under the eyes of the enemy ; of liberating the territory ; of reforming the army, finances, and administration ; of restoring life to industry and commerce ; of teaching Europe that vanquished France still deserved to be honoured and respected. While the public, always ready for discouragement or hope, thought peace secure, every hour, every minute brought an incident capable of compromising everything. It was necessary to recommence the negotiations on other bases, to discover every time new resources for new difficulties, to conceal these disappointments, these terrors from the public, so as not to plunge it in despair ; to encounter the unjust reproaches of those who did not know, who did not see, who complained bitterly of the most necessary concessions, to speak in the name of humiliated and vanquished France. When he fell from power with his friend and chief, the liberation of the territory was accomplished, the foundation of definitive government at once Conservative and Liberal was assured for an early future. The Republic loses to-day one of the men who have served it with the utmost moral courage, sincerity, and effectiveness. In proportion as light is thrown on the history of these last years, the debt of France to Charles de Rémusat will be better known."

The year 1875 will long be remembered in Europe and North America as one of exceptional physical calamity caused by inundations. Nowhere was the visitation more severe than in France, where, in the district of the south-west watered by the Garonne, a tremendous flood occurred near the end of June. The place which suffered most severely was Toulouse. St. Cyprian, a suburb of that city, was almost swept away. The first accounts of the

loss of life, however, were greatly exaggerated; the estimated numbers of those who had perished in the flood ultimately sank from 3,000 to 300.

Public attention in Paris was at once engrossed by the heart-rending news. As soon as the real nature of the catastrophe became apparent Marshal MacMahon hastened to the spot. Accompanied by M. Buffet and General de Cissey, he left Paris by special train to make a personal inspection of the scene of the disaster, and to judge what measures would be best calculated to afford relief. Meanwhile, neither the Assembly nor the Parisians showed backwardness in endeavouring to provide means for relieving the sufferers. The vote of 100,000*f.* proposed in the Assembly by M. Buffet, prior to his departure for the south, was largely supplemented. M. Dupeyre moved that 1,000,000*f.* should be voted; and two days later the amount was increased to 2,000,000*f.* The Deputies furthermore organised a subscription amongst themselves, and a service for the repose of the souls of the victims was celebrated in the chapel of Versailles, Madame MacMahon and numerous Members of the Assembly being present. Nor did the Paris newspapers confine themselves to expressions of sympathy, but, following the example set by the *Moniteur*, they organised subscription lists, in addition to which the private subscriptions opened in all quarters were liberally responded to. Collections were made in all the churches on the Sunday, and M. Halanzier, of the Opera, and his brother managers, arranged performances for the benefit of the sufferers. Within a few days upwards of 1,000,000*f.* had been subscribed, towards which Sir Richard Wallace and the Duc d'Aumale each contributed 25,000*f.*, and the Pope 20,000*f.* The impression produced upon the inhabitants of the capital was most profound. Succours likewise arrived from the provinces, where the clergy worked actively in response to pastoral letters from the leading ecclesiastical dignitaries.

A few weeks later the floods in the South were followed by similar disasters, on a smaller scale, in the north-west of Normandy. Several houses were destroyed in the town of Lisieux by the rising of the river Touques, and people and cattle were swept away. Great fears were entertained for many places in the valley of the Seine, and for Paris itself; while the increased volume of the rivers Rhone and Saone were thought to place the city of Lyons in some peril.

In the middle of September the South had another visitation. The Lot, the Tarn, and the Allier rose rapidly. Much property was destroyed, and many lives were lost. At last, as autumn became further advanced, these alarms subsided, and the river demons of 1875 paused from their depredations.

The principal events of the Recess were two political speeches; the one delivered by M. Thiers at Arcachon, in the Gironde on the 17th of October; the other by M. Rouher at Ajaccio on the same day. M. Thiers was received with bouquets and cheers at

Arcahon, and on occasion of an entertainment at the château of M. Degaune, the mayor, he made a lengthy reply to M. Fourcaud, who had addressed him by his popular appellation of Liberator of the country, and had praised his political career. The speech of the illustrious veteran was a remarkable oratorical effort. He defended his administration of the Executive Power in the years following the Peace, and his acceptance of the Republican form of Government as that which divided France the least, administering a sagacious rebuke to those who said that France would live in a state of European isolation as long as she was under Republican rule. There would have been good ground, he said, for such an apprehension if a Republic had been set up after the downfall of Charles X. Then the great States were still guided by men who had a vivid memory of the horrors which attended the Great Revolution. Then they feared that the contagion of popular fury might spread, and had uneasy visions of disturbed countries and exiled kings. But these apprehensions had now sobered down. France, it is seen, is one of the most Conservative countries in Europe, and the periodical outbursts of her revolutionary elements do harm only to herself. Her stable, industrious classes speedily get the upper hand after each revolt, and the other nations of the Continent never showed less readiness than they do now to follow her political example. She is a warning to them, instead of an incentive. If she puts trusts in Revolutions, she is to be pitied; if she cares to set up a Republic, she equally escapes censure and imitation. Seeing that her changes cannot harm us, foreigners now allow, we are ready to admit that she is the best judge of her own affairs. "Time," said M. Thiers, "marches on with its flaming torch in its hand," dispelling the illusions which in the past prompted the interference of one nation with the affairs of another. Destiny,—that is to say, a long chain of events in which faults are to be found that must not be recalled—Destiny has spoken. No one during five years has been able to re-establish Monarchy; and the National Assembly, though Monarchical, has voted the Republic. Let us be consistent and try to make of that Republic a regular, wise, fruitful Government, and to that end let us ask France for the coming elections to give Government the unity which it indispensably needs. Let us especially beg of this dear and noble France not to allow any one to revile and insult the immortal Revolution of 1789, against which so many efforts are now directed, and which is our purest and most popular glory among the nations, for it is that which has caused justice to penetrate into the legislation of all peoples."

A striking antithesis to this manifesto was the speech delivered the same day by the leader of the Imperialists at the home of the Bonaparte race. M. Rouher also spoke with vigour and animation, qualities which had hardly characterised his late harangues in the National Assembly. He gave vent to

some virulent utterances against the existing Government, and his first speech at Ajaccio, in which he greatly enlarged upon the theme that universal suffrage was emphatically a Bonapartist institution, and sneered at the present Republic as only a Republic in name, was the subject of a special deliberation on the part of the Council of Ministers, who, however, came to the conclusion that it would be better to leave the ex-Premier alone, and contented themselves with dismissing the Mayor of Ajaccio from office. The editor of the *Echo d'Ajaccio* was also summoned before the tribunals. These checks notwithstanding, M. Rouher continued to pursue a triumphal progress through the island, making speeches at each place of consequence. At Bastia especially his reception was very enthusiastic.

The Assembly met again on the 4th of November, and on the 8th the debate on the Electoral Bill commenced. It counted as a debate on the Second Reading; for there had been a previous languid discussion on a First Reading after the Report of the First Commission of Thirty presented by M. Batbie. The reporters in the present instance were M. Ricard and M. de Marcère. M. de Marcère opened the proceedings by a somewhat tedious exposition of the intentions of the Bill, after which M. de Francieu made a scarcely less tedious harangue in favour of Monarchy as the only means of salvation for France. Then the real business began.

The first clause, turning on the residential qualification of the electors, was, after a long debate, referred back to the committee. On the following day it was agreed by 507 to 26 that six months' residence in one place should constitute the qualification. The succeeding clauses up to the seventh were rapidly passed, when the question as to whether officers in the army should be eligible as Deputies produced good speeches from M. Jules Simon and General de Cissey; and on the motion of the latter, who deprecated involving the army in political matters, it was decided that only officers of the territorial forces and those of the regular army who had either held a supreme command or had attained the age of sixty-five, should be eligible. On the next day, the 10th, after six more clauses had been passed, the debate on the 14th important clause, that relating to the two different modes of *scrutin*, began. M. Pontalis, in an exhaustive but somewhat wearisome speech, moved the substitution of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* for the *scrutin de liste*, and was replied to in an equally tedious and exhaustive discourse by M. Luro. M. Pontalis's amendment was thus worded:—"The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected singly. Every administrative *arrondissement* shall elect one Deputy. The *arrondissements* whose population exceed 100,000 inhabitants shall elect an additional Deputy for every 100,000 or fraction of 100,000 inhabitants. The *arrondissements* shall in that case be divided into *circonscriptions*, the limits of which shall be annexed to the present law, and can only be modified by a special law."

The most important speeches were those of the next day, the 11th, when M. Ricard, M. Dufaure, and M. Gambetta ascended the Tribune. After M. Ricard had recapitulated the stock arguments in favour of the *scrutin de liste*, M. Dufaure pointed out that by the *scrutin d'arrondissement* a cordial understanding between the electors and their representatives would be fostered. He plainly said that whilst his party were to a certain extent indebted to several of those members who had voted for the Constitution of February 25, they could very well manage to dispense with their presence in the new Assembly; a remark which proved highly distasteful to the Left. M. Gambetta then made a speech as eloquent as it was lengthy, and indulged in much fierce sarcasm on the subject of those pseudo-Republicans who sought to rule France by petty intrigues, and aimed at keeping up the idea of Radical conspiracies throughout the country. "The *scrutin d'arrondissement*," he said, "would favour the return of men of mediocre abilities, solicitous only of local interests, in place of politicians with more extended views." At the close of M. Gambetta's speech the voting commenced on the amendment of M. Pontalis in favour of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the result being that the amendment was adopted by 357 votes to 326, giving the Government a majority of 31.

The Third Reading of the Electoral Bill was debated from November 21st to the 30th, when, with some amendments, it was ultimately passed. The chief speeches during the debate on the Third Reading were those of MM. Gambetta and Buffet, on the 14th clause. After the Assembly had rejected, by 477 against 110, an amendment proposed by M. Naquet in favour of the *scrutin de liste*, M. Gambetta again attempted to get the decision in favour of the rival mode reversed; but he was not effectively supported. His speech, able and logical as it was, was obviously somewhat in the nature of a protest. He wished to put on record the motives which led him to oppose the adoption of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and at the same time to warn his followers against the discouraging belief that their chances in the elections had been seriously damaged by the *scrutin de liste*. M. Buffet, on the other side, said, "What the Government wishes is, that the elections should be a real and sincere expression of the feelings of the country. That is why it supports *scrutin d'arrondissement*. If the majority of the electors were asked whether they would prefer to return a man known to them and having lived among them, or to give a decision on a list of names of which they scarcely knew one, do you think their answer can be doubted? The answer would be in conformity with the opinion of the highest authority, notably with that of M. de Lamartine,—*scrutin de liste* would not give the Government the majority which it needs. The Ministry as a body appeal to the union of Conservative strength to defend the institutions and principles attacked by the Radical programme."

At the sitting of the 27th a curious incident occurred. M.

Bardoux, who had lately given in his resignation as Under-Secretary for Justice, and was now President of the Left Centre, brought forward a motion in the name of the three groups of the Left for Dissolution. The object of the proposal was to take away from the Cabinet the benefit of initiating that measure. M. Bardoux proposed that the Assembly should immediately elect its 75 Senators, should be prorogued from December 15th, and should elect a permanent Committee of 45 members. He further proposed that the Municipal Councils should be convoked on January 5th to elect their Senators, that the other departmental electors for the Senate be summoned on January 22nd, and that the elections for Deputies should be held on February 20th, the Assembly meeting a week after. For this he demanded "Urgency." The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier then addressed the Assembly, and said that when he gave M. Bardoux leave to speak he had no idea such an important law would be brought in. Here a scene occurred between the Right and Left, the former calling upon M. Bardoux to bring in his motion after the Electoral Law, the latter questioning the right of the President to make such remarks. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier said that M. Bardoux had a right to bring in his motion, but that M. Rive's amendment should be voted on first. A fresh tumult broke out at this suggestion, but eventually M. Bardoux, after a tumult which lasted some minutes, gave way. After the Electoral Bill had passed its third reading on the 30th, his motion was put to the vote and passed.

The Rive Amendment, allowing populous arrondissements to return their Deputies in one batch without division into wards, was rejected by 385 to 302. Then, by the elimination of all the amendments which were virtually for *scrutin de liste*, the Assembly found itself confronted by uninominal *scrutin* as embodied in the first two paragraphs of clause 14, which were adopted without a division. M. Rive spoke in support of his amendment, which was opposed by M. Bertauld, of the Moderate Left, M. Dufaure intervening in the debate in behalf of uninominal *scrutin*. On the last day of the debate two other amendments of some importance were carried. One maintained the representation in the new Chamber of Deputies of the principal French colonies. Under the Bill as it was read a second time the representation of the colonies was to be regulated by a special law; a provision which would have necessarily deprived them of any voice in the new Chamber until such a special law had been introduced and carried. The other successful amendment was one forbidding functionaries to distribute voting papers or candidates' circulars. This was in substitution for a still stronger proposal brought forward by M. Marcou, the gist of which was that the interference of any official in an election should subject him to prosecution before a jury.

The battle of the *scrutins* had resulted in a more decisive triumph for Government than their most sanguine sympathisers had dared to anticipate. It was no wonder that they felt toler-

ably confident of further success in anticipation of the senatorial elections under the new Constitution, which were to come on in the following week. By the provisions of the law enacted for the constitution of a Second Chamber, it devolved upon the existing National Assembly to select seventy-five men, who were to be life members of the Senate; a larger proportion, whose term was to be periodical, being eligible by other Constitutional bodies. It was expected that the men chosen by the Assembly would assuredly be men of weight and eminence, and of Conservative tendencies, and the Government had looked to this portion of the Senate as a stronghold for the maintenance of their policy, or at all events of a moderate policy. This might have been the case had the Right and Left Centres been able to agree upon a common list fairly representative of the most respectable and recognised opinions in the political world. But the Right Centre spoiled the opportunity by its intractable conduct. Flushed with triumph at the recent result of the *scrutin* question, the Duc de Broglie and his adherents determined that the claims of the Left should be disregarded, and no compromise allowed. They would fill up their list with members of the Right Centre only, and secure if possible the development of the Republic into an Orleanist Monarchy. Upon this the very unexpected result occurred of an arrangement between the *bond fide* Republicans and several leading Legitimists, who, in their hatred of Orleanism, were ready to make any sacrifice so as to frustrate the projects of M. de Broglie's adherents; and the Bonapartists, moreover, unexpectedly separating themselves from the Right Centre, the defection of a certain set of pseudo Liberals, called the "groupe Lavergne," was neutralised, and a majority secured to the Republican candidates. The first day's voting resulted merely in the election of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Martel—the first, President, and the second, Vice-President, of the Assembly; but on the morrow the victory of the Left became manifest, seventeen out of the nineteen Senators returned belonging to their party. Subsequently, fourteen additional Republican candidates were elected; while, in accordance with arrangements made with the Legitimists, seven supporters of the Count de Chambord were chosen members of the future Senate. On the 15th, eighteen candidates were elected from the Left, after an animated discussion on the negatived resolution of M. Paris that the previous day's voting should be annulled, as it had been contrary to the rules of secret voting.

Meanwhile on their side the Orleanists gained only three seats, their successful candidates being Generals Changarnier and d'Aurelles de Paladine and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the latter of whom, by his tact and impartiality, had so far won the esteem of all parties that his name figured on the lists of both Right and Left. Among the successful Republicans were General Chanzy, Admiral Fourichon, MM. Casimir-Périer, Ernest Picard, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Laboulaye, Wolowski, Martel, and

Duclerc,—the two latter Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. The Count de la Rochette and the Marquis de Franclieu were among the seven successful Legitimists, and their alliance with the Thiersists and Gambettists was the subject of many bitter remarks on the part of disappointed Orleanists and a section of the Count de Chambord's partisans, to whom an alliance with the De Broglie coterie was less repugnant than one with so-called "Communards." The Ministry cut but a poor figure in the transaction. Most of the members of the Cabinet suffered themselves to be nominated as candidates, but after the test of the first few days, MM. Buffet and Wallon announced their intention of withdrawing; and the Minister of Agriculture, M. de Meaux, discomposed at the small number of votes that he obtained, had his name abruptly taken off the lists of the Right. General de Cissey, and eventually M. Wallon, obtained a seat; but in this election by the Assembly none was accorded to the Duc Decazes, or M. Buffet; nor again to such representative men as the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Broglie, or M. Jules Favre. M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and M. Jules Simon were among the notabilities elected at the last hour, when, the arrangements between the Republicans and the Extreme Right having been broken off, the different groups into which the Assembly was divided took to voting in a random way.

That the hopes of the Orleanists were in a state of discomfiture, after recent events, seemed to be indicated when, in the week following the Senatorial elections by the Assembly, letters appeared, addressed by the two prominent Orleans Princes, the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville, to their constituents of the Councils General, intimating their decision not to be nominated for the ensuing Senatorial elections in the provinces. The Duc d'Aumale's letter ran thus:—

"Besançon, Dec. 27, 1875.

"My dear Colleague,—You are about to be called on to exercise the functions conferred on you by the organic laws and to take part in the Senatorial elections. I know that several members of the Council General have an intention of giving their votes to him whom for five years they have called to the honour of presiding over them. I should be happy to continue to represent the Department of the Oise in our political Assemblies. Experience has shown me that it was not possible to take a useful part in the Assembly's deliberations while continuing to hold a command such as that confided to me by the Marshal President of the Republic. In 1871, on offering myself to the suffrages of the electors of the Oise, I expressed a hope of being able to contribute to the re-establishment of Constitutional Monarchy, but I told them also that if my desire could not be accomplished I should continue loyally to serve my country; and I am serving it.

"HENRI D'ORLEANS."

On the other hand, for the adherents of Imperialism, we may

notice two incidents of pleasing import which occurred shortly before the close of the year. First, the acquittal of M. Paul Caseagnac, the noted Bonapartist journalist, for the publication in the *Pays* of an Imperialist speech delivered by himself at Belleville, an offence—not the speech itself but the publication—on account of which he was tried before the Paris Assize Court, together with his fellow journalists, for “exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government.” Secondly, the re-erection of the statue of Napoleon I. on the Vendôme Column, a function which took place quietly, without any pomp or ceremony.

Rumours of a Cabinet crisis followed on the Senatorial elections. It was said that the antagonism long known to exist between M. Buffet and the more Liberal members of his Cabinet, MM. Dufaure, Léon Say, and Wallon, was about to declare itself; that one or the other was going to resign office. However, no such result had taken place by the end of the year; and meanwhile, amidst all political enmities, very general satisfaction was caused by the declaration made by M. Léon Say, as Minister of Finance, to a Special Committee of the Assembly. He informed them that the receipts of the first ten months of 1875 exceeded the estimate by 82,367,000f., to which must be added an increase of 3,000,000f. to the tax on stocks and shares, making an excess of 85,000,000f. on the Budget estimates. Assuming, at a fair guess, 13,000,000f. as the excess to accrue in the last two months of the year, 1875 will in that case show a total excess of 98,000,000f. over the estimate. In view of such a result it seems not unnatural to conclude that, notwithstanding political embroilments, a country in this position must in the full meaning of the term be in a state of prosperity. In connection with financial as well as other considerations, we may notice that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by England about this time could not fail to excite lively remark and emotion in French political and commercial circles. M. John Lemoigne wrote acrimoniously on the subject in the *Débats*; but the circular of the eminent originator of the canal himself, M. Lesseps, was judicious and conciliatory. He said, “Some shareholders are uneasy at the purchase by the British Government of the 17,602 shares which belonged to the Egyptian Government, and several are manifesting disquietude. It will be enough to recal a page of the history of the canal to allay anxieties and remove uneasiness. At the commencement of the enterprise, when the moment came for obtaining the necessary capital, a considerable part of the subscription was reserved for English capitalists. At that time France and Egypt insured by their relations the construction of the canal. The subscription was almost entirely covered by the French public and the Egyptian Government. The British Government, entirely uninterested financially in the success of the enterprise, interposed numerous difficulties to the accomplishment of the work, and even recently the intervention of the English agents was injurious to

the special interest of the French and Egyptian shareholders. The English nation now accepts that share in the Canal Company which was loyally reserved for it at the outset; and if this step is to have any result it can only be, in my view, by the abandonment by the British Government of an attitude which has long been hostile to the interests of the shareholder founders of the Maritime Canal, so energetic in their intelligent perseverance. I regard, therefore, as a fortunate event this powerful solidarity about to be established between French and English capital for the purely industrial and necessarily pacific working of the Universal Maritime Canal. Kindly show this letter to those of our shareholders who may ask your opinion."

To return to the Assembly. In the intervals of the Senatorial elections, the Bill regulating the number and extent of the electoral conscriptions was passed, the changes made in the Government's project being but few and unimportant. On the 20th a somewhat exciting debate was provoked by a proposition emanating from M. Naquet and a few other "intransigéant" members of the Left, that a complete amnesty should be accorded for all crimes and offences committed in connection with the Commune of Paris, no matter whether they were purely political or consisting of offences at common law. The debate which ensued showed that merely a fraction of the Republican party were agreed upon this question, M. Naquet and his friends finding numerous opponents on all sides of the House. The majority of the members of the Left, while declaring that they were in favour of a partial amnesty, refused their consent to setting at liberty individuals who had been guilty of murder and arson.

The last week of the year was occupied in the Assembly by stormy debates over the Press Bill and the State of Siege Bill, introduced together by M. Dufaure. The Committee to which they had been referred had reported against them in decided terms. Though one of these Bills proposed to raise the state of siege in every district of France, except the Departments containing Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles, M. Dufaure, it was complained, took away with one hand what he gave with the other, for his Press Bill contrived one of the most astonishing series of checks on freedom of publication ever devised. It multiplied the number of things that the journals must not do on pain of being fined or put out of existence. It handed them over more abjectly than ever to the discretion of tribunals which are, unhappily, not always free from political bias. The report of the Commission represented that, in the trial of charges against the press, juries would become the exception rather than the rule. One of the boldest of the propositions was that charges of having defamed public functionaries should not be submitted to a jury, but be judged by the Correctional Police alone. This device was manifestly intended to guard the party in power, and the Committee declared that the

Empire never in its worst days gave so much authority to the judges. The Bill, in fact, they said, would make it all but impossible for any journal to avoid committing some offence every day in a time of political animation.

On the 24th of December M. Buffet made his expected declaration of policy on the Press Bill, which, if rejected by the Assembly in accordance with the Committee's Report, must infallibly have brought with its rejection the fall of his Ministry. He referred to the programme of policy which had been given to the Assembly on the 12th of March, and which had indicated a Press Bill as a necessary preliminary to raising the state of siege:—"This," he said, "has been described as making one liberty the ransom of another, but it is not so. The Bill does not strike a blow at the liberty of the press. It guarantees it by permitting a less illusory repression of excesses which would tend to make the liberty of the press an object of disgust and horror for all men of order. The Bill creates no new offences, and does not aggravate penalties, but it takes away offences which can no longer enjoy a deplorable impunity from a privileged jurisdiction which has pronounced unexpected acquittals. The Government think the state of siege can be raised immediately in most Departments, and in three or four great centres shortly after the definitive constitution of the public powers." Referring constantly and bitterly to the tactics of the Republicans, the speaker culminated in a declaration that, however the Chamber might try to oust him and his colleagues, it would never succeed in imposing a Radical Ministry upon Marshal MacMahon, who was resolved only to govern with the support of the soi-disant Conservatives. This most unconstitutional assertion apparently received the sanction of the Chief of the State, for he is stated to have written to M. Buffet, congratulating him upon the speech in question. Monday's sitting at Versailles was one of the most exciting that has occurred during the existence of the present Legislature. The first article of the Press law enumerates the penalties to be inflicted on writers attacking the Government of the Republic, and naturally enough it was scarcely to the taste of the Royalist and Imperialist Deputies. Two violent speeches from MM. Raoul Duval and de Castellane brought M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, to the Tribune, and an allusion having been made by the first-named speaker to the scandalous manner in which France had been governed by the Duc de Broglie, the latter also rushed into the *mêlée*, but only to encounter a powerful and crushing rejoinder from M. Ernest Picard. Fierce contests arose over several of the clauses before the Press Bill was finally adopted on the 29th, after the rejection of an amendment proposed by M. Vente on the previous day to empower Government to suppress any journal which by its writing might seem to endanger the integrity of French soil. The State of Siege Bill was next discussed, and M. Challemel-Lacour, of the Extreme Left, made an eloquent speech

in support of the proposal that the state of siege should be raised throughout France. He was replied to by M. Buffet, who declared that the proposal would be dangerous; at the same time the Minister promised to respect electoral freedom. The clause demanding that the state of siege should be raised throughout France was put to the vote and rejected by 377 against 329. M. Buffet then announced that the Government relinquished the provision maintaining the state of siege in Algiers. The House, in accordance with the Government's proposals, voted the maintenance of the state of siege in Paris by 381 against 273; in Versailles, by 329 against 279; in Lyons by 382 against 257; and in Marseilles by a show of hands. Before the whole Bill was voted, M. Gambetta, in the name of his friends, declared that the Bill was detestable; but that being unable to obtain the abolition of the state of siege throughout France, they would vote for the adoption of the Bill in its entirety, so as to obtain at least the liberation of a portion of the country. The whole Bill was then adopted almost unanimously.

And now this memorable Assembly, the Long Parliament of Versailles, as it has been called, though rather from its pertinacious refusal to die earlier than from its actual length of life, which had not quite reached five years as yet, was called on to execute its last will and testament. On the 30th of December the Dissolution Committee invited the Chamber to decree its prorogation for the next day, but an amendment proposed by the Minister of Public Works was adopted by 32 majority, binding the Assembly to dispose of the measures on the Order of the Day before it should separate. The 16th of January was fixed for the nomination of the Senatorial Delegates to the next national representation, the 30th of January for the election of Senators, the 20th of February for the election of Deputies, and the 8th of March for the meeting of the two Houses.

The next day, being the last day of the year, the Permanent Committee was nominated in the Bureaux. It consisted of two members of the Extreme Right, four of the Moderate Right, four of the Right Centre, one Bonapartist, seven of the Left Centre, three of the Moderate Left, two of the Extreme Left, and two of the Lavergne Group.

Then the Assembly having disposed of all the business on its Order of the Day, the President, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, addressed it as follows:—

“Gentlemen,—After a legislative period which has lasted five years, you have now arrived at the term which you fixed for your labours. You are about to remit to the country the mission it confided to you under circumstances which increased the peril and honour attaching to it. Hardly had you assembled when to the pain of invasion was joined the hateful example of an insurrection without precedent. With our heroic army you vanquished the Commune, you made peace, paid our ransom for a madly undertaken war. Victory had failed us, but on the morrow of our

disasters the foreigner could judge what still remained of our resources and credit to this honest and industrious country. At that moment you approached the second part of your task, reorganised your internal administration, determined your political institutions. Every one had brought into this Chamber his convictions, his recollections, his hopes. They were all overridden by one sole thought—the love of their country. Thence issued the Constitution of the 25th of February—a work incomplete, perhaps, but outside of which you had to fear that the country would find itself afresh exposed to despotism and anarchy. This work you now confide to the loyalty of Marshal MacMahon, to the patriotism of future Assemblies, to the wisdom of this country, which for five years has so nobly seconded you. Never was an authority more respected than yours; never a will better obeyed. An admirable response made beforehand to those who pretend that France is not worthy of liberty. Depart, then, with confidence, gentlemen. Go, and submit yourselves to its judgment. Do not be afraid. It will not reproach you with the concessions you have made to its peace and repose, for there are two things you give it back intact—its Flag and its Liberty.”

The President added that, in conformity with its resolution of yesterday, the Assembly would prorogue till the 8th of March, the day when its powers would expire. The Deputies separated with cries of “*Vive la République!*” “*Vive la France!*”

CHAPTER III.

GERMANY AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

GERMANY.—Landsturm and Civil Marriage Bills—Papal Encyclical of February 5th—Protests—Bills for withdrawing State grants, and altering Constitutional clauses—Debates—Bismarck's speeches—Bills concerning Church property, and abolition of Convents—Bills for District organization—Visit of Russian Emperor—War rumours raised and dispelled—Dispute between Germany and Belgium—Bavarian politics—Emperor's visit to Italy—National festivals: Great Elector: Hermann: Stein—Reassembling of German Diet—Taxes proposed—Opposition to Bismarck—Count Arnim—Suggestion for national disarmaments—Clerical prosecutions—Protestant church—Old Catholics—Elector of Cassel.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—Reichsrath—Ofenheim trial—Trade agitation of Protectionists—Ministerial crisis in Hungary—Emperor's tour in Dalmatia, &c.—Floods at Buda-Pesth—Deaths of Ex-Emperor Ferdinand, Ex-Duke of Modena, and Cardinal Rauscher—Eastern Question—Trade Protectionism.

GERMANY.

THE Diet of the German Empire was opened on the 8th of January. Before the end of the month the Landsturm Bill and the Bill for rendering Civil Marriage obligatory throughout the Empire, passed their Third Reading and became the law of the

land. The last division on the Landsturm Bill counted 198 votes against 54; that on the Civil Marriages Bill, 207 against 72.

The effect of the new military reserve law was to extend the limits of liability for active service for all able-bodied Germans, from between seventeen and thirty-five years of age, the term hitherto understood, to between seventeen and forty-two years of age. Up to thirty-five years of age all Germans capable of being of any sort of service in war were liable before. If not in the line or reserve, or passed through these into the landwehr, they were carefully enrolled in one of the two classes of the Ersatz reserve. The new measure gave the landwehr a second ban or draught of men seven years older than those hitherto liable, or four years only, if the law previous to 1860 be regarded, which kept the landwehr men in a second ban up to their thirty-eighth birthday. Like the new landsturm, the old second ban had no officers. As it was intended that the new force should exist without these, or uniform or stores, and as the German War Office is far too sagacious to count on creating all this apparatus in the hurry of war, it must be presumed that it cares merely for the power which it gains of drafting under pressure the additional men into landwehr battalions, and that, in fact, it has resolved to create again in the landsturm the second ban King William gave up in 1860, under the more popular name connected with the days of the War of Independence. It was calculated that the disposable force of the German Empire, when this law came into operation, would be raised to 2,800,000 men.

Next to the Landsturm Bill in importance stood the one extending the civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages from Prussia to the whole Empire. The new statute was a consequence of the resolution adopted some time previously to enlarge the powers of the Central Legislature, and include civil law among the topics appertaining to the Reich. Interesting as the first fruits of this great constitutional change, it is interesting likewise on account of its specific contents. In all Germany this law makes the services of the clergy superfluous in celebrating the three great domestic events of life. It allows of children entering on their earthly career without being baptized or assigned to any religious denomination whatsoever. It enables men and women to marry independently of the consent of the clergy, not always easily obtained in Catholic districts. And, to remain consistent throughout, it allows of people being buried in consecrated ground whose relatives may not be in a position to mention any recognised creed believed in by the defunct. The churchyards, so long in the exclusive possession of the clergy, henceforth must be thrown open to people who owned to no denomination while alive. Up to this time the rules regulating age, majority, and other conditions of marriage varied very much in different parts of Germany. Henceforth, in all Germany, a man about to marry requires his father's consent only before the completion of his twenty-fifth year, the

twenty-fourth being the fixed term for a woman, and the mother's consent being in both cases only necessary after the father's death. In the event of the consent being withheld for arbitrary reasons, both man and woman may complain to the Civil Court, which shall be entitled to permit the marriage, unless there are grave causes to prevent it. Marriage remains prohibited,—Firstly, between parents, children, and grandchildren; secondly, between brothers, sisters, step-brothers, and step-sisters; all these terms being taken in the widest sense possible; thirdly, between step-parents and step-children, and fathers and mothers-in-law, and sons and daughters-in-law; fourthly, between persons one of whom has been adopted by the other, as long as this mutual relation continues to exist; fifthly, between a person divorced for adultery and the accomplice of that person. In cases of this latter nature the Civil Court is, however, authorized to give exceptional dispensation. Women who have been previously married, whether their marriage is dissolved by death or divorce, may not marry again before the expiration of the tenth month after the cessation of the previous marriage. Military officers, now as before, may only marry with the consent of their Sovereign, unless in possession of a fortune, fixed at a very moderate figure; but there is this change introduced, that the marriages of these persons, if contracted without Royal Consent, are henceforth to be valid in law. Clergymen performing the ceremony of marriage prior to civil registration are liable to a fine not exceeding 300 marks (15*l.*), or three months' imprisonment in default. Civil registration alone suffices to legalize a marriage, while no religious ceremony is valid without it. The law of divorce, as yet very different in the different States, is modified only in two items by the new statute. All clerical jurisdiction is done away with, the verdict of the Civil Court being henceforth considered enough to separate man and wife; while all cases of separation *à mensa et thoro* included under the previous law are henceforth to be full divorce. Two very important consequences of the law, though not actually mentioned in the text, deserve to be pointed out. Catholic priests, monks, and nuns may now marry with impunity, the State laws which so long prevented them being tacitly abolished by the new statute. Godfathers and godmothers, too, who under Catholic canonical law were prevented from marrying their godchildren or the parents of their godchildren, will be at liberty to disregard this limitation; while the Episcopal Consistories, without whose consent no marriage, Catholic or mixed, could be dissolved, will be ignored in future.

The great war between the State and Ultramontaniam showed no sign of abating. On the 5th of February an Encyclical was addressed by the Pope to the Prussian Bishops, in which he declared the Falck Laws to be invalid, being contrary to the Divine institution of the Church, inasmuch as Christ had not placed the Temporal Powers above Bishops in things which con-

cern the service of the Church, but had confided it to St. Peter, whom he had enjoined to feed his sheep. No Temporal Power, therefore, said this Papal Manifesto, had a right to deprive of their dignity and functions those whom the Holy Spirit had instituted as Bishops in order that they might govern the Church. All those who had accepted from the Temporal Government the investiture of functions of which the Bishops had been dispossessed, together with all impious men who by a like crime had usurped the government of the Church, had fallen, according to the canons, under the ban of major excommunication. The faithful should hold aloof from Divine service celebrated by them, should not receive the Sacraments at their hands, and should avoid all contact and intercourse with them, so that the bad leaven might not corrupt the whole mass. They were not, however, to fail in their obligations towards the Temporal Power, but were to continue to pay taxes to the Emperor and render him obedience for conscience sake, and not through fear, in everything within the domain of the laws and the Temporal Power.

Never had so point blank a declaration of war been issued against the Civil Power from the stronghold of the Vatican. The Bishops to whom it was addressed felt no small embarrassment, for it tended still further to compromise their already difficult position. They evaded the publication of the document in their churches, and it might perhaps have been suppressed altogether but for the designed or undesigned communicativeness of a Westphalian press editor. Once seen in the public prints it could not be ignored. The national journals were indignant, and as though despairing of reconciliation with the Pope, addressed themselves almost exclusively to the German Roman Catholics, whom they urged to leave a Church governed by such a head. The Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* reminded the German Bishops how they had first declared against Infallibility, then submitted to it, then tried to explain it away, and all this only to be now treated to an undisguised order to rebel against the law of the land. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, the journal which enjoys the largest circulation in Bavaria, went the length of giving the German Bishops the lie for declaring Infallibility an impossible innovation before 1870, and now endeavouring to persuade the moral and manly people of their country that they had never done anything of the kind. The *Cologne Gazette* arrived at the conclusion that no Roman Catholic with an atom of self-respect could, after the Pope's Encyclical Letter, remain in the service of the State unless openly and avowedly rejecting the revolutionary religion and politics of the Holy Father.

Moreover, ten Catholic members of the Prussian Parliament subscribed the subjoined protest :

“ Berlin, February 27, 1875.

“ In view of the Papal Encyclical of the 5th of February, 1875, the undersigned Catholic members of the Chamber of

Deputies deem themselves bound to make the following declaration:—‘ We utterly deny that the ecclesiastico-political laws of the German Empire and the Prussian State entirely overturn the Divine Constitution of the Church, and completely destroy the inviolable rights of the Bishops, and we formally protest (1) against all the principles expressed in the Papal Decree endangering the authority, constitution, and existence of the State, especially (2) against the pretension of the Pope to declare invalid laws of the State passed in a Constitutional manner. We are, on the contrary, convinced that the teaching of the Catholic Church expressly enjoins every Catholic to recognise laws passed in a Constitutional manner as valid and legally binding, and to render them obedience. While thus explaining our attitude towards the Papal Encyclical of the 5th of February, 1875, and unreservedly acknowledging the competency of the State for decreeing ecclesiastico-political laws and for their Constitutional execution, we appeal to all like-minded patriotic Catholics to join in our protest, and thereby disclaim fellowship with all those Catholics who consider the encroachment of the Papal *Curia* on the domain of the Temporal Power as justifiable.’ ”

A few days later another Papal Manifesto appeared, not occasioned by these demonstrations with reference to the Encyclical of February 5th, but being an answer to a certain declaration made by twenty-five German bishops at the commencement of the year, in which they had protested against a despatch of Prince Bismarck’s composed in 1872, but published for the first time during the Arnim trial. The Chancellor had suggested in this document, that on occasion of the next Papal election, a general interposition of European governments, Catholic and Protestant alike, should decide the event. To this and to other positions in the despatch the bishops had expressed their strong dissent, and on the 2nd of March, 1875, they received the Pope’s assurance that their explanation had given the real Catholic doctrine and the teaching of the Holy Council and of the Apostolic See with luminous and unimpeachable proofs, so firmly based and clearly explained as to convince every right-minded man that the Decrees in question (the Vatican Decrees) contained nothing new, or which made any alteration in former relations, or which could offer any pretext for still further oppressing the Church and throwing difficulties in the way of a new Papal election. “ As to this last point,” said the Pope, “ you have acted with special circumspection, for, without entering into explanations, you have proudly maintained that everything is from this moment rejected by you which could obstruct the free election of the Head of the Church, and have firmly declared that to the authority of the Church alone appertains a judgment on the validity of the election.”

Government meanwhile had been sharpening its weapons for the fray, and early in March a measure was brought before the Prussian Diet for withdrawing the State grants from Roman

Catholic Bishops. The measure consisted of fifteen clauses, of which the first provided that all grants made from State funds to the episcopate in all archdioceses, dioceses, and delegate districts, and in the Prussian territories belonging to the archdioceses of Prague and Olmütz, or to the dioceses of Freiburg and Mayence, shall be stopped on and after the date of the promulgation of the present law. The clause excepted the grants destined for clergy attached to public institutions. Clause 2 provided that these grants shall again be accorded as soon as a bishop binds himself to the Government in a written document to obey the law. Clauses 3 and 4 imposed the same regulations for the bishoprics of Gnesen, Posen, and Paderborn, and for bishoprics which might become vacant before the present incumbents should again acknowledge the State laws. Clause 8 reserved the question as to the disposal of the confiscated endowments for future legislation; and in regard to the episcopal properties administered by commission, it empowers the Minister of Public Worship to order the money required for their administration to continue to be supplied. Clause 11 ordered that anyone withdrawing or acting in violation of the written obligation mentioned in Clause 2 shall be tried before the courts and removed from office. The general provisions of the Bull "De Salute Animarum" were not annulled by the Bill.

The Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Falck, justified this measure by calling attention to the disobedience of the clergy to the State laws. He stigmatized all reproaches as to the Government wishing to destroy the Church as untrue, dwelling specially upon the circumstance that enactments similar to the May Laws had been introduced in Austria without the consent of the Church, and that Bishop Rüdiger, of Linz, had been authorized by the Pope to submit to them. He also mentioned that the Prince Bishop of Breslau had submitted to laws in the Austrian districts of his diocese which he opposed upon Prussian territory. "The State," said Dr. Falck, "did not fear the Encyclical Letter, but held it to be a serious matter notwithstanding, and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the Church. That was the meaning of the present Bill, a measure introduced to put a stop to a pernicious state of things." He added that, for himself, undeterred by threats and insults, he would continue to do his duty.

Herr von Sybel, the Bonn Professor of History, spoke on the same side. Having frankly admitted the Ultramontane argument that conscience may forbid a man to obey the laws of the State, he proceeded to inquire whether the new ecclesiastical statutes of Germany and Prussia were in truth of a nature to call forth the legitimate resistance of the subject. He had no difficulty in proving that the immense majority of educated men in Germany took a different view. As to the illiterate, apparently ranged on the Papal side, these were just now, he considered, simply unable to form an opinion, for the reason that elementary schools had been exclusively in the hands of the clergy for the last twenty-five years.

Herr von Sybel then quoted numerous instances of the Pope arrogating to himself the power of interfering with the constitution and administration of various States, all these instances being taken from the history of the last few years. He likewise quoted German, English, and Italian papers in the Ultramontane interest, which had recently revived the claim of the Pope to depose Kings; and having cursorily alluded to the influence of Rhenish village curates, who would not allow the Emperor's portrait to be distributed among school children, passed on to an amusing critique upon a Catholic work of fiction just published at Mayence. In this novel, entitled "Die Reichsfeinde" (the Enemies of the Empire), by Conrad von Bolanden, the persecution of the Christians under the Emperor Diocletian is made the vehicle for inculcating the moral that Christians are no better off now in Germany than they were 1,500 years ago in Rome. In drawing the characters of the Emperor and his leading Minister, the author, it appears, portrayed modern Berlin rather than ancient Rome. The Premier more especially, a man of six feet high, with very little hair, whose name is Marcus, but who generally goes by the significant abbreviation of Mark, is too much like the Bismarck of the present day to be mistaken for a Roman by any intelligent reader. To punish him for his misdeeds this atrocious criminal is at last satisfactorily drowned in a swamp, when the Emperor, acknowledging the finger of God in the catastrophe, sees the evil of his ways and makes restitution on all hands.

Thus far had Herr von Sybel spoken, when Prince Bismarck himself happening to enter the House, the Liberals, struck by the coincidence, rose in a body, and received him with a deafening round of cheers, in which the Strangers' Galleries joined. The Chancellor, hearing the story of wicked Mark from his colleagues on the Ministers' bench, was not a little amused, and laughed heartily at his submerged prototype. But a more serious scene was soon to ensue. Herr von Gerlach, an old Conservative and strict Lutheran, who had occupied a leading position in the last reign, took up the cudgels against the Liberals, declaring their anti-Papalism to arise from an inveterate addiction to infidelity. The supreme authority of God, the pious ex-Judge contended, was henceforth to be superseded by a Pagan divinity called the State. Upon this Prince Bismarck fiercely rose, and in an energetic speech expressed himself to the following effect:—"I have no intention of giving a general reply, but only of answering a single expression which I fear other speakers may repeat, for it has already been too often used. I refer to the misuse of the axiom, in itself perfectly sound—one ought to serve God rather than man. The previous speaker, Dr. von Gerlach, has known me long enough to be aware that I accept that maxim in its integrity, and that I believe I am obeying God if I serve the King, who he himself formerly served 'with God for King and Fatherland.' The three parts of the device now seem to him a

little sundered, and he sees God separated from King and Fatherland. I cannot follow him in that course as in so many others. I hold that I serve God in serving my King for the protection of the community whose monarch he is by God's grace, and in helping to defend the independence of his people against every foreign attack. That is the duty imposed upon him by God, in that duty, like all the other Ministers, I serve the King. The previous speaker, if he will be perfectly candid (which doubtless he need not be at the Tribune, though he is in private), is bound in honour to acknowledge that we do not believe in the God State. He has, nevertheless, allowed himself—he should have remembered on this point his eighty years to which he referred in his speech—so to misrepresent the truth as to assert that we who sit here believe in a Holy State Godhead, and are in the same error as those Roman Emperors who were worshipped as gods, but were far from believing in their own divinity. He only employs the word God to exalt the dominion which the masters whom he now serves want to exercise, and for that purpose it is necessary to represent us as heathens. The real question is, ought one to obey the Pope rather than the King? Now, I see a vast difference between the Pope and God; so did the last speaker in former times. The question is not one of serving God more than men, but whether in temporal matters, not affecting our soul's welfare, we should serve the Pope rather than the King. Those who allege that they are injured in their spiritual welfare do not reflect that the May Laws go nothing like so far as the *Landrecht*, under which they admit that their fathers died in the odour of sanctity. All that the last speaker has said was not intended to convince the House or to be believed, but was addressed to the public. What otherwise would be punishable if printed, can, in this manner, be printed with impunity; and hence this fertility of oratory. Well, you have an audience, but you have no hope by speeches of such a kind of gaining votes. He has used another common argument. He has twitted the Minister of Worship with his success. I wonder that when he was so lavish of his laurels in another direction he took no heed of success. Has the attitude of the bishops improved the position of the Catholic Church in Prussia? If so, why the hypocritical complaints with which we are arraigned before Europe, as though we had destroyed the Church? Now, how does the matter stand? Either the complaint of persecution is a pretence, or you have not had brilliant successes. That, however, is not the question. The previous speaker and myself are quite agreed on serving God rather than man, each in accordance with his belief. Each man thinks he knows God better than others. I, for instance, think I know him better than the previous speaker. Well, I expect no result from this law. That is immaterial. We are simply doing our duty in guarding the independence of the State and the nation against the oppression of Rome and the universal

supremacy of the Order of Jesuits, and we are doing it with God for King and Fatherland."

The Chancellor's speech was greeted with loud cheers from the majority of the Chamber, and hisses from the centre party.

This speech of Prince Bismarck's received its colour partly from a diplomatic incident which had just occurred in connection with the attitude of the Papacy. The audacious step taken by Pius IX. in the matter of the Encyclical of February 5 had led the Chancellor to make some diplomatic inquiries of the Italian Government. Herr von Keudell, the German Minister, held several conferences at Rome with Signor Visconti Venosta, the object of which was to ascertain whether the Italian Government was disposed to side with Berlin or with the Vatican in the warfare which now seemed to be so positively declared between them. The reply of the Italian Minister, though guarded, was reassuring.

The "Disestablishment Bill" thus introduced into the Prussian Diet was seized upon by the Roman Catholic Bishops as an occasion for presenting a petition direct to the Emperor, attacking the ecclesiastical policy of Prince Bismarck. Their remonstrance, dated from Fulda, on the 2nd of April, was skilfully drawn up. The declaration demanded by the Disestablishment Bill required the Roman Catholic Clergy to promise that they would "unconditionally" obey the State laws. If they should refuse to accept this declaration, the Bill withdrew from the recalcitrant ecclesiastics of every grade the subvention heretofore annually granted by the State. The Bishops in their remonstrances urged, in the first place, that the unconditional allegiance demanded "is incompatible with the conscience of a Christian." This proposition they supported by a reference to the example of "the Apostles and innumerable Christian martyrs who suffered death rather than submit to State laws and public ordinances which prohibited them from proclaiming the Divine truth." The State grants to the clergy were undertaken, they urged, "in compliance with a legal obligation," they were assumed at the same time with "the secularized church property," and "under a pledge of the honour of Prussia;" they "by no means sprang from a mere liberality of the State towards the Church," but have "a legal basis." Then the Bishops contrasted the stringent treatment of the Catholic Church with the "gracious liberality" of the State towards the Clergy of other denominations. The difference in their treatment they felt "most painfully," because "it is expressly described as a punishment for the attitude of the Catholic Bishops and Clergy with regard to the May Laws, although they are unable to co-operate in the execution of these laws without violating the most sacred duties and the Divine Constitution of the Catholic Church." The petitioners sharpened their demand by telling the Emperor that they considered it impossible it could be the intention of His Majesty "to demand such an infidelity and violation of duty on the part of the

appointed guardians of ecclesiastical order." To the Emperor himself, not to the Houses of the Diet, "where the proportion of Christian feeling begins to vanish more and more," the prelates assembled at Fulda addressed themselves. They appealed to the "true loyalty" of the Catholics to the Prussian Crown, and called on the Emperor to "deny his sanction" to the proposed law.

In answer to this, the Ministry, replying in the name of the Emperor, expressed astonishment and regret that the petitioners should assert it to be incompatible with Christian faith to comply with laws which in other States had been obeyed for centuries. The petitioners were at the same time told that they must have known that the measure to which they asked His Majesty to refuse his sanction could only have reached the Diet with His Majesty's consent. The grants would never have been made if in the first instance the bishops and clergy had reserved to themselves the right to obey the laws of the State or not, as they thought fit, according to the Papal will. With regard to the confusion likely to be caused by the law, those prelates, who in 1870, before the proclamation of the Vatican resolutions, saw that such confusion would arise from those resolutions, were asked whether, by remaining true to the convictions they then expressed, they might not have saved the Fatherland from the troubles which had since occurred.

The Roman Catholic Bishops continued the war of words, and, in answer to the Imperial Rescript of the 9th of April, wrote a long remonstrance declaring that the May or "Falck" laws contained a whole series of provisions which conflicted with the existence and constitution of the Church founded by Christ, robbed it of the independence which God designed for it, and converted it into a mere State institution. They endeavoured to prove that the statements which the Ministry reproached them with having made in their petition were in reality not to be found in that document at all, and that, therefore, these reproaches were inapplicable. They said that they merely maintained that the declaration required of the clergy by the State of unconditional obedience to State Laws was in that unconditional form incompatible with the rights of Christian consciences, and they added that a whole list of provisions contained in the May Laws showed the accuracy of this view. As regarded the attitude which they were reproached with having adopted at the Vatican Council in reference to the dogma of Papal Infallibility, the Bishops pointed out that in accordance with the decision of the Council the truth enunciated by it existed with the absolute certainty of faith. To refuse submission to such a decision would be equivalent to forsaking the Catholic religion. In conclusion, they expressed their conviction that the Papal See had never been unwilling to act in conformity with all proper decisions of the State Government.

But in spite of argument and remonstrance, litigation ruthlessly went on its way, and the Ministerial policy gained ground. The

Centre party became more and more isolated, a large portion of the Conservatives of the Upper House joining the ranks of the Government, and only a few Irreconcilables of the Extreme Right taking part with the Ultramontanes. The Third Reading of the States Grant Bill took place on April 6th, in the Lower House, and was triumphantly carried. On this occasion Herr Jung said that in enlightened Catholic circles the Bill was considered the only suitable answer the State could give to the recent Papal Encyclical. Dr. Falck, the Minister of Public Worship, communicated to the House a letter he had received from Bishop Rüdiger, of Linz, dated the 17th of March, in which the Bishop endeavoured to prove that he neither asked for nor received the authorization of the Pope to submit to the Austrian ecclesiastical laws. The Minister thereupon read a passage from the Papal Decree in question, showing that his Holiness had really given such permission in special cases. Shortly afterwards the Bill passed the Upper House, after a debate during which Baron Maltzahn, the leader of the Pomeranian "Junkers," made an important recantation. He said that he had voted against the Falck laws because he believed that they would damage the Evangelical Church, the only rampart against Rome. The Government had hitherto done very little for the Evangelical Church, nay, had even weakened its power by strengthening liberalism in Church matters instead of drawing the sword of the Reformation. Nevertheless, with respect to the Bill now before the House, he was bound to say that, after the Encyclical of February 5th, the measure had become an absolute necessity. The Encyclical even exceeded in arrogance the dogma of infallibility; the Pope demanded in it a concession for a direct railway from Berlin to Canossa! A great many laws had been quoted for the necessity of the new Bill; he found sufficient reason for it himself in the old Prussian law, that a Prussian must not provide the fortress of an enemy with ammunition. "The Conservatives," the Baron added, "have been taunted with being Papists; but I contend that the more Conservative one is, the more will he be bound henceforth to support the Government." Prince Bismarck spoke after Baron Maltzahn, and said:—

"My present remarks shall be more those of a member of this House than of a Minister of the Crown. I cannot refrain from expressing openly and heartily my sincere pleasure at the fact that at last I have heard from the Conservative side of this House a free and joyful acknowledgment of the Evangelium of our Reformation. If that acknowledgment had been made as distinctly several years ago in this Chamber—if this House, or at least its Evangelical Conservative leaders, had voted accordingly—the first painful beginning of the conflict between me and the Conservative party at the time of the debates on the May Laws might, perhaps, not have taken place. Even the struggle with the Roman Catholic party might, perhaps, not have assumed its

present dimensions if there had been a majority among the Conservative party who would have expressed in clear, unmistakable words that our Evangelium, threatened as our future salvation appears to be by the Pope,—I am speaking now as an Evangelical Christian,—is of greater value and of more importance to us than a momentary political opposition against the Government. I will not point out these gentlemen by name, but I accuse them of having preferred politics to the Gospel. The acknowledgment of the Gospel was wanted, and I heartily thank the gentleman who spoke before me that he has acknowledged it in such eloquent words. It has filled me with great joy, and it will be a bridge for me to resume my old connection with the Conservative party, the dissolution of which has not been brought about without great pain to me. I cannot consider the man as my ally who subordinates the Gospel to politics. What is then, in fact, the Church? The Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, and if you want to speak of the rights of the Roman Catholic Church, you cannot explain them better than by saying the rights of the Pope. Before the Vatican decree the Roman Catholic congregation had at least some rights; now it is nothing but a stone in the pavement upon which the Church is built, but it has nothing to say in reference to the construction of the Church itself. Formerly we might believe that at least the Bishops, the Prussian Bishops as Prussian subjects, would represent for us the rights of the Roman Catholic Church and of the congregations. But at the present time the Bishops are mere prefects of the Pope; he may put himself in their places, he can displace every one of them. We have seen, gentlemen, that the Bishops have given up their own personal convictions, at the command of the Pope. The Bishops have not even the right to entertain an opinion different from the Pope's. A soldier in rank and file, when ordered 'right wheel,' enjoys at least the privilege of being permitted to think that the order may be foolish, but a Bishop is not even allowed that privilege at the present moment. If we believe the theories of the Pope, we have forfeited our future salvation. But this infallible Pope cannot rightly be considered as the successor of the Apostle. Peter the Apostle was not infallible; he committed sins, and afterwards acknowledged repentance for them; but of the last-mentioned quality of Saint Peter the present Pope has not yet shown any appreciation."

Another ecclesiastical measure carried through both Houses this Session was one for repealing Articles 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution. The first of these clauses related to the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, another to the unimpeded intercourse between religious associations and their superiors; the other clauses abolished the system by which appointments to clerical offices required the confirmation of the Government. It was obvious that neither of these clauses could be worked in harmony with the spirit of Bismarckian legislation. The Bill provided also that the legal position in the state of the

Evangelical and Catholic Churches and other religious societies should be regulated in conformity with the new laws.

Speaking in the Lower House, during the discussion of this Bill, Prince Bismarck declared that the Government were loth to proceed to a modification of the Constitution, but that it was impossible for them to escape from the necessity of so doing.

“If the present condition of things,” he said, “had arisen in 1851, we should hardly have embodied such provisions in the Constitution. At that time we thought we possessed guarantees that the Catholic citizens and Catholic Bishops would never forget their obedience to the State and their duties as subjects. This state of things has changed since the Vatican Council.” Here the Centre party showed signs of commotion. “Since that Council,” he continued, “the Pope is the Catholic Church, he stands at the head of a compact party, has a well-organized semi-official press, and an army of obedient priests, and has overspun us with a net of congregations ; in short, no one possesses so great an influence as this Italian prelate. Even if he were a native, this power would be serious ; but in this case it is a foreign monarch who possesses it, who, if he had the power to carry out in Prussia the programme he has solemnly proclaimed, would have to begin by destroying the majority of Prussians. Our fellow countrymen would either have to forswear their faith at once or would risk losing all they possessed. We cannot concede to one who wields such forces the power that has hitherto been afforded him by the Constitution ; we must limit it. We cannot ask for peace before we have clearly defined the position of those to whom in moments of ill-advised and badly rewarded confidence we have granted only too many rights. This confidence has caused breaches in the strong bulwark of the State. When they have been filled up we shall be able to conclude peace with the Centre party and with the more moderate Catholic Church. In a sheltered position of defence we shall be able to feel secure, and leave the aggressive more to education in the schools than to politics. Then shall we regain that peace in the midst of which we have lived in Prussia for centuries.”

In the further course of the debate Prince Bismarck refuted the assertion of an Ultramontane orator that he had endeavoured to make peace with the Pope. He added:—

“Years ago I described the formation of the Centre party to Cardinal Antonelli as a danger. The Cardinal, who at that time was not so much under the influence of the Jesuits, disapproved of the party of the Centre being constituted. The latter sent an envoy to Rome, and brought a charge against the Cardinal. This charge was listened to with a favourable ear by the Pope. I hope that at some future time we shall have a pacific Pope again, and that I shall find an Antonelli willing to assist in strengthening peace.”

And two more Bills yet, vitally affecting Ultramontane in-

terests, were proposed and carried during the sitting of the Prussian Diet. The one decreed that members belonging to the sect of the old Catholics, forming themselves into a separate congregation in any Catholic parish, should be permitted to hold their services in the Catholic church of that parish, and to have a proportionate share of the church lands and funds allotted to them. The other Bill struck no less a blow than the abolition of conventual establishments, either summarily, or after a brief interval of delay.

As soon as the Third Reading of the first of these Bills—for the administration of Catholic Church property in Prussia—had been carried in the Lower House of the Diet by 228 votes against 82, Dr. Falck, the Minister of Public Worship, introduced the measure for the suppression of religious Orders. In this Bill it was enacted that all religious orders and societies of the Catholic Church having the character of Orders, should be excluded from Prussian territory, and the establishment of branches of the same be prohibited; that existing branches should not be allowed to receive new members, and should be dissolved within six months; that associations engaged in education might have the period within which they were to be dissolved extended to four years. It provided that the orders devoting themselves to the care of the sick should continue to exist, but should be liable to be dissolved at any moment by Royal Ordinance. By another clause the associations which continue in existence are subjected to State supervision. Clause 4 provides that the property of dissolved religious Orders shall not be confiscated, but be temporarily administered by the State.

The “motives” of the new law, as given in the statement appended to it, are very elaborate, and contain some very curious statistical data. In 1855 the number of persons in convents and religious establishments (males and females) in Prussia consisted only of 913, whereas now their number exceeds 8,795. Of these 1,032 are men and 7,763 women. The statement further contends that these religious corporations and societies are not necessary organizations of the Roman Catholic Church, as most of them have not been known during the first thousand years of that Church’s existence. Finally, the “motives” justify the new law, by showing that the members of these religious societies become mere passive instruments in the hands of their superiors, who thereby are empowered to destroy the basis of society, of the State, of the family, and of individual property.

It was said that the Convents’ Bill experienced a great many changes on its way from Berlin to Wiesbaden, where it was signed by the Emperor in his quality as King, previous to its presentation before the Prussian Diet.

In the first place, it was conceded that the period for the dissolution of religious establishments devoting themselves to the education and training of youth might be extended by the Minister of Worship to four years instead of two years, as the Ministerial

draft of the Bill had first prescribed. Further, by the King's special order a paragraph was added, that the establishments of Orders which devote themselves exclusively to the care of the sick should continue in existence, but that they might be at any time dissolved by a Royal Ordinance. It was generally believed that this section owed its origin to the Empress, who had pointed out to the Emperor the great services rendered during the last war by the Sisters of Mercy to the wounded soldiers. According to the original Ministerial draft of the Bill these establishments were to have been dissolved within four years. But the most important change was to be found in the fourth clause of the Bill. The Council of Ministers proposed to confiscate the property of the dissolved Orders; but the King would not approve of this severe measure, and the State authorities are merely "temporarily" charged with its management and preservation. They are, however, not responsible to Parliament, and their accounts will be only subject to a revision of the Upper Audit Chamber (Ober Rechnungskammer). No other kind of responsibility or production of accounts will exist.

During the debate on this law, Dr. Falck, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, spoke as follows, his object being to prove the political hostility of the Pope to his country, and to show that the Prussian measures were only taken in self-defence against a priest leagued with Austria and France for the overthrow of Germany:—

"You all know Herr Von Buss, the eminent member of the Carlsruhe Legislative Assembly and the German Parliament. This gentleman, who has held a leading position in the German Ultramontane Party for a generation or more, in 1851 (after Prussia had yielded to Austria in the unity question) delivered a speech at a Catholic meeting in Baden. In this speech, as quoted by Wolfgang Menzel in his 'History of Modern Jesuitism,' Herr Von Buss uttered these memorable words:—'The pacific issue of the Austro-Prussian difficulties is a great blow to the Catholic Church. If our great Radetzky had pushed his army to Berlin, the chief tower of Protestantism would have fallen, and the Pope have been restored to authority in the Prussian capital, whence he might have brought all Protestants back to the bosom of the Catholic Church. Do not be astonished at what I tell you. In Würtemberg alone, there are only fifty Protestant clergymen ready to recognize the supremacy of the Pope if allowed to retain their wives. In endeavouring to defeat Prussia our primary intention was to force Protestantism to submit to the Pope. While Protestantism exists be assured we shall never succeed in reviving the Roman Catholic Empire of the German nation. The Holy Roman Empire of the German nation must be re-established, and all the Hungarians, Poles, Croats, Slovaks, and Slovenians of Austria must be included in it. Such an Empire, containing 70,000,000 of inhabitants, with the Hapsburg

dynasty upon the Throne, will protect the Triple Crown of the Pope and again make the Pontifical chair the supreme legislator of Europe. This time Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian Premier, has not the resolution to carry out his grand idea. But the Church never rests on her oars, and with her powerful machinery indefatigably at work we shall yet compass our end and destroy Prussia and Protestantism together. We shall send pecuniary assistance to the few Roman Catholics living in the north-eastern provinces of Prussia to enable them to become pioneers in the great work. We shall organize a network of Catholic societies in the Protestant provinces of Prussia, and strengthening the action of these societies by as many new monasteries as we can establish, we shall deprive the House of Hohenzollern of their Catholic possessions, so disgracefully united to the Brandenburg Marches, and render that dynasty innocuous.' The programme laid down in this speech has been but too fully carried out. In less than thirty years monks and nuns in Prussia have increased from 1,200 to 8,000. Their influence in the elementary schools, in which they have since been permitted to teach, is notorious; but it is quite as prejudicial in these numerous boarding-schools for young ladies, kept or visited by them. We all have heard of the bigotry of the sex in France, but I can assure you that German Catholic gentlemen have frequently told me they would assume a more independent attitude in the ecclesiastical controversy of the day were they not compelled to spare the feelings of their wives and daughters."

These observations were confirmed by other members, who asserted that thirty years ago, when priests and monks were first allowed to exercise their present authority over schools, Ultramontanism did not exist. One of the Catholic speakers, in reply to these arguments, called Bismarck the only Sovereign in Prussia, and the Liberal party his willing slaves, while another, after owning that the German Empire was no safe home for himself and his co-religionists, wound up with the outburst of the Latin poet—

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

The Prussian Diet closed on the 5th of June, after a very energetic Session. Besides the Ecclesiastical Bills, it passed a couple of Statutes introducing an important innovation into the constitution and government of the country. The foundation for this legislation had been laid in 1872, when the first district organisation scheme for the Six Provinces of East Prussia was passed. The present measures were intended to carry out in those provinces the system of local self-administration then inaugurated. Prince Bismarck was not at first himself in favour of the measure. He was unwilling to give up the Bureaucratic system which had worked well for his purposes; but when convinced of the necessity for the change, he threw himself into it without reserve, and backed up the Liberals of the Government who were urging it on.

In the House of Lords it met with opposition, and was subjected to certain amendments; but Government was bent on getting it passed, and persuaded the Commons to come to a compromise and accept a substantially good measure, though a less thorough going one than they had desired.

We give the following account of the new legislation from an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

“By the District Organization scheme for the Eastern Provinces, of 1872, the hereditary jurisdiction of the lords of the manor and the village Schulze were abolished, and equal citizenship, based on domicile, was established for the whole county. The public functions connected with the administration of the affairs of localities were taken out of the hands of official and professional functionaries, in order to be bestowed upon others who, as chosen or elected by the various members and classes of society, were their representatives. Magisterial districts (*Amtsbezirke*) were formed in rural parts, while those of the town that were large enough formed distinct districts of their own, the smaller townships being grouped together for the same purpose. The work of these districts is accomplished by lay magistrates, appointed by the Crown, who are unpaid, and who act in conjunction with small local boards, these, again, being connected with the County Parliament. This County Parliament is composed of representatives of the various grades of society, and has at its head a chief executive officer (paid) called the Landrath. The Landrath, however, is no longer irresponsible, but must act through and with the board over whose deliberations he presides. All matters of local administration, such as the management of the roads and highways, the poor laws, sanitary and educational affairs, the police, and generally all communal interests connected with the magisterial districts, are under the control of the county board, while the taxation of the districts is placed on an improved basis, and is no longer of the old arbitrary character.

“The Provincial Organization Bills of the last Session complete what was left unfinished from previous legislation regarding the administration of justice, taxation, local expenditure, and the means of communication. They give the Eastern Provinces of the kingdom a new representation, to be supplied from the elections to the *Kreistag* or County Parliament. A Diet for the provinces is created, and its organs, or instruments, will administer independently the contributions to local expenditure provided by the State, thereby also relieving the central Government from obligations which it was ill-fitted to discharge satisfactorily. The new law regulating the administration of justice is an important reform, the necessity for which was so manifest that it has been but feebly imposed by the Conservatives, while it was welcomed with enthusiasm by the Liberals. This reform will secure for Prussian citizens and corporations the right of appeal to independent judges, while the unity and impartiality of the proceedings is

guaranteed through the institution of a supreme tribunal in Berlin. There will be a twofold check upon arbitrary action on the part of the Government and its officials, through the prohibition of unlawful decrees, and through the superior judges, who will have power to rectify unlawful measures. The arbitrariness of bureaucratic action, which was frequent when local affairs and all that concerned the administration of justice were in the exclusive control of officialism, will be no longer possible under the new system."

In the middle of May Berlin was *en fête* on occasion of the visit of the Emperor Alexander of Russia to his Imperial Uncle. Most cordial was the greeting between the two Monarchs. The city was decorated with German, Russian, and Prussian flags, and the Emperor Alexander was loudly cheered by the crowd. The two Sovereigns repaired first to the Imperial Palace, where the Empress Augusta received the Emperor of Russia; and then proceeded to the Russian Embassy. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th, the day of his arrival, the Emperor Alexander drove to the Foreign Office, and paid a visit to the Imperial Chancellor. He was afterwards entertained privately at dinner by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Late in the afternoon, after the visit of the Emperor, Prince Gortschakoff paid his respects to Prince Bismarck. The two Emperors visited the Wallner Theatre in the evening. A splendid review was held at Potsdam on the 11th, when upwards of 5,000 men were drawn up in line in presence of the two Emperors, all the Princes and Princesses, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and Field Marshals von Moltke and von Manteuffel. The Emperor William led the first regiment of the Guards, and the Emperor of Russia rode at the head of the Alexandra Regiment. At the conclusion of the review the Emperor Alexander, placing himself again at the head of his regiment, ordered it, as a mark of homage, to present arms before the Emperor William, upon which the German potentate, with much emotion, pressed the hand of his Imperial guest, and the Sovereigns embraced in presence of the thousands of assembled spectators, who burst into enthusiastic cheers. During luncheon given by the 1st Regiment of Guards to the Czar at Potsdam, the two Emperors proposed each other's health in cordial terms. On returning to Berlin the Emperor of Russia visited Marshals von Moltke and von Manteuffel. On the next evening he was entertained at a State banquet. He quitted Berlin on the 13th, by special train from Ems. The Emperor William accompanied him from the Russian Embassy, and drove with him to the Potsdam station, where the Crown Prince, the Royal Princes, and Duke William of Mecklenburg were also present. The leave-taking was most cordial, both Emperors repeatedly embracing and kissing each other.

This visit was not only one of ceremony and friendship, it had special significance with regard to some political complications of the moment.

We have already had occasion, in our account of English and French affairs, to allude to the "war scare" which prevailed in the Spring, owing to the position taken up by Germany towards France and towards Belgium. The threatening expressions used in certain German papers against France, in consequence of the measures she was taking to complete and enlarge her army, were explained away as non-official; and public opinion came round to believe that even if partly inspired by Ministerial influence they were intended rather to avert a threatened danger than to announce one that was inevitable, and must be met by the encounter of arms.

It was not so much the article in the *Berlin Post*, "Is war in sight?" which led men to apprehend a cloud on the horizon of politics solely in reference to the French army re-organization, but a certain uneasiness was occasioned by the visit this spring of the Austrian Emperor to Italy, in the fear that the Jesuits and Ultramontanes had been working their machinery in both those countries to obtain political support. The *North German Gazette* set itself to allay those fears; observing "The leading article published in the *Berlin Post* of the 9th inst. certainly in one respect contains much that is true. It combines therewith, however, such curious views with regard to the present and the future that we are bound to contradict it; the more so since our present international relations are by no means so unfavourable as the article would fain represent. The steps taken by the French Government with regard to the reorganization of the army are certainly of a disquieting character. It is clear that these measures do not aim at a solid establishment of the French forces, but, on the contrary, are being undertaken for the purpose of carrying out systematic armaments *ad hoc*, the purport of which is obvious. The *Post*, on the other hand, in its observations upon Austria and Italy, does not depict the real state of affairs. Every one is aware that in both countries a Papal party exists, and that the Jesuits are no friends to Germany. Happily, however, their influence is not sufficiently strong in either of these countries to prejudice the good understanding existing between the Sovereigns of Austria and Italy and the German Empire, or to disturb their amicable relations."

On May 14 the following remarks appeared in the *North German Gazette*, on the subject of the Emperor Alexander's visit to Berlin. "The visit was not necessary," it said, "to pave the way for an understanding upon leading questions between the two Sovereigns and their chief advisers, inasmuch as the complete agreement already existing meets with fresh confirmation in the interests of universal peace at each meeting of the three Emperors, as has been the case, indeed, during the last few auspicious days. The alarming rumours as to war projects entertained in Berlin obtained no credence in St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Alexander did not come here under the supposition that there was a great conflagration to be extinguished. The conviction once

expressed by the Emperor of Russia in his prophetic wisdom that the alliance of the three Emperors would guarantee the maintenance of peace, and that there would only be danger of the peace of the world being broken if France were bent upon breaking it, has been greatly strengthened within the last few days. Russia's confidence in Germany's moderation is not shared everywhere. But the dissemination of suspicion against Germany has scarcely ever met with such success as in the present instance. Public opinion vainly endeavours to discover why these falsehoods have found credence on this occasion, especially in England. In our age every secret is brought to light. It may now easily be guessed why the leading members of society have given way to this suspicion. It manifested itself in a well-accredited manner. Persons whose positions gave them a great claim to be trusted were considered to guarantee the statements set afloat; and it was, moreover, overlooked that highly-placed personages had evidently some connection with the Ultramontanes. It is therefore so much the more pleasant to remember that our Russian friends have not doubted Germany's policy for one moment."

A fortnight later it was announced that the German Government had instructed its Ambassador in London, Count Münster, to convey officially its acknowledgments to Queen Victoria's Government for their friendly offer of intervention during the late crisis. That offer was, there is no doubt, made practically at the same time as a similar offer coming from the Russian Government. Lord Odo Russell, in accordance with instructions received from home, saw Prince Bismarck on the 10th inst., the day of the Russian Emperor's arrival at Berlin, and delivered his friendly message. An hour after receiving the Emperor Alexander's visit, on the same day, the German Chancellor expressed his cordial acknowledgments to Lord Odo for the offer of the British Cabinet: subsequently to which, instructions were sent to Count Münster to give expression to the same sentiment in a more formal manner.

A correspondent of the English *Times* gave the following version of the whole affair: "A few weeks ago the German representatives at Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome officially complained of France pushing her armaments with a view to an early resumption of war. Of the language used on this occasion it will suffice to quote what General von Schweinitz said at Vienna—'that it was owing to Germany's long suffering that war had not yet broken out.' So deep was the impression produced by these announcements at St. Petersburg, that the Czar telegraphed to the German Emperor, entreating him to postpone operations until he had had an opportunity of speaking to him at Berlin, on his way to Ems. Before the Czar's arrival, Count Schouvaloff passed through Berlin on his way back to London. He dined with the Emperor, and repeatedly conferred with the Chancellor. What he then learnt did not prevent his suggesting, on his return to London, the expediency of Great

Britain co-operating with Russia in behalf of peace. Soon after this the Emperor of Russia arrived at Berlin, and was warmly received by his Imperial relative. Before leaving the Prussian capital the Emperor of Russia received the members of the Diplomatic Body, and, devoting a few moments to each of them, told the representatives of the Powers that peace was ensured. Prince Gortschakoff, imitating his Sovereign's example, addressed a communication to the same effect to the Russian envoys abroad, and before despatching it read the contents to the leading members of the Diplomatic Body at Berlin. Great Britain's share in the affair consisted in Lord Odo Russell's being instructed to tender the good offices of his Government in case there was any reason to apprehend a misunderstanding between Germany and France. Prince Bismarck, in reply, said there was no reason to apprehend anything of the kind, and that he felt under deep obligations to the British Government for the friendly intimation he had received from them."

Meanwhile, a semi-official despatch from St. Petersburg said that the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin, which had culminated in strengthening the united policy of the three Empires, had been taken advantage of for the manufacture of rumours respecting political measures, whereby Russia was credited with playing a part in which she was alleged to have taken specially active steps at the German capital in favour of the maintenance of peace, but that there had in reality been no occasion for so doing. The Emperor Alexander, said this authority, was sufficiently aware beforehand of his uncle's peaceful sentiments, and the Russian Cabinet was equally satisfied of the views entertained in this respect by the Chancellor of the German Empire. The German and English newspapers had recently made mention of a despatch which was alleged to have been addressed to Foreign Powers before the departure of the Emperor Alexander from St. Petersburg, and which communicated to them a note sent to Berlin by the Russian Government for the purpose of offering Russia's good offices towards the preservation of peace; but it is formally and positively declared that neither the despatch to Foreign Powers nor the note to Berlin was ever sent; and that both reports were mere invention.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin, discussing Lord Derby's speech in the English House of Lords, remarked, "It is correct that the increase of the French cadres had created a certain amount of uneasiness in Berlin. This uneasiness, however, did not in the least lead to warlike resolves or even deliberations in Germany, and no intention was at any time entertained by the Imperial Government of addressing a request to the French Government to reduce its military forces, or even to discontinue its army organization. At no period was any idea of such or similar steps taken into consideration, or in any way mentioned." So it would seem that the true history of this "war scare," its origin, its develop-

ment, and its subsidence, must remain a problem like so many others, to be solved by the investigations of chroniclers at a distance from contemporary events.

We defer to our account of Belgium the survey of the diplomatic notes and the transactions connected with them, which seemed for a time to place Germany in a threatening attitude towards that small neutral State, and increased the impression prevailing, with or without cause, in many circles of Europe, of her arrogant disposition and pretensions.

Such imputations are always wont to be made against a State which rises suddenly to preponderating influence in the comity of nations; and no doubt colour is generally given to them by the almost inevitable self-gratulation and confidence which a people conscious of having achieved great things allows itself to display. Jealousy once provoked, exaggerated interpretations of words and actions follow, and mistrust is felt of encroachments to be made on existing interests, even if those interests are of a class which appertains to the baneful or effete things of a past order. This state of feeling was manifested by the Lower Chamber of the Bavarian Diet when it met in the autumn after the new elections. The Particularist party, which objected to the policy tending to merge the Monarchy of Bavaria more and more into the German Empire, found it their best course at the present juncture to identify themselves with the Ultramontanes and take their stand in opposition to the Church and State policy of Bismarck. They managed to secure a majority in the new Chamber of Deputies; and in the second week in October obtained by two votes a parliamentary victory in the debate on the Address in answer to the Royal Speech, delivered by the Ministers for the King. The Address Committee complained that the General Election, held in July, had been conducted unfairly, and the blame was laid on the Cabinet. In order to get a majority favourable to themselves, the Ministers, it was implied, had divided the districts in such a way as to weaken the Ultramontane Party: but they had failed after all, for in the Chamber there was a majority of two against them. They had also prevented the King from hearing "the cry for help" raised by his loyal subjects. Nor did even this fill up the measure of their sins, urged the Committee, for they were allowing the rights of the Bavarian Crown and country "to be swallowed up piecemeal by an interest which is far from being altogether German," or which, in other words, is Prussian. Such a Ministry could not be supported by the representatives of the people, and the Committee wondered that it had not already resigned. Harassed by the hostility of the Cabinet to its wishes, and alarmed by the danger of an uncertain future, Bavaria, it was said, would not be at peace until the King should dismiss his present advisers. In addition to this repudiation of the Royal policy, the Ultramontane majority in their triumph indulged themselves in a digression of a highly insulting character on the King's private life. The Liberals, on hearing it, walked out

of the Chamber, all but the Ministers, who were obliged by official duty to remain, but protested against being compelled to listen to such an outrage against the King they served. When the answer to the Address was passed, they decided that they had no alternative but to resign office.

The King of Bavaria, whose habit it was to retire to the freedom of mountain life whenever unpleasant constitutional crises were impending, had now to be sought out among his Alpine fortresses and informed of the turn affairs had taken. His decision was prompt. He sent an autograph letter to be read at the next Cabinet Council, in which he refused to accept the Ministerial offer of resignation, and assured his official advisers of his approval of their conduct. "The Ministry," he said, "in battling with the stormy sea of party strife never lost sight of the general welfare of the country, and made a stand for the maintenance of the rights of the State. I hope that the whole Cabinet, enjoying my confidence and supported by all men of moderate opinions, will succeed in establishing internal peace." Moreover, with becoming spirit, he declined to give an audience to the deputation which the triumphant majority in the Chamber had appointed to bring the obnoxious document under his notice, and, in the letter of refusal which he sent to the President of the Landtag, he said, "I see no reason for accepting the Address of the Chamber. Moreover, the tone of the speeches made by several Deputies during the debate on the Address has surprised me very much. The President and the Deputies should be informed of this." This plain speaking King Louis followed up by the promulgation of a Royal Decree adjourning the Diet till further notice. His whole conduct in this matter gave high satisfaction to the Imperial Government at Berlin.

If the conduct of the Bavarian Diet showed that Particularist jealousies were doing their utmost to impede the work of German unity, the visit of the Emperor William to Milan in the same month of October was a striking recognition of the passing away of one grand international antagonism which for centuries had made heart-foes of Germany and one of her nearest neighbours. The narration of this visit belongs to our account of Italian affairs. Here we will only quote from a contemporary record a few words: "In a moment of enthusiasm the Emperor exclaimed to the King that they and their people were not only friends, but friends for ever. Nothing is for ever in this world; but it seems probable that this friendship will last at least as long as the grounds on which it rests. Germany and Italy represent the new world in its conflict with the old; and as long as the new world is threatened, its representatives will hang together. Italy finds the bulwark of its capital in Germany; and Germany finds its ally against the ecclesiastical power in the country where the Pope resides, despoiled of his possessions."

Within the newly-consolidated German State itself, national

feeling found vent this year in various commemorations of bygone events and heroes. On the second centenary anniversary of the Battle of Fehrbellin, June 18th, the foundation stone was laid of a monument to the "Great Elector," Frederick William, by his namesake the Imperial Crown Prince, amid a large concourse of spectators. "May this stone," said the Prince on this occasion, "which we to-day deposit in the soil, and the monument to be erected on this spot, be a witness to remote posterity of the sentiment which has always united my House and our people! The monument must remind us of a time when our State was still small and hardly known. By trust in God and by always doing our duty towards our narrower and our larger country, we have now reached the point of having the destinies of Germany placed in our hands for the well-being and prosperity of the Fatherland. With this feeling" (here the Prince unsheathed his sword) "I call on you to cry, 'Long live His Majesty the Emperor and King.'" Speaking afterwards at the banquet, he said:—"I cannot deny that I feel much impressed in proposing the health of His Majesty the King and Emperor at this moment and in this place, the cradle to a certain extent of the Monarchy. We are standing here by the cradle of the Hohenzollern dynasty, which from the small beginnings of the Marches of Brandenburg has led us to the position we now occupy. We must not, however, on that account, be arrogant; let us never forget that we should be thankful to God for having brought us thus far. We acknowledge with humility that under God's gracious guidance and His Majesty's special direction, Prince and People have now attained an assured position. May His Majesty be long permitted to enjoy in tranquillity and peace the fruit of the harvest which has ripened under him, and the seed of which was sown by the great ancestor of my House!"

On the 16th of August a statue to Hermann or Arminius, the ancient Cheruscan warrior, was unveiled in presence of the Emperor himself, of the Imperial family, and in all of some 40,000 spectators. The monument itself had been thirty-seven years in building, and the sculptor, Ernst von Bandel, had grown grey in the accomplishment of the work he had planned while yet a mere student. Summoned to the Imperial presence, the old man ascended the Tribune with bowed head and faltering steps. The Emperor grasped his hands and held them for some time. The Crown Prince then went up to him and warmly greeted him, after which he was conducted to a seat amid the many Princes and Princesses. Again the Emperor approached him, held him by the shoulders, and, pointing to the colossal figure in front of them, congratulated the sculptor on his success. The scene was in truth a remarkable one. There, on the summit of Grotenburg, in a forest clearing beneath the shade of beech and oak, many thousands of Germans were assembled around the foot of the monument to Hermann the Cheruscan, the first liberator of the German tribes, to do homage to the Emperor William, "the second Arminius," as

he was called here. "Armin dem Retter ist er gleich," is one inscription on the monument referring to him. At nightfall thousands of persons were still on Grotenburg, where bonfires were made, lighting grandly up the colossal figure of Hermann, who, with uplifted sword, looked over the battlefield of nineteen centuries ago.

From the half-mythical hero of ancient times to the patriotic statesman of our own century, the same idea of national existence and freedom sanctified each commemoration; and when the statue of the eminent Minister of Frederick William III., Baron Stein, was unveiled on the Dönhofsplatz in Berlin on the 25th of October, and Count von Moltke gave the signal for cheering by exclaiming, "Long live His Majesty the Emperor!" (who, unfortunately, was prevented by indisposition from being personally present), the historic mind could not but glance back with a thrill of emotion at thinking of what the Prussian Monarchy was when the national resurgence began in 1813, and what the German Empire, the logical consequence of that resurgence, is in 1875.

On the day after the unveiling of the Stein monument the Autumn Session of the German Parliament was opened by Herr Delbrück, in the name of the Emperor. The Speech from the Throne expressed satisfaction at the progress of the country and the good relations existing with Foreign Powers. It said, "In Alsace-Lorraine, as in the whole Empire, a review of the years that have passed since the conclusion of the peace of Frankfort justifies the expression of satisfaction at the progress of interior development and the consolidation of our good relations with foreign countries. If, notwithstanding this, there is stagnation in trade, it is not in the power of the Government to remedy the evil, which certainly is not caused by any want of security in the political state of affairs, or apprehension respecting the maintenance of peace. Since last year, and at this day, the continued preservation of peace is, so far as human judgment can pronounce, more assured than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the German Empire. Irrespective of the absence of any discernible reason for a disturbance of the peace, a firm will, in which the Emperor knows himself to be at one with friendly Monarchs, together with the identity of the wishes and interests of the peoples, suffice for its preservation. Those Powers whose union at a former period during the present century conferred the blessings of peace upon Europe for many years, still uphold it, supported by the assent of their peoples. The cordial reception of the Emperor by the King and people of Italy strengthens the conviction that the accomplishment of eternal unity and the friendship between Germany and Italy offer a fresh guarantee for the pacific development of Europe."

The Budget of the German Empire for 1876 estimated the revenue at 480,110,606 marks, and the expenditure at the same amount, thus leaving no deficit. Among the expenditure were enumerated 73,838,843 marks for extraordinary expenses. Parlia-

ment was asked to authorise the Imperial Chancellor to issue Treasury bonds to the amount of 24,000,000 marks, for a temporary increase of the working fund of the chief Imperial Treasury, and also Treasury bonds to the amount of 50,000,000 marks for establishing a working fund for the purpose of realising a coinage reform.

New taxes were proposed, of which the principal ones were a tax on Bourse transactions and an increase of the brewing tax. The present, certainly, is not the time when a demand for new taxation can be conceded, except a case of necessity be made out. This was clearly apparent from the speech of Herr President Delbrück, as well as from the criticisms of his opponents. The President, in defending the Bill imposing a duty on Stock Exchange transactions, and almost doubling the existing duty on beer, contended that next year there would be a deficit, chiefly owing to the increased estimates of the military and naval departments. But while the members of the Diet showed no pretension to criticise the policy of the officials who decided upon strengthening the army and navy, they asserted that the means at present supplied were ample and, in fact, were not fully expended: that in the past and in the current financial years there had been surpluses amounting to 1,600,000*l.*; but that the Imperial Government did not deem the fact worth mentioning, and apparently intended to retain the balance as "a windfall." Yet the estimated deficit for next year, which was only 750,000*l.* was the justification for the proposed new taxes. The German Government adopts the English financial principle, that the unexpended income of one year must not be applied to the needs of the next, which ought to be separately provided for; but while our actual surpluses go to reduce debt, in Germany they are appropriated as departmental "nest eggs." These accumulations, moreover, are not absorbed by the extraordinary expenditure. At the beginning of the present year the Government had a round sum of twenty millions sterling "cash in hand," the remains of the French indemnity; and it is calculated that there are still some five millions of this sum unexpended. The merchants and tradesmen who would be affected by the new Stamp Duty, and the Germans of all ranks who would have to pay twice as much as before for their daily beer if the demands of the Government be assented to, were very naturally inclined to inquire why the cost of the coinage operations, at all events, had not been defrayed out of the vast sum extorted from France, the whole of which had been applied to military purposes.

In the course of the debate which ensued, Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, dwelt upon the fact that Germany was a great country in the heart of Europe; and that this in itself was a certain guarantee of peace. It was, however, necessary to place her in a position to carry out the peaceful mission she had to fulfil. Adverting to commercial affairs, he said he did not con-

sider the condition of German trade and commerce to be as alarming as it had been represented. Owing to the swindling undertakings of recent years, too great a degree of mistrust existed now in the public mind; how long this mistrust would continue he did not know. He knew it would not last for ever, and believed it would soon cease. Referring to the new taxes, he spoke of the Bourse tax as being of primary importance, and said that it fulfilled the demands of justice, and, that although it came under the head of reforms in the taxation, it was in reality not a new imposition. At a further stage of the debate he again addressed the House, in order to remove an erroneous interpretation to which his speech had given rise—namely, that the Government was inclined to withdraw the new Taxation Bills. On the contrary, the Minister asserted that they would receive the warmest support from the Government. Dr. Lasker, the leader of the Liberal party, stated that the majority of the House approved the commercial policy of the Government, and said it was unjust to reproach Liberal legislation with having brought about the present economical crisis.

The proposals were submitted to the Budget Committee, which finally rejected them. Only one member of the Committee voted in favour of the tax on Bourse transactions, and the proposal to double the tax on beer was rejected with unanimity. The Committee at the same time reduced the estimates by nearly eight millions of marks, making by that means the income balance the expenditure, and removing the necessity for additional taxation.

Prince Bismarck made his appearance at Berlin after a long absence on account of illness, and took part in the debates. He had some contradictions to endure. The "National Liberal" party showed signs of less docility than heretofore. Not once, but several times they separated themselves from the policy of the Chancellor. The adoption of the proposal for the payment of members by a majority of two-thirds of the Diet was not, perhaps, a political reverse of a serious kind, since it seemed certain that it would be rejected by the Federal Council. But the defeat of the additional taxes—the duty on exchange transactions and that on beer—was a very strong measure, inasmuch as it involved a condemnation of the financial policy of the Imperial Government. It was believed, indeed, that Prince Bismarck was not sorry to see some of his colleagues thus admonished; but he could hardly have viewed with the same equanimity the combination of the National Liberals with the Progressionists and Social Democrats in opposing the Penal Code Amendment Act. The amended Bill, after many concessions on the part of the Government and the excision of the most objectional clauses, was carried by 144 to 137 votes. A subsequent proposal in favour of "complete parliamentary inviolability," introduced by the Progressionists and supported by the Social Democrats, was nevertheless defeated only by 142 against 127 votes. The strength of the minority who

had assumed an attitude of determined hostility towards the Government was still more conclusively shown by the vigorous pruning of the estimates which had been presented by the War Department with the once all-powerful assurance that Count Von Moltke considered them indispensable.

Prince Bismarck, meanwhile, betrayed no irritability in consequence of these thwartings. He kept his temper well, and even made no efforts to prevent the rejection by the Federal Council of a new Press Bill, intended to place all German journalists under the stern Prussian system. One of his speeches, however, while the Penal Code Bill was under discussion, is remarkable as conveying indirectly but incisively, according to his characteristic fashion, his sentiments regarding the case of his well-hated adversary Count Arnim. After premising that the new claim of the Penal Code which it was urgent to pass would apply only *doloser ungehorsam*, he said, "I have suffered a good deal in my lifetime from such disobedience, but you know only a small part of the experiences of my official career. I will say nothing here as to the difficulties I have had to surmount, but they are calculated to strengthen my conviction. I do not insist on the exact terms of the clause which will be discussed in Committee, but I unhesitatingly state, as the result of my experience, that without strengthening discipline by the help of legal provisions of this kind I should not think myself able permanently to hold my post as Foreign Minister. Suppose, for example, that somebody is commissioned to declare to everyone with whom he has an opportunity of speaking, that we consider peace perfectly assured, and are determined on our part to maintain it; suppose this official personage, when questioned about it by the most competent authority, should reply by shrugging his shoulders, perhaps with an allusion to the impossibility of calculating upon the Chancellor's resolutions. High treason is, perhaps, not to be found in shrugging the shoulders, but it is disobedience to the instructions that I consider peace fully assured, and that my Government is the last which would think of disturbing it. Suppose, again, that somebody receives instructions on which somewhat important matters depend, suppose he simply keeps these instructions in his pocket,—instructions which, accompanied by a telegram to carry them out in 24 hours, must be immediately and thoroughly executed. On all kinds of pretexts they remain unexecuted. The assurance of peace remains in his pocket, and rumours gain ground that peace is not assured. Those are circumstances under which I can only charge disobedience, but against which I must be unconditionally guaranteed. If, moreover, anybody takes it upon him to make untrue reports to his superiors, or deceives others by the abuse of his official position, or suppose somebody, on grounds which I do not further discuss, uses his influence in the press, and in social intercourse with certain persons, to cause disquiet just where he was commissioned to tranquillize; so, again, if anybody summoned on

the highest authority to report on certain matters, mentions an untruth invented by himself—if, for instance, he accuses a person he knows by name, of being the author of an article which he himself wrote and posted to the newspaper—as to all these things, I do not know whether they are punishable under the criminal code, but I cannot tolerate untruths and disobedience like this, which violate official discretion and official secrecy.”

Now the actual position of things as regarded the noted State culprit referred to in the Prince's speech was as follows: Count Arnim having appealed from the sentence passed against him by the Municipal Court of Berlin, his case was heard again before the Kammergericht, or Court of Second Instance, in June. The result was that the claims put forward by the Government were even more decisively sustained than on the first trial, and the term of imprisonment was increased from three months to nine. The Count himself was at this time at Lausanne, and pleaded ill-health as a reason for remaining there.

A few months later appeared a pamphlet bearing the title *Pro Nihilo*, in which, if the authorship be rightly attributed to him, the ex-Ambassador chose to give his own version of his relations with Bismarck. The object of the publication was apparently to make the public believe that the prosecution was throughout prompted by the personal hatred entertained by the Chancellor towards himself. The book describes Count Arnim's interviews with Prince Bismarck. On the 1st of September 1873, the Count, it says, begged the Prince to explain the cause of his persecutions; upon which the Prince poured forth a flood of reproaches which the papers lying before him showed that he had prepared himself with. He maintained that it was he, Bismarck, who was persecuted, the Count having for eight months or a year past injured his health and robbed him of rest. He is represented to have said:—

“ You conspire with the Empress, and you will not rest till you sit here at the table at which I am sitting. I have found that it is not worth having. I have known you from youth. In every superior—so you said years ago—you see a natural enemy. At this moment I am the enemy. You delayed the conclusion of the Convention (the German evacuation of France) of the 15th of March in order to overturn Thiers, and I must now bear the responsibility of that political blunder. You have accused me to the Emperor; you have relations at Court which have previously prevented me from summoning you hither.” The writer of the pamphlet imputed the Prince's animosity to his seeing in the Count a probable successor to his power; for many a possessor, he remarked, hates his heir, especially if he suspects him of impatience; and from the moment the Prince took the Count for an impatient heir he was tempted to injure him and get rid of him.

The sale of *Pro Nihilo* was prohibited at Berlin, on the charge of insulting the Emperor and the Chancellor of the Empire, and soon afterwards the application of the German Public Prosecutor

to indict Count Arnim for treason, as the probable author of the pamphlet, was granted by the Senate of the High Court of State. Summoned to appear at Berlin, the recusant Count pleaded the necessity of continued absence on the ground of ill-health.

One more Parliamentary transaction we must record which, if it is not hoping against hope, may open a most welcome vista for the future. Shortly before the adjournment of the Diet the question was raised of a gradual European disarmament. Dr. Albert Fischhoff, a prominent member of the Austrian House of Representatives, had occupied himself with the subject in the autumn, at the meeting of the Delegations of Austria and Hungary, proposing to hold an annual international conference of eminent Deputies of all countries, whose first task should be the endeavour to reduce the heavy burden of standing armies. After this project had been privately communicated to the Italian Parliament and the French National Assembly, in both of which bodies the idea was much approved of, it was finally laid by Baron Ducker before the members of the German Diet. Nearly fifty Deputies of all parties, about a sixth of the whole House, immediately declared their willingness to take part in such meetings, and to use their influence towards the realization of the project. It is not intended to propose the dissolution of all standing armies, but merely to reduce the number of soldiers at present under arms, which in proportion to the productive powers of the several countries has attained a fearful height. Respecting the execution of the project, it is reported that the first conference of European Deputies to be held next year will be asked to designate the quota of the Continental standing armies to be reduced, and that the members will engage to move in the next session of their respective national Parliaments the following resolution:—"The House expects with confidence that the Government will shortly declare to all Continental Powers, or at least to all the Great Powers on the Continent, their readiness to reduce their standing army by the quota arranged by the Conference, in case the respective Powers do the same." This motion, it is hoped, will give the first impulse to the Governments for opening diplomatic negotiations on the subject. The question of a general disarmament was last raised by Napoleon III. At that time Prussia alone was opposed to it, because she was the only State which had introduced universal conscription, and would not give up its advantages. At the present this institution has been adopted by nearly all the Great Powers, and therefore the superiority Prussia enjoyed formerly has disappeared. For the complete carrying out of general compulsory enrolment no State is rich enough; only a portion of those young men capable of bearing arms are really enlisted. The principle of general conscription would therefore be more perfect and complete if the present high figure of the standing armies were reduced, and in its stead a shorter term of active service adopted. Even in Prussia, where a soldier on the average must

serve three years in the active army, and is during this period completely withdrawn from any civil occupation, serious agitations are being made for curtailing this high term. Government, indeed, energetically resists the proposal, and falls back on the opinion of the military authorities, who consider that the formation of troops for war cannot be effected in less than three years. The majority of the Diet, however, will certainly advocate a reduction, for already the burden of supporting such an army is scarcely bearable. Parliament is perfectly aware of this, and has therefore again persistently refused to sanction any augmentation of the military estimates, notwithstanding the Minister of War and his adjutant, General von Voigts-Rhetz, having significantly referred to the equipments of neighbouring States, with which Germany must keep pace.

That the measure, if practicable, will be a welcome relief, may be the better evinced by the following estimate of the existing military forces of Europe, made by a French writer, M. Amedée le Faure, in the paper entitled *La France* :—

Germany, it appears, has an army comprising 469 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 300 campaign batteries, 29 battalions of fort artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers, and 18 battalions of service corps. When are added the Reserves, the Land-sturm, the Landwehr, and the Navy, a total of 1,700,000 men is arrived at, with annual estimates of 20,000,000*l.*

The English Army and Navy, including Militia and Volunteers, comprise 535,000 men, and cost 24,800,000*l.*; Austria has 535,000 men, costing 10,800,000*l.*; Belgium 43,000, with an expenditure of 1,659,200*l.*; Denmark 54,000 men, costing 366,000*l.*; Spain, according to the regulations of 1870, possesses 270,000 men, with a yearly budget of 6,400,000*l.* A law passed by the Cortes in 1872 has as yet been imperfectly applied.

France has 151 regiments of infantry, 30 battalions of chasseurs, 77 cavalry regiments, 40 regiments of artillery, four of engineers, and 20 squadrons of service corps. With the reserve and navy the total effective strength of the country is 1,700,000, costing 26,600,000*l.*; Greece 51,000 men, and estimate 360,000*l.*; Italy 760,000 men, expenditure 9,840,000*l.*; Holland 100,000 men, estimate 1,120,000*l.* Portugal has 73,000 men, costing 180,000*l.*

Russia has an army in time of peace of 188 regiments of infantry, 82 battalions of riflemen, 48 battalions for frontier service, 56 regiments of cavalry, 310 batteries of artillery, 14 battalions of engineers, besides irregulars and reserves. With the fleet, the effective strength of the country is 1,550,000 men, with a budget of 27,200,000*l.*

Sweden has 160,000 men, costing 1,120,000*l.* The effective strength of Switzerland is approximately 180,000 men, costing only 360,000*l.*; Turkey 300,000 men, with estimates of 5,680,000*l.*

On a war footing, therefore, the armies of Europe are 9,333,000 men, costing annually 136,804,000*l.*

The Prussian laws against the recalcitrant clergy continued to be enforced with strict and even increasing severity. The deposition of the Prince Bishop of Breslau, Dr. Förster, was an important incident of the ecclesiastical war, not only on account of the notoriety of the law's victim, but because an important diocese was left indefinitely without a chief pastor. Dr. Förster, on getting into trouble with the authorities, had previously fled for refuge to his Castle of Johannisberg. On the 6th of October he was finally deposed. Dr. Förster had been vacillating in his bearing towards the new laws. He was able in his defence to show that he had not always acted in so defiant a manner as his brethren had done. But he had refused to allow the Royal Commissioners access to the clerical seminaries, had filled up vacant livings on his own authority, and finally, which was the chief offence alleged against him, he was the only one of the German Bishops who had sanctioned the publication in his diocese of the Papal Encyclica of February 5th, 1875, and had even carried out its behests in two instances. Several other bishops and priests were deposed, arrested, externed, or imprisoned for non-conformity with the new laws, and popular feeling in their favour set at nought. Popular feeling, however, was by no means always in favour of the Pope's adherents, even in Roman Catholic districts; and the triumphant reception given to Dr. Falck, the godfather of the Anti-Ultramontane legislation, in the cities of the Lower Rhine in summer, took even Protestant Berlin by surprise.

One consequence of the recent legislation in Church affairs for which Protestants had scarcely been prepared, was the sudden and serious impoverishment of the Protestant churches by the withdrawal of fees consequent on secularising what had formerly been regarded strictly as rites of the Church, as baptism, marriage, &c. The Protestant clergy were not highly paid before, and now it was said that their incomes had been suddenly lessened by one-third, by two-thirds, or by three-fourths; that pastors could not be got for the churches, which were closing for lack of them; theological students could not be got for the Universities, and that, even if started fairly for the Church, they changed their minds, and betook themselves to other professions. In 1831 eight Prussian Universities could boast 2,203 theological students; in 1873 no more than 740. In the Universities of Southern and Western Germany the decline, it is said, has been the same. Even in Würtemberg, the most theologically-disposed region of Germany, the supply of candidates for clerical honours seems to have long been steadily diminishing. Reverting to Prussia, one-third of the theological students matriculated in its Universities between 1851 and 1873 are asserted to have abandoned theology instead of offering themselves for ordination.

The Old Catholics held a Synod at Rome in the month of August, presided over by Dr. Döllinger, at which some eminent

Divines from England and other countries were present; but the proceedings were technical and of little general import, the agreement upon a formula regarding the Procession of the Holy Ghost as a basis for "reconciliation" between the eastern and western churches being the main result. On the other hand, the report presented at the Conference revealed in a mortifying manner the actually insignificant proportion of this famous "Old Catholic" movement. In the first place it appeared that out of the 150 Old Catholic congregations existing in Germany, only 100 thought it expedient to send in their statistics. These hundred congregations represented 47,737 souls, among whom there are 15,006 grown-up men and 54 priests. Prussia, the State which has done so much to encourage the formation of Old Catholic communities, numbers only 18,765 souls, among whom there are 6,030 grown-up men and 22 priests. In the course of the last year, no more than 1,727 persons joined the sect. The new denomination is comparatively strong in the Grand Duchy of Baden, whose 940,000 Catholics—nearly two-thirds of the entire population—have already produced 14,000 avowed adversaries of the Pope. A year ago they were but half that number, the increase being mainly produced by the law allowing Old Catholics a share in the Church funds. In Bavaria, whose Catholic inhabitants are about 3,500,000, the sect claims 13,000 souls, with 4,275 grown-up men and 12 priests. The clerical order was increased in the course of the year by six persons—one Prussian, two Bavarians, and three Swiss, all of whom, it appears, were ordained by Bishop Reinkens; while the student of Old Catholic theology was at this moment represented by 11 specimens, matriculated at the University of Bonn.

The death of the ex-Elector of Cassel, at the beginning of the year, is noticeable, inasmuch as with that disreputable petty tyrant passed away a reminiscence of the "Holy Roman Empire," so long represented by the German nation. Frederick William of Cassel was the last of the Electors, the "Sacred Seven," as they used to be called. In 1866 he was turned out of his dominions, which were then annexed to Prussia; and never was Prince less regretted by his subjects.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The history of the Austrian Empire has no striking events to record. The Reichsrath, at its meeting in January, had to listen to and dispose of a series of protests against its own legality and existence. The Old Czechs were the first to begin. The Reichsrath had, as usual, summoned the absentee members to take their seats in the House, and the twenty-nine members of this fraction addressed a letter in return to the President of the House, in which they said that they, and with them the majority of the Bohemian people which had frequently elected them, would

not recognize the legality of the present Constitution and the competence of the Reichsrath. Then came letters from three members of the Young Czechish Party, who declared that they could come to the Reichsrath only if the majority of all the members of the Bohemian Diet decided for their going, and if there was a guarantee that no dangers would arise therefrom for the Czechish people. As neither of these conditions existed, they could not take their seats. An attempt on the part of their well-wishers to send these letters to a committee and then to get up a discussion on this question was signally defeated. The House, by an overwhelming majority, decided that the members had lost their seats. All this had been expected and foreseen, but it was something of a surprise when later Count Hohenwart signed and prepared to record in his own name and in that of his partisans a protest against the Reichsrath in its present shape, on the ground that by the introduction of direct elections the rights and privileges of the different kingdoms and countries had been violated. The Bill in hand, he said, proposed to make amendments in the electoral districts of Bohemia, but, as he and his friends had never recognised the legality of these direct elections, he could take no part in the discussion of any amendments. The Count was reminded, by the Reporter of the Committee on the Bill, of his oath, in which he had promised to respect the existing laws ; and with that reminder the incident closed.

Early in the year public attention was considerably engaged by the prosecution of Herr Ofenheim, in connection with the affairs of the Lemberg and Czernowitz Railway Company. The trial was commenced on January 4th at Vienna, and ended on February 27, when the defendant was acquitted on each of the ten counts of the indictment. Not only had Herr Ofenheim himself been one of the most successful men in the new economical era of Austria, but most of the chief witnesses were public characters, men prominent by their political, social, and financial position, ancient Ministers, Peers, high dignitaries, wealthy bankers. The preliminary inquiry, moreover, seemed to show ramifications which made it likely that others besides the accused might become implicated as accomplices during the trial ; and in view of this the Advocate of the Crown had, according to the rule of the Austrian Criminal Procedure, reserved to himself the right of prosecuting such persons. This reservation was, however, in concert with the defence, dropped on the eve of the trial, and the passages relating to it left out of the Act of Accusation. The prosecution arose out of the affairs of the Lemberg and Czernowitz Railway Company ; and the indictment charged Ofenheim, who was alleged to have been, as an officer of the company, so completely and absolutely master of its affairs that nothing could take place without his knowledge, with almost every kind of fraud. The trial showed that Ofenheim's rapid success in life had caused great jealousy, especially in official circles. Twenty years ago he had been

a clerk in the Ministry of Commerce. Just before the last crisis he was worth a quarter of a million sterling, though now he declared he had not half that amount. He had been a director of seventeen companies, and taken part in ninety-six large enterprises. His relations with the late Mr. Brassey and other English gentlemen connected with railway enterprise were called in question ; but he was able to give a good account both of himself and of his friends. The Austrian Minister of Commerce had undoubtedly shown himself very hostile to Ofenheim, who imputed many of the accusations to his personal ill-will.

The last few days of the trial were made remarkable by an extraordinary incident. When summing up, the President of the Court, Baron Wittmann, had a fainting fit and was obliged to be carried out of court. Soon after, the rumour got abroad that on the same morning he had received a letter from the President of the Supreme Court blaming him for the tolerance which he had shown towards the accused, and that in his state of serious excitement and exhaustion from hard work during the 32 days of the trial, this letter had contributed to cause the collapse. As the rumour which was circulated by the papers was not contradicted, it was assumed to be true, and an Interpellation was addressed on the subject to the Minister of Justice. He was not present at the moment, but came in afterwards and answered just before the House rose, that as the trial was pending he could give no explanation of the matter.

The most important feature of the Session of the Provincial Diets this year, which mostly closed at Whitsuntide, was a manifestation of opinion on the part of the Diets of Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and Carinthia on the commercial and Customs policy. These four Diets, representing the provinces which are the chief seats of industry in the Empire, passed analogous resolutions requesting the Government to protect native industry and commerce as far as it might be necessary, in order to enable it to stand the competition with foreign countries, in spite of the more unfavourable conditions of production, nominally the dearer money, dearer transport, and proportionately higher taxation. This manifestation in favour of protection was not without importance, proceeding as it did not only from those directly interested but likewise from the representatives of landed property, who form the majority of the members of the Provincial Diets, and joined as it was by the members for Vienna, which had been from the beginning the chief seat of the Free Trade movement. At the end of May a deputation of manufacturers—representing the iron, silk, woollen, and cotton trades—had an audience of the Emperor on the subject. The Director-General of the Ironworks of Huttenberg was the spokesman. The Emperor expressed the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the home population, and promised to give his most earnest attention to the subject. The deputation then went to the new Minister of Commerce and to Count

Andrassy, who, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, would have ultimately to negotiate a revision of the Treaties of Commerce. He promised to take into account the real grievances and wants complained of, but pointed out that in his position he had to look to the interests of Hungary not less than of Austria, although he entertained no doubt that the real interests of the two were identical.

In February a Ministerial crisis occurred in Hungary. After a debate lasting 13 days, the Budget, as presented by the Permanent Financial Committee of the Hungarian Diet, was accepted by an imposing majority. Rarely had the House been assembled in such numbers, and when the question was put to the vote the members of the Deak Party, which made the Compact with Austria in 1867, rose like one man, showing a majority of well-nigh two to one. Yet immediately after this signal triumph the Minister-President rose and asked the House to suspend its sittings, as the Ministry, in face of the altered situation, which opened the possibility of bringing about a co-operation of parties hitherto opposed, and of thus making Parliamentary action more rapid and energetic, thought it its duty to waive all personal considerations which might be in the way of such a desirable solution, and to make proposals in this direction to the Crown. This movement on the part of the Ministry, indicating its intention to resign the moment after it had made show of such an overwhelming majority, seemed one of the greatest of Parliamentary anomalies, but the loud approval which the declaration elicited on both sides showed it was commanded by higher political considerations, and that by adopting this course it was but following the general feeling prevalent in the country.

By this vote an era was closed in the Parliamentary history of Hungary.—“It was not enough,”—we quote the words of a journalist writing from Buda Pesth,—“to find a compromise which should put an end to the dissensions between Austria and Hungary; there remained the scarcely less difficult task of proving that this compromise would work practically and be beneficial to both sides, which was the only way to remove the scruples of those who thought that Hungary had given up her rights by that compromise and crippled her national existence. If the compromise was to have stability, this was so much the more indispensable, as these scruples had arisen, not merely in the minds of a few dreamers and agitators, who tried to make political capital of them, but were more or less shared in by a large Parliamentary party, and by some of the first Parliamentary capacities, that had behind them a considerable portion of the Magyar population—that is, just the element which has always played the leading part in this country and has given to it its specific national character. It was not a factious fraction which had to be put down at any price, but a serious opposition which could only be overcome by showing on one hand the firm resolution to uphold what had been

done, while endeavouring, on the other hand, to prove by deeds that the patriotic scruples which had provoked the opposition were unfounded. This was the task which the Deak Party, under its leader, who was the author of the compromise, has set to itself since 1867, and now, after seven years and a half, it may claim the merit of having accomplished it. Its beloved leader, though on a sick bed for more than a year, has been spared to see the consummation of his work. Seven and a half years may seem a long time in these days, when empires fall and rise up in as many months, but they mark the end of a struggle of three centuries. In this case, by its energy and perseverance, the Deak Party has forced the adversaries of the arrangement with Austria to lay down their arms. By the declaration made, what has been hitherto a party badge has become the flag under which now, with the exception of a small faction divided within itself into several groups, the whole nation is arrayed, and thus the Deak Party, while celebrating its triumph, has ceased to exist as a Party. This is the meaning of the Parliamentary anomaly of yesterday. Once more, and very likely for the last time, the Deak Party voted like one man to support the Government. It was a last victory more complete than before, but at the same moment the Ministry offered the beaten enemy, with whom all differences have been made up, the hand of reconciliation and the chance of co-operating for the welfare of the country."

The new Ministry was presided over by Baron Wenkheim; but Tisza, the leader of the Left, as Minister of the Interior, was really its informing spirit, and not long afterwards succeeded Wenkheim as its ostensible head.

In the month of April the Emperor made a tour through his dominions in Dalmatia, which was attended with very gratifying demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the inhabitants. His five days' stay at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, was one continuous succession of rejoicings. The Italian population of the town as well as the Slavonic country population, which had come in large numbers and decked in its picturesque costume, contributed not a little to heighten the effect of the scenery, and vied with each other in their loyal manifestations. On the 15th the Emperor left Zara for Sebenico, the next stage in his journey, passing through that intricate maze of islands which borders the coast, and landing on the way at Zara Vecchia, the old capital destroyed by the Venetians, at the island of Martero, at Stretto, and at Zlarin, where there are extensive coral fisheries. Everywhere he met with the same enthusiastic reception. He then returned northwards, up the Adriatic coast. His visit, later in the year, to Italy, will be spoken of elsewhere.

On May 31 the new bed of the Danube at Vienna was opened for navigation, the Emperor inaugurating it with a public ceremonial. Shortly afterwards, the river, in accordance with the general order for the rising of the waters which seems to have gone forth

from the weather office this year, swelled to a frightful extent at Buda-Pesth, causing great destruction of life and property.

The death of the old ex-Emperor Ferdinand, on June 29, at the age of eighty-two, at his retired castle of the Hradschin, near Prague, was an event of no political importance, but it revived, for an instant, the memories of 1848, when the baffled potentate had abdicated his rule and at the same time all his part in history and action, and when by the pusillanimous refusal of his brother to take up the burden which would naturally have devolved upon him, Francis Joseph, that brother's son, then a youth of nineteen, had succeeded to the crown which he had ever after worn so worthily. By the will of the Emperor Ferdinand, the reigning sovereign became universal legatee of his private fortune, as to which the most exaggerated statements were circulated, some of them going as far as to value it at 12,000,000*f.* and more; one-third or perhaps one-fourth of that sum being probably nearer the truth. About one-half of it was in land and the other half in the funds. The value of the first had very much increased of late years, for a notable portion of the estates lies in the centre of the coal fields of Bohemia, which have been opened out and are becoming more valuable every day. This increase of revenue was acceptable, for the Civil List had been heavily taxed by the Exhibition year and the various Imperial journeys. The old Emperor was buried with stately ceremony at Vienna on July 6th, and five foreign courts were represented by their heirs apparent or presumptive; Germany, by the Crown Prince Frederick William; Russia, by the Csesar-witch; Italy, by Prince Humbert; Bavaria, by Prince Luitpold; and Würtemberg, by Prince William; but the utter coldheartedness and indifference shown by the populace on the occasion was remarked.

Later in the year (in November) the Viennese witnessed two other funeral pageants, those of Francis, ex-Duke of Modena, and of Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna. One of the few remaining representatives of an effete type of legitimacy, the secluded Prince who dwelt behind the walls of the Beatrix Palace and its vast gardens, was little thought of or cared for, save for the reputation of the hoards of wealth which he was surmised to have gathered up. He was known to be the heir of the large Este property, which he had received back by a compromise made with the Italian Government. The dominant idea and subject of talk at his decease and burial in these days of financial straits was, what had he done with his money? Popular imagination had increased his wealth to untold millions; he had no children, and except his equally childless sister, the Countess of Chambord, and a niece married to the son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, no near relations. By his will, which extended over sixty pages, it was found that he had selected to inherit the bulk of his fortune, amounting to from twelve to fifteen millions of florins, the eldest son of the Archduke Charles Ludwig, brother to the Emperor, of whom no one had

thought. His claims on his Italian sovereignty he bequeathed to the Pope. His wealth had long supplied the sinews of war to the cause of the Spanish Don Carlos, whose mother was the Duke's sister ; and the failure of this treasure house may probably have a seriously detrimental effect on the fortunes of the rebellion in the Peninsula.

The demise of the Duke of Modena caused little excitement at the Austrian capital. Very different was the sensation produced by the death of Cardinal Rauscher, Prince Archbishop of Vienna, after an illness of ten days, during which the Emperor, once his pupil, sent daily telegraphic messages of enquiry, and the utmost solicitude was shown by all the members of the Imperial family, the Ministers and highest aristocracy, and deputations were sent by both houses of the Reichsrath. "As for the Emperor," says a contemporary account, "the late Cardinal had not only been his teacher, but a faithful servant and adviser, who had given signal proofs of his attachment to him and his dynasty in the most trying times. When the storm of 1848 broke, Cardinal Rauscher, then Director of the Oriental Academy, was giving lessons in History and Philosophy to the present Emperor, then heir presumptive, and two of his brothers, the late Emperor Maximilian and the Archduke Charles Ludwig. Slight as this contact was, those extraordinary times were a good test of the quality of men. While many of those who were called upon to show their attachment, judgment and energy in the first line, lost their heads and became fainthearted, the Imperial family found in the humble Professor a clear-headed and courageous adviser and comforter. Deeply religious in his feelings, he found in his faith the strength to stand and support others in their trials. This link of mutual attachment and confidence which grew up then has never been weakened, in spite of the differences which had gradually arisen between the Sovereign and his early adviser on many points, above all in Church matters ; and, if this could be so, it was in a great measure owing to the high character, the warm patriotic feeling, and the devoted attachment of the late Cardinal to his Emperor and his dynasty. Strongly opposed as he was, from deep and sincere conviction, to the changes which have been made in Church matters in Austria of late, and unreservedly as he expressed his views in this respect in the Upper House, in his Pastorals, and on every occasion in action, the Austrian patriot always counterbalanced in him the Churchman, and ultimately got the better of him. While strenuously opposing the new Church Laws, and using all his influence to prevent their passing, he never thought of contesting, much less of opposing them, when they had become law ; on the contrary, he did all in his power to restrain those members of the Austrian Episcopacy who seemed bent on following in the steps of the Prussian Bishops. If, in spite of the opposition between Church and State in Austria, the peace between them has never been seriously compromised, it

was in no small measure a merit of the late Cardinal. Unlike many of his colleagues among the Bishops of Austria, who carry their opposition in Church matters on to the field of politics, he always knew where to draw the line, refusing to join those who sought and who still seek to identify Clericalism with opposition to the Constitution, and would be even ready to sacrifice to their views the necessary unity of the Empire or its free institutions."

The position of the Turkish Empire, with the probabilities of its opening up the "Eastern Question" was causing great anxiety when, on the 1st of October, the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegation presented its report. It said: "Your Committee has seen with satisfaction that the international policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government is pervaded by the spirit of peace, and that the leader of this policy has on every occasion exerted the influence of the Monarchy in this direction. As regards Eastern affairs, your Committee, being convinced that the Monarchy has no interest whatever requiring changes in the neighbouring Eastern territory, has followed with satisfaction and confidence the policy which the Foreign Office has followed hitherto with regard to Eastern events. The success of this policy being dependent on the sublime Porte putting an end by appropriate measures to the regrettable state of things which in some portions of the Turkish Empire, for instance, in the portions adjoining the southern frontiers of the Monarchy, has been a source of ever-recurring disturbances, your Committee has seen with unqualified satisfaction that the Austro-Hungarian Government, with due regard to the authority of the Porte and the principle of non-intervention, has exerted its influence in this direction likewise, and that it has done so, not from the principle that any European Power was justified in judging of the relations existing between another Power and its subjects, which your Committee condemn unconditionally, but from the consideration that those Eastern disturbances continually disquiet the adjoining portions of the Monarchy and continually force on it costly measures of precaution. Your Committee do not doubt that the foreign policy of the Monarchy will continue to follow this direction for the future likewise, and asks the Delegation to express on its side an expectation to this effect."

At the discussion which ensued, it was proposed to insert a passage reminding the Government of the traditions of the Monarchy embodied in the title "King of Hungary," and expressing the wish that Austria's foreign policy would be guided by the eventuality of a territorial adjustment on the southern frontier. This was opposed by Count Andrassy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who at the same time objected to any allusion being made to a new policy with regard to the Eastern Question. The proposal was therefore withdrawn. The Committee eventually voted a resolution expressing general confidence in Count Andrassy.

Before the Austrian Delegation, Count Andrassy gave explanations which were almost identical with those given by the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, adding, however, that the crisis was now at its height. Replying to another question regarding Austria's military arrangements, the Count said that, as far as military matters were concerned, nothing had been done excepting what was indispensable for guarding the frontiers and for the accomplishment of the duties of neutrality. The only expense arising from the present situation was that of relieving the wants of the refugees from the insurrectionary provinces. He declared the statements that reinforcements had been received by the Insurgents from Servia and Montenegro to be exaggerated, and gave his assurance that everything had been done to keep aloof the inhabitants of those two countries from participating *en masse* in the insurrection.

The *Eastern Budget's* Vienna correspondent, shortly afterwards, stated the posture of affairs as thus :—"The debates of the Delegations are proceeding most harmoniously, and the almost identical statements made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Austrian and Hungarian committees on the great question of the day have produced a very reassuring effect on both halves of the Monarchy. Some of the delegates seemed inclined to look upon the non-appearance of the 'Red Book' this year as an attempt to curtail the rights of the Delegations, but the Minister easily dispelled this suspicion. It is evident that the negotiations which are still pending in the East cannot yet be made public, and it would be a mere farce to publish a 'Red Book' in which the most important question of the day would be left out. A more reasonable subject of anxiety was the attitude of Austria in presence of the events now passing on her southern frontier. In this respect also Count Andrassy gave explanations which have been received with unanimous satisfaction by all parties. People now regard it as certain that so far as the peace of Europe depends on the agreement of the Powers, it is not in the slightest danger. Another important declaration made by the Minister was his decided rejection of the suggestions made to Austria, both by her friends and her enemies, to take the opportunity of the present disturbances for enlarging her territory. By a fortunate coincidence Prince Gortschakoff's organ gave equally reassuring explanations almost on the same day as to the attitude of Russia. It will be some consolation to Austrian politicians to know that, notwithstanding the violent attacks made upon them by some other organs of the Russian press, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has shown that the Governments, at any rate, of the two countries are entirely agreed as to their Eastern policy at the present juncture."

The part played by Austria in the international transactions respecting the position of affairs in the Turkish Empire, culminating in the "Note" of Count Andrassy on December 30th, will find a fitter place in our subsequent narration.

The strenuous efforts made in the interests of Protectionism as against Free Trade, which we had occasion to notice at the beginning of our Austrian record, bore fruit before the year ended. On November 26th Herr von Chlumecky, Minister of Commerce, replying in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath to an interpellation on the Customs question, said that Count Andrassy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, would shortly give effect to a decision already arrived at by the Government in October last—namely, to give the British Government notice before the end of the year of withdrawal from the Treaty of Commerce and the Supplementary Convention, to notify the Government of France also of its intention to withdraw from the Commercial Treaty with that country, and to urge upon the German Government a revision of the present Treaty of Customs and Commerce before its expiration. After having come to an agreement with Hungary and to an arrangement with the German and French Governments with regard to the bases of the new Treaties, the Austrian Government, he said, would lay the draught of the new Customs Union before the Reichsrath as soon as possible. In its compilation every reasonable regard would be paid to the interests of Austria's commerce and industry. A general tariff would be presented to the Reichsrath simultaneously with the tariff of the Treaties with Germany and France, whereas no tariff arrangements would be concluded with England or other States. Herr von Chlumecky, in conclusion, promised the removal of existing abuses in the dressing of goods. The Ministerial statement was received with general marks of approval, and was referred to the Politico-Economical Committee, with instructions that a report should be promptly presented to the House.

CHAPTER IV.

ITALY.—Garibaldi at Rome—New Cardinals—Debates on Ecclesiastical Affairs and on Repression of Crime in Sicily—Visits to Italy of Emperor of Austria and Emperor of Germany—Signor Minghetti on the State of the Country.

SPAIN.—King Alphonso's Arrival—His Campaign in the North—Politics at Madrid—The King's visit to Espartero—Manifesto of Cabrera—Progress of the Civil War—Difficulties with America about Cuba—Letter of Don Carlos—Ministerial Crisis—Transactions with the Vatican.

PORTUGAL.—General Condition.

BELGIUM.—Diplomatic Dispute with Germany—Marriage of Princess Louise—Sectarian Riots at Ghent and Antwerp.

NETHERLANDS.—Leyden University Jubilee—International Association at the Hague—Italian War—King's Speech—Debate on Indian Affairs.

SWEDEN.—State of Politics—King's Visit to Germany.

DENMARK.—Icelandic Althing—Volcanic Eruption in Iceland—Death of Hans C. Andersen.

SWITZERLAND.—Religious Disputes.

GREECE.—Ministerial Changes.

TURKEY.—Famine in Asia Minor—Rebellion in Herzegovina; its antecedents and progress—Position of European Powers—Turkish Budget and Repudiation—Count Andrassy's Note—Firman of December 14—Servia and Montenegro.

EGYPT.—International Court—Suez Canal; Khedive's interests in it—Egyptian Finance—Abyssinian War—Colonel Gordon.

ITALY.

ITALY passed a prosperous and tranquil year. In January her veteran patriot, Garibaldi, made his appearance in Rome to claim his seat among the Deputies to Parliament. Immense crowds hailed his appearance, and enthusiasm ran high when the General, bowed by infirmity rather than by age, appeared in the traditional costume, red shirt, white mantle, and blue cap embroidered with gold, his son Menotti and a few other attendants guiding him through the throng. Speaking from his carriage to the crowds, he said:—
 "Certainly the honour you have done me is higher than I merit. In finding myself once more among you I cannot but remember the glorious and patriotic days of 1849. I beg you also to be calm and to preserve the most perfect order, for the least disturbance would be a cause of great grief to me."

Again he addressed the people from the balcony of his hotel:—
 "Romans," he said, "You know that when I am among you I am, as it were, in my own family. I am no orator. I speak as best I can, and in a word I tell you to be calm, be serious, show yourselves men by your deeds and not by mere words. I thank you heartily and now beg of you to disperse quietly."

And indeed it had been expected that Garibaldi's arrival in Rome would be the signal for political disturbance. The Pope was extremely uneasy. Some said that he suffered greater mental agitation that day than at any previous crisis of his relations with the Italian people. But the popular hero had come with peaceable thoughts and useful projects in his brain; not to set up a Republic, but to drain old Father Tiber, or rather to divert that river from its present channel and make another course for it, so rescuing the city from the frequent inundations and malaria to which it is liable. He aimed, indeed, at three things:—the embankment or canalization of the Tiber in the vicinity of Rome, so as to relieve the city from inundations; the improvement of the navigation from the city to the sea, with the construction of a port that should be a harbour of refuge; and lastly, the purification of the pestilential Agro Romano. His first idea was to make a port a little to the south of ancient Ostia, to canalize the Tiber as far as Rome, and by enlarging the width of the river, increasing its depth, and cutting off many of its tortuous windings, admit the sea water up to the very walls of the city. The impracticability of this scheme having been demonstrated to him, he then proposed making a port at Ostia itself or rather at the mouth of the river, just beyond where the remains of the ancient city stand; but a very slight examination convinced him that here, too, insurmountable difficulties stood before him; and so, finally, at the suggestion of the engineer Temenza, he turned his thoughts to Fiumicino, the spot which the great Julius had chosen as the true site for the port of Rome.

To test the possibility of carrying out his object at Fiumicino, Garibaldi went down to that place, surveyed it, and having ascertained by sounding that at a comparatively short distance from the shore a depth of nearly six fathoms existed, there he determined that the new port of Rome ought to be created. He proposed to throw out from the southern side of the mouth of the canal a great breakwater, extending about a mile and a quarter in a direction at first westerly, and then, following the segment of a circle, sweeping round due north, thus affording a sufficient protection from the prevailing storm winds which blow from the south-west. At the same time, according to this scheme, the Claudian Canal was to be widened so as to admit the sea up to its point of junction with the Tiber, and at that point locks were to be placed in order to prevent the river mud from washing down and making deposits within it and upon the bottom of the harbour. This, it was calculated, would also have the effect of removing the turbid quality of the sea at Fiumicino, caused, in fact, by the flow of the Tiber mud into it, and make the place eventually practicable as a bathing station.

With regard to the Tiber it is proposed by Amadei,—one of the engineers whose opinion Garibaldi has consulted,—says an informant, writing on the 17th March, “to cut a canal from the point where above Rome the Teverone flows into the Tiber, and carrying it

round the southern side of the city along the valley which bounds the table land extending from the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline Hills, or rather promontories, where the new city is rising, make it join the Tiber again near the Basilica of St. Paul, thus diverting the river altogether from the city. The cost of the canal, the rectification of the course of the Tiber, where between Rome and the mouth it is most tortuous, and the construction of the breakwater at Fiumicino, Amadei estimates at 60,000,000f. The engineers Giordano and Laudi have also been instructed by Garibaldi to prepare plans, and Baccarini and others are doing the same for the Minister of Public Works. Garibaldi is decidedly favourable to Amadei's scheme, but, on the other hand, the idea of banishing old Father Tiber altogether from the city is likely to meet with considerable opposition, nor does there seem to be any absolute reason why so extreme a measure should be taken."

These were the plans the old hero came to discuss and propagate. How far they were favourably entertained or modified by the Legislature is matter for future history. His interview with the King of Italy on the 30th of January was of a cordial and mutually respectful character. No spectator save Menotti Garibaldi was present; but the King, on his leaving, accompanied the General to the door. Their "talk had been of cattle," i.e., of the Tiber and Campagna improvements.

Shortly afterwards Garibaldi delivered an address to the working men of Rome, in which, after exhorting them to bring up their sons as artisans, so as to ensure them a honest and laborious occupation, he concluded with the following gratifying compliment to our nation:

"Be as the Romans your forefathers were—steady, undaunted, unflinching, persevering. Imitate the English of modern days, and particularly in the serious purpose they throw into all they do; in what they call 'steadiness' (and here he used the English word). In my opinion, the English bear a greater resemblance to the ancient Romans than any other modern people. Nothing daunts them; whatever they desire to accomplish they set about with an earnest, steady will, which seldom fails in obtaining its end. They are never beaten down by misfortune. Follow in their footsteps. This is the advice I have to give you as your friend and your brother."

Most curious at this period of her history are the contrasts which the Eternal City presents. Side by side with the picture of Garibaldi addressing the working men of Rome in the foregoing strain, we have to place that of Pope Pius IX., elevating six Ecclesiastics, sworn champions of Ultramontane bigotry, to the rank of Cardinals. The ceremony took place solemnly, but without the pomp of old days, on the 16th of March. The Pope, in an Allocution delivered on the occasion, expressed regret that he could not invest the creation of the new Cardinals

with greater solemnity. He deplored the condition of Italy and the attacks made upon the Church, and lamented that the schools even in Rome should be withdrawn from the guardianship of the Church. He also condemned the conscription law. Adverting then to the question of the Conclave, he deplored the promulgation in a foreign State of official orders in which the Vatican decrees were falsified and represented as tending to restrain the liberty of the Cardinals in the election of his successor. He rejoiced that the German episcopate had, with admirable firmness, refuted the statements made by those orders in a declaration which would remain for ever memorable, and in conclusion he eulogized the new Cardinals. Among the selected Churchmen, the one of most note, his circumstances and position considered, was Monsignor Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. To the congregating spectators Archbishop Manning said,—

“I thank you all for your presence here to-day. I feel sure that it is a sign of good will to me and of your devotion to the Holy Father and to the Church. As such I accept it, and thank you from my heart. I do not affect to think lightly of the great dignity conferred upon me without any merit of mine. It is truly an honour to be associated with the Sacred Council immediately around the Vicar of Our Lord, and to share his lot in good and in evil. Indeed I would rather that this dignity fell upon me as it does, in the time of danger than in safety. It is, as it were, being told off to the forlorn hope in the sight of the world, but a forlorn hope which is certain of victory. I feel that your presence this day is a representation of England, especially of those in England who have preserved unbroken the tradition of the faith; and that your kindness to me proceeds from love to England, and I feel assured that on returning to England I shall meet with the same kindness and affection. Again I thank you all for your presence here.”

Another of the newly-made Cardinals was the American Archbishop of New York, Dr. McCloskey, chosen because he stood at the head of the vast organization of the Roman Catholic Church in the New World; another was Archbishop Ledochowski, who had earned his promotion by his recent persistency and sufferings in resisting the supreme authority of the State in Prussia. Later in the year five more Cardinals were created. The aged occupant of the Holy See was evidently departing from the sullen policy of inactivity which he had lately observed, and he chose this time also to indulge the Church in one of those curious developments of its potential devotionism which ever and anon carry one back to the days of the mediæval mystics. The 16th of June, being the double anniversary of his own election to the Pontificate in 1845 and of the alleged manifestation to Marguerite Marie Alacocque two hundred years ago, was appointed for the fulfilment of a Papal Decree by which the Universal Church was formally dedicated to the “Sacred Heart of Jesus.” The Church of the Gesù

was the point of attraction on the occasion ; it blazed with a multitude of wax lights, and was crowded by the faithful ; but among the populace outside an ominous indifference appeared to reign.

At the beginning of May the Italian Chamber of Deputies was occupied with a debate on the relations existing between the Church and State since the passing of the Papal Guarantees Law of May 1871. It was the first time that serious consideration had been bestowed by the Legislation on the workings of that Act. A discussion, which lasted seven days, ended successfully for the Government. It began with a question put by Signor La Porta, who, while disclaiming any intention of embarrassing the Government, complained of the continued hostility of the priesthood to the new constitution, and asked whether it was true that the Ministry in their dealings with the bishops had disregarded the conditions laid down in the laws of guarantee as to the exequatur, and whether the Royal placet had not been granted to some bishops who had not received that missive. He also asked when the Government would introduce the special measure mentioned in Article 18 of the same law, for the administration and disposal of the Church property. Signor Vigliani, Minister of Justice, in reply, admitted that the feelings of a part of the clergy were unfriendly to the Government, but contended that the workings of the laws of guarantee had had a most beneficial effect in promoting a better understanding. With reference to the exequatur, he denied that it had been conceded without the observance of the proper formalities on the part of the bishops, though application had occasionally been made for it on their behalf by the municipal authorities. It was not, he said, absolutely necessary that the bishops should present the bull of nomination ; it was enough that they made known their nomination when applying for the exequatur. He admitted that the placet had been accorded to parish priests appointed by bishops who had not obtained the exequatur, but he said that this step had been approved by the Council of State, and the Government did not regard the exequatur or the placet as an inalienable State right. The measure for dealing with the Church property was a matter which presented many serious difficulties, but the Commission appointed to draw it up were still engaged upon its consideration, and he hoped to lay the measure before the Chamber without any unnecessary delay. Signor La Porta expressed himself as dissatisfied with the Minister's explanations, but refrained from bringing on a motion, on the understanding that the matter would again be brought up on a question of which Signor Mancini had given notice.

Signor Mancini introduced his motion on the 3rd, in a speech which occupied the entire sitting of the Chamber, in the presence of a full House and a large number of strangers. He charged the Ministry with having two programmes—the one open, the other secret ; the first consisting in their public declarations

and circulars, the second in their actual dealings with the Church, from the nature of which, he said, it was evident that they were bent upon effecting a reconciliation with the Vatican at any cost or sacrifice. He condemned the conduct of Signori Minghetti and Vigliani; and, alluding to the attitude of the Pope, contended that it was not so much dominion over men's consciences as imperial sway for which His Holiness was striving.

Signor Vigliani complained of the violence and injustice of Mancini's accusations. He denied that the Government had two programmes for their guidance, or that they had entered upon any obscure policy to the advantage of the Church. He professed himself utterly unable to understand what was meant by the insinuation as to the Government's "secret loves" with the Vatican; and as regarded the Pope, said it was impossible for the Government to accord him complete liberty as supreme head of the Church and at the same time lock him up in Fort St. Angelo as a political pretender. With reference to the exequatur, he repeated substantially the answer given to Signor La Porta, and further stated that the Government were of opinion that if they changed their present just and mild interpretation of the guarantee laws to one of severity, the worst consequences would ensue.

Signor Guerrieri-Gonzaga pronounced a long and elaborate discourse upon the whole question of the relation of the Church to the State, declaring it to be needful that the Government should arm itself against the spirit of reaction which was showing itself in the country. As a proof of the urgency of such a step, he cited passages with reference to Italy from Mr. Gladstone's recent pamphlets. "Mr. Gladstone," he said, "in two publications which have met with extraordinary success, and in which argumentative force is almost surpassed by depth of patriotic and religious conviction, has raised a cry of alarm intended more for our ears than for those of England. In this he has shown how anxious he is for the prosperity of our country, and has proved how well he realizes that in this respect the dangers which threaten Italy are greater than those which menace his own country. I am proud to thank this great statesman publicly for the affection which he has shown towards Italy, and for the good counsels he has given her. But this expression of gratitude would have come with more authority from the mouth of the President of the Council."

Signor Minghetti, President of the Council, confirmed the declarations of his colleague Vigliani, and said that in their dealings with the bishops and priests the Government had gone upon the principle that it was not in the power of the civil authorities either to confer or withhold the capacity of discharging spiritual functions; and that they had refrained as much as possible from interfering in such matters. In spite of all the charges of the Opposition, however, he maintained that no violation of law had been proved against the Ministry. With regard to the state-

ment of Signor Gonzaga, that he had failed to thank Mr. Gladstone for his good wishes towards Italy, Minghetti said that he must inform the honourable member that he had not failed to send his thanks to Mr. Gladstone, who, moreover, judged the Government's ecclesiastical policy in a far more benevolent spirit than that manifested by Gonzaga.

The debate was brought to an end by another speech from Signor Minghetti, in which he took occasion to explain, in order to quiet certain apprehensions which had been expressed, that no Note had been received by the Ministry from the German Government upon the subject of their ecclesiastical policy, and that their relations with Germany continued to be of a most friendly character. Proceeding to review the resolutions proposed, he refused on behalf of the Ministry to accept any other than that of Signor Barazzuoli, which was to the effect that "the Chamber, taking into consideration the declaration of the Ministry with regard to their ecclesiastical policy, and confident that it will firmly apply, to the protection of the rights of the State, the laws which at present govern its relations with the Church, and that it will present the measure demanded by Article 8 of the laws of May 13, 1871, passes to the order of the day." This resolution was then put to the vote, and approved by a majority of 70, the numbers being 219 ayes and 149 noes. Three members abstained from voting.

Another noticeable subject of debate this Session was that of the exceptional laws proposed by Government for dealing with the crimes of violence and brigandage now rife in Sicily. This measure finally passed the House of Deputies, but it met with the most strenuous resistance from the Opposition generally, and more especially from the Sicilian Deputies, who, like our own Irish Members, when declaiming against the Peace Preservation Act, insisted that the law as it stood, if honestly and impartially administered, was amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the case; but that so far from the law having been fairly tried, several Government officials in Sicily had conspired to defeat its operation, and were themselves in league with the criminals whom they were appointed to bring to justice. One of the Sicilian members, Signor Tajani, who was formerly Procurator-General of the Court of Appeal of Palermo, made a number of charges of this character, of which he affirmed that proofs existed in documents preserved in the public archives of Palermo. In one instance he said that the author of an enormous theft committed in that town turned out to be an officer in the Public Safety Service, who, on being apprehended, was released by order of the Prefect of Girgenti. In another case, in which a man who proved to be a chief of the "maffia" was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for an attempt to assassinate the Questor of Palermo, he said it was discovered on inquiry that the attempted assassination was caused by the Questor insisting that the accused

should, under pain of denunciation, accept an appointment in the public service. These charges, which created an immense sensation in the Chamber, brought up Signor Lanza, who, interrupting Tajani, proceeded to denounce his accusations in a very excited manner, whereupon a scene of great confusion ensued. Signor Lanza, whose voice was no longer audible, almost came to blows with the Opposition Deputy at his side; and the President, unable to restore order, put on his hat, and, leaving the Chamber, brought the sitting to a close. When the discussion was renewed the next day, the House was densely crowded in every part, in evident anticipation of further "scenes." It is said that only once before—the occasion of Garibaldi's first appearance in the Chamber—did it present such an animated appearance. At the invitation of the President, Signor Tajani resumed his discourse, which had been interrupted at the previous sitting. Premising that he would preserve the greatest calmness, he proceeded, in the midst of profound attention on the part of his listeners, to repeat his former charges, in confirmation of which he read reports which he had himself at the time of their occurrence drawn up and forwarded to the Government. He adduced many other instances of a similar nature, and charged the Ministry with taking into their service for the preservation of the public safety persons who were openly known to be members of the "maffia." Signor Lanza then arose to reply amidst breathless attention, broken by cries of "Speak up" from the Strangers' Galleries, which brought down a rebuke from the President. After referring to the fact that some of the circumstances narrated by Tajani must have occurred while he himself was Minister of the Interior, Lanza continued:—

"The accusations brought against the Government and its representatives by the hon. member awake in me a feeling of warm indignation. The hon. member has not reflected that he has accused the Government of having shut its eyes, allowed things to take their course, and permitted the organization of a Governmental camorra. This accusation disgraces Italy before Europe. Even if such abuses did exist they could not be made to recoil upon the Government. I have no wish to draw a veil over the facts. They should be brought into full light, so that from the past we may form a rule for the future. Let no indulgence be shown to the criminals, who ought to be punished."

Amid interruptions and a running fire of remarks from the Left, varied by the ringing of his bell and cries of "Silence" from the President, Signor Lanza continued to defend the Ministry, maintained that the exceptional measures proposed were absolutely necessary in the present state of Sicily, and called for a special Commission to examine the charges made by the Opposition speaker. Signor Vigliani, Minister of Justice, followed in defence of the Government, and amid a perfect storm of protests, denials, and interruptions from the Left, denounced the conduct of Tajani,

and challenged the accuracy of his revelations, which he maintained would prove on inquiry to be wholly baseless. Throughout the Minister's speech and the turmoil by which it was accompanied, Tajani remained perfectly placid and collected, and on Vigliani taking his seat, he again renewed his attack upon the Government, reaffirming and supplementing his charges amidst tumultuous applause from the Left. The discussion, which maintained its noisy character throughout, was continued by several other speakers.

Two Imperial visits received by King Victor Emanuel this year were memorable as evidences of those great national reconciliations which now and then form epochs in history. When Francis Joseph of Austria was welcomed and fêted at Venice in the month of April, long memories of Hapsburg domination and Italian servitude were swept away. It was a magnanimous and graceful feeling that led the Austrian Emperor to visit this stronghold of his former transalpine suzerainty, now rejoicing in its national freedom, and it was a generous emotion which stirred the Venetians to welcome their rejected suzerain with such hearty cheers as he could hardly have heard exceeded in his native dominions. When the Royal barge bore the Emperor and the King along the Grand Canal, preceded by the barges of the Municipality, and followed by innumerable gondolas gaily decked, the banks were crowded with spectators, and the balconies of the Palace were filled with ladies, the cannon thundered salutes, and the bands played the Austrian Anthem. Then the Monarchs alighted at the Piazza of St. Mark, and passed in review a body of troops drawn up on that famous arena. The *Venice Gazette* thus spoke the sentiments of the people on the occasion:—"Venice, representing the entire Italian nation, welcomes with enthusiasm the august foreigner who has come among us under the most favourable auspices. Italy no longer entertains any sentiments but those of esteem and fraternity for her former enemies. The Emperor, in coming to provinces which were formerly the centre of Austria's power in Italy, loudly proclaims that he has forgotten the past, and that the friendship entertained towards Italy and her King is not an evanescent feature, but an idea dominating the Imperial policy. The whole of Italy responds to this demonstration with a most sincerely cordial unanimity."

Not less significant was the visit of the Emperor of Germany to Milan six months later, a visit upon which Prince Bismarck, whether for the alleged reason of ill health, or for other unalleged reasons of his own, was deterred from accompanying him. Here, too, though the Royal and Municipal authorities were, of course, not deficient in their preparations, the welcome was pre-eminently a popular demonstration. The mere splendour of the reception was easily secured in a country gifted with such a genius for artistic effect as Italy; and it may well be believed that the German Emperor gave expression to a genuine conviction when he tele-

graphed to Berlin that he had never witnessed anything so beautiful in his life. But the political aspect of the visit was more important than the artistic display. The Emperor expressed great confidence in the policy pursued by the present State Cabinet of Italy ; and in conversation with the President of the Chamber of Deputies remarked that the reception he had met with was a proof of the satisfaction of the country at the alliance subsisting between the two countries, adding, " I am pleased, because my reception attests the friendship of the two nations—relations which will promote their mutual happiness. Italy and Germany attained unity together, and must remain friends—yes, ever friends." Turning to the King, the Emperor pressed his hand and repeated, " Yes, always friends." King Victor Emanuel was not behindhand in his cordial professions. At a grand banquet given on the 19th he proposed the following toast :—" The health of the German Emperor, my brother, my dear guest and friend, the health of the Empress, and the whole Imperial and Royal Family of Prussia," and added :—" Permit me, Sire, on this auspicious occasion to become the interpreter of the wishes which the Italians join with me in forming for the happiness of your Majesty, the prosperity of Germany, and the constant friendship of the two nations." The Emperor William replied :—" I thank your Majesty for the courteous expressions you have been good enough to address to me. I am greatly pleased at having at last been able to return the friendly visit your Majesty paid me two years ago, and which I had for a long time past intended to return. I am deeply moved by the reception I have met with on the part of your Majesty, and in this beautiful country. I know that the sympathy existing between Germany and Italy, and the personal relations of friendship so happily subsisting between us, will continue to be a guarantee for the preservation of the peace of Europe. I feel a pleasure in hoping that these relations will always remain the same, and it is with this wish I drink the health of your Majesty."

The elevation of the mutual Legations of the two Monarchies to the rank of Embassies was one ceremonial consequence of this visit.

Signor Minghetti soon afterwards, speaking at an Electoral Banquet at Cologne in Venetia, observed that, " The unity of Italy gave rise to two fears—the first for the peace of Europe, the second for the freedom of the Papacy." " Facts," he said, " have shown that these apprehensions were unfounded, and the visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria to Italy prove that this view is now shared by the Governments and peoples of Europe. Some persons think that the Emperor of Germany's visit to Milan may lead to our changing our ecclesiastical policy. That supposition is absolutely unfounded. Our policy is based upon the separation of Church and State, and the results hitherto obtained give us no cause for altering it. We have simply to see that the inferior clergy are protected from abuse of power on the part of their ecclesiastical superiors, and to grant the laity the right of

interfering in the administration of parochial affairs. Government will submit a Bill on this subject to Parliament, in conformity with clause 18 of the law on the Papal guarantees." The Minister spoke favourably of the condition of Italian finance. The first anticipatory estimate of the Budget of 1876, he said, showed a deficit of twenty-four million lire. To this deficit were added the expenditure for military purposes, roads, and ports, and seven million lire on account of the decreased railway receipts, of which he pointed out the cause. Against this deficit he placed the increase already realized in the revenue and the additional revenue granted by the financial measures already approved, and announced, as the result of the changes of the Budget, that the deficit of 1876 would amount to sixteen million lire. He pointed out, however, that twenty-seven million lire were allotted in the Budget for the construction of new railways, and said that if Parliament would authorize the raising of the capital for these railway works, and merely provide for the interest on it in the Budget, an equilibrium would be attained in 1876. The increase in the Customs receipts and the natural augmentation of the revenue would meet future requirements.

SPAIN.

As soon as the easy victory of the counter revolution was known at Madrid the populace broke out into hearty rejoicing. The new Government lost no time in sending forth decrees of civil and military appointments. General Loma was destined to the command of the Army of the North. Quesada was placed at the head of the Army of the Centre. Martinez Campos, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, was to be Captain-General of Catalonia. The Duke de Sesto, well known for his constant devotion to the cause of Isabella, was installed as Civil Governor of Madrid. Adhesions to the restored Monarchy came in hour after hour from a great many Military Commanders and Civil Governors of the Provinces, the most important being that of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, Laserna, dated Logroño, December 31st. The *Imparcial*, *Iberia*, and ten other opposition papers of the capital were "suspended."

The young King landed at Barcelona on January 9th, and on the 11th entered Valencia, where the movement in his favour had originated, and where the people were wild with enthusiasm. "He showed himself 'every inch a King,'" it was reported, "and to the manner born. He sat and guided his horse with masterly skill, serene and perfectly collected in the midst of all that thundering artillery, of those flashing battalions, of that jangling brass from the church steeples, of that roaring, swaying, surging multitude, like a man long familiar with the world's homage, accustomed to the pomp and noise, the lofty isolation, the proud self-concentration and security of one born to command. The

people of all classes felt the spell of that natural, innate majesty. The crowd at the Grao, along the road, in the streets, at the church doors, everywhere, was perfectly appalling. Not only was all Valencia out to greet the King, but from 25,000 to 30,000 of the country population had flocked in to avail themselves of the opportunity to catch a glimpse of him."

On the 14th he entered Madrid, where also he was cordially received, though the demonstration there came more from the aristocracy than the lower classes. Two days after, the following notification was issued to the different European Powers:—

ALPHONSE XII., par la grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Roi d'Espagne, &c., à Sa Majesté

La Monarchie espagnole ayant été rétablie aux acclamations et par l'assentiment des peuples, et nous ayant été appelé à la régir par suite de l'héritage légitime et de l'abdication de ma très-chère mère, la Reine Isabella II., nous nous sommes empressés de faire part à votre Majesté de notre avènement au trône. Nous espérons, avec l'aide du Tout-Puissant, affermir l'ordre et rétablir la paix dans la nation tout en portant toujours le respect dû à sa foi religieuse, à sa liberté et à ses privilèges. Pour atteindre ce but rien ne sera plus nécessaire pour nous que le maintien des rapports avec tous les États et d'un accord fraternel avec les Souverains étrangers ; c'est pourquoi nous prions votre Majesté de vouloir bien nous honorer de son amitié et d'agréer celle que nous lui offrons dans ce but, en priant en même temps Dieu d'avoir votre Majesté en sa sainte et digne garde. Donné au Palais de Madrid, le 16 janvier, 1875.

(Signée)

ALFONSO DE BORBON Y BORBON.

(Contresignée)

ALEJANDRO CASTRO.

The most important thing was now to strike a blow at the Carlist insurrection, and it was arranged that the young King should immediately join the army in the North, where Generals Laserna, Loma, and Moriones were commanding the Government forces against the insurgents, then threatening Pampeluna. The Government forces were estimated at about 45,000 men, the Carlists at not more than 25,000. From Peralta, on the 22nd, the King issued his proclamations. In the first, addressed to the inhabitants of the Basque provinces and Navarre, he said,—

"On returning to my native country, I earnestly wished for peace. I have ascended the Throne, as I desired, without bloodshed. If you dispute my rights by force, I shall be compelled to fight for them. If you are fighting for the Monarchical faith, I am the representative of the dynasty to which your fathers swore fidelity. If you are fighting for the Catholic faith, I am a Catholic King, and shall undo the injustice perpetrated against the Church. I am and shall remain a Constitutional King. You love liberty, and you cannot deprive Spaniards of it. Lay down your arms, and you will see the prosperity of Cuba revived, and you shall enjoy the freedom you possessed under the sceptre of

my mother. Before commencing battle I offer you peace. Listen to the voice of your King!"

He then promised to respect the fueros, and offered a full pardon and complete amnesty as regarded the past to all who had participated in the insurrections. In conclusion, the King exhorted the officers who by the Revolutionary movement had been induced to join Don Carlos to return and take their place among their former comrades.

The second proclamation was addressed to the army, and said:—

"I ask you to display abnegation and energy, not for the sake of glory, but in order to obtain peace. Our adversaries are Spaniards, and I have addressed them in the language of peace. If they refuse to listen to it, we shall give them battle, and God will protect those who are desirous of peace, and are not fighting against the Fatherland. It is your duty to aid your King to triumph in this cause."

Laserna's left wing, under Moriones, relieved Pampeluna at the beginning of February, and the King made his entrance into the city on the 6th. The Alphonsist party became elate with triumph. But very soon their triumph was checked. The Carlists, who had unexpectedly given way before Moriones, and were supposed incapable of further resistance, collected their forces near Estella, and on the advance of the Government troops, attacked them between Lorca and Lacar, gaining a victory which, however exaggerated in the Carlist bulletins, certainly operated as a powerful check to the progress of the Alphonsists. One consequence of it was, that seeing the war was not likely to be brought to a speedy end by the personal presence of King Alphonso XII., the advisers of that youthful Monarch decided on his return to Madrid, which he re-entered on February 13th. He returned to a scene of embarrassment in domestic politics. An incurable dualism of views and interests prevailed in the Cabinet. All the efforts of Canovas del Castillo, the President of the Council, to effect a *bond fide* reconciliation between the Moderadoes and the Unionists—Conservatives and Liberals—had proved unavailing; and he showed signs of favouring the unreasonable demands of the clerical party, not from real sympathy with them, but in the hope of propitiating an influence which could in truth be only enlisted in the cause of Don Carlos. One measure that he ventured upon on his own responsibility during the King's absence was the banishment of Ruiz Zorrilla, the chief of the Radical party, who had been detected in carrying on intrigues with different sections of the discontented politicians. General Moriones threw up his command in the North immediately afterwards, and it was surmised that he, like Zorrilla, had earned disgrace by his Liberal tendencies.

A Royal Decree, ordering a new levy of 70,000 soldiers to meet the exigencies of the rebellion, was not calculated to increase.

the popularity of the new Government, or to corroborate the bright hopes with which the accession of Queen Isabella's son had been hailed.

At Logrono, on his way back to Madrid, the King had an interview with the venerable Marshal Espartero, who giving back to his youthful Monarch the grand colour of the Order of St. Ferdinand, which he had worn for many years, said to him:—“Since you have marched and fought against the sectaries of absolutism, you can accept the cross of Ferdinand, symbol of valour and strength. Permit me to decorate your patriotism with the cross which a veteran wore in a hundred battles, shedding his blood for the integrity of the country, for your ancestors, and for the public liberties. May God grant, and I believe He will grant it, that when you feel your heart beat under this riband you may remember that a Constitutional King is most worthy when he is the faithful guardian of public liberties, which ensure the happiness of the people and gain their hearts, the sole pledge in our days for the stability of thrones.”

The Moderates or Retrogradist party, which now had the ascendant in the Cabinet, received an accession of strength by the arrival at Madrid of the King's eldest sister, the widowed Countess of Girgenti, whose tendencies were known to be bigoted and reactionary: indeed some augured that the return of Queen Isabella would be a not unlikely result of her presence and influence. But against this development of the political possibilities, Canovas del Castillo, at all events, was firmly set.

A new turn to the aspect of affairs was given by the appearance, in the middle of March, of a Manifesto addressed to the Spanish Carlists by Ramon Cabrera, the famous Carlist general of old times, who having been forced to leave his country in 1840 on the collapse of the cause to which he had devoted himself, had married an English heiress, and lived in ease and retirement in the country of his wife, taking no part in the vicissitudes to which the Peninsula had been exposed during the reign of Isabella II., or in the events subsequent to her expulsion.

The Manifesto now issued from Paris by Cabrera announced his recognition of Don Alphonso as King of Spain. Quoting the Carlist device, “God, Country, and King,” Cabrera maintained that to forget God and to destroy the country for a King was to tear the banner to pieces. As a Catholic and a Spaniard he could not do this; for religion and Fatherland imperatively demanded peace, and Providence required it. Accepting an accomplished fact, he placed in Alphonso's hands the flag he had always defended, inscribed with the sacred principles of the holy cause. Refraining, out of respect for the ill fortune of his party, from dwelling on the faults which had been committed, and disdaining to reply to the slanders of which he had himself been the object, Cabrera remarked that the same causes which paralyzed Carlist efforts in 1839 and 1848 had now reappeared. Ought we always, he asked, to main-

tain this blind struggle to keep up this germ of discord which dooms our country to an eternal martyrdom? Ought we to expend charity over dead bodies? Ought we to found order upon disorder? He begged leave to preserve a respectful silence on the causes of failure; but knowing them and loving his country, he took this step in order to save the principles he had always defended. He hoped the Carlists would assist him in defending them on a platform where he would be by their side, and on which he would die if God heard his prayer, after having earned for them the admiration even of their enemies. After commenting on the absence of any statement of policy by the Carlist leaders, he added:—

“The Carlist Party will have, I believe, the wisdom and just appreciation requisite to pass an equitable judgment on my conduct; for, if hitherto I have carried my self-abnegation to the length of suffering attacks and calumnies in silence, duties more imperative than those of prudence would force me into revelations which, for the honour of history, it would be better to bury in a generous oblivion. I appeal to your reason and sentiments, loyally explaining my resolution. If you imitate it, you will do something great, for you will obey the voice of patriotism, which places peace above everything. If not, your banner will be torn in pieces. You will remain with the King; as for me I shall range myself on the side of God and my country.”

Appended to this Proclamation was the text of the Convention offered by the Madrid Ministry and accepted by Cabrera. It provided that the Basque and Navarre Provinces which should submit to King Alphonso within a month should enjoy their *fueros* as they existed before the present war; that all Carlist civil and military appointments and decorations, after being duly proved before Cabrera, should be recognized, their holders being incorporated in the Alphonsoist Army and Civil Service, but that this privilege should not extend to persons who should not submit within a month after the publication of the Convention. Cabrera was to have the right of proposing appointments, decorations, or rewards to officers who without exercising an active command should have deserved this favour by their conduct under present circumstances. The Madrid Government undertook, in concert with the Cortes, to make good the material damage sustained by communities and individuals in districts now the theatre of war.

A few days afterwards appeared a second Manifesto, in which, after paying a tribute to those who, animated by the enthusiasm which seized on himself 40 years ago, had joined the Carlist ranks with a view to fighting for God, King, and Country, without considering whether the sacrifice was useless, Cabrera complained that the Prince who had a right to the Crown had been unwilling to learn anything, and that his own advice, to begin by peacefully earning the esteem of a country which did not know him, concurrently

with a reorganization of the Party, and a definite settlement of principles, had proved unpalatable. After warmly denying the imputation of treason and religious indifference, and appealing to the fruitlessness of the war in proof of the wisdom of his counsels, he continued:—

“The triumph of anarchy was not an occasion for me to oppose a war which was justifiable; but when the revolution has taken a step which promises to be durable, when the Crown is on the head of a Prince who boasts as the most precious of his titles that of Catholic, and who has shown that he knows his duty, and the lofty mission of one called to be the chief of generals, statesmen, and even ministers of the Lord, we should incur a serious responsibility if we, champions of a past which was not always just, imitators of reforms which were not always acceptable, neglected this opportunity of laying down the overpowering weight of our discords on the steps of the Throne.”

After publishing these documents, Cabrera took up his quarters at Biarritz, where he organized a sort of administration, surrounding himself with fifteen or twenty Spanish officers, who made it their business to put themselves in communication with the officers and soldiers of the Carlist army, and to obtain adhesions to the treaty he had signed, and to the proclamations which he had addressed to the nation and to the army. At first accounts were circulated of great desertions from the Carlist ranks in consequence of Cabrera's declaration, but facts proved otherwise. Don Carlos issued a decree depriving the traitor of his decorations and titles, but at the same time he showed his contempt of the treason by publishing the offending document in the *Cuartel Real*, his own official gazette, and thus disseminating it broadcast among his troops.

Cabrera's attempt to break up the Carlist party having proved entirely unsuccessful, the war went on. It is unnecessary here to follow up its details. It continued to be confined to a narrow area, and that area became narrower as the fortunes of the Carlists declined. Its two most striking incidents were the relief of Vittoria by General Quesada during the first week in July, and the capture of Seo d'Urgel by Generals Martinez Campos and Jovellar at the end of August. The expectation that the fall of Seo d'Urgel would prove a turning point in the war, was soon borne out. The Catalan Carlists retired from the struggle. Dissension manifested itself in the ranks of the party at large. That, had the Alphonsists acted with due promptitude and energy, the war might have been brought to an end in the course of the autumn, there can be little doubt. But this was not the case; at the close of the year elaborate plans were still in preparation for crushing the yet breathing enemy; and if the observations of an English journalist are correct, a tough struggle may still be in prospect. We give the writer's words in a letter written on December 29th:—“I have just been through a considerable portion of the three Basque Provinces

and Navarre, and in addition, I spent the better part of a week with the Prince at his head-quarters in Durango. I am aware that Carlism is looked upon in England as being virtually dead, and that the complete triumph of the Madrid Government is shortly expected. I know that anything written from the Carlist lines suggestive of a prolongation of the struggle will be read with impatience; yet I cannot believe that this valiant army of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with its reserves, is to be disposed of with the ease the Alphonsists would have their friends imagine. It will be remembered that Moriones, prior to the battle of Montejurra, promised a rapid conclusion to the struggle; that Concha, after the two Somorrostros and the retreat from Bilbao, gave the Carlists but a brief period of life; and it will also be recalled that on the advent of Alphonso, a year ago, it was stated that the rebellion would die promptly of inanition. It is true that during the last six months much has been accomplished against the badly-led and badly-equipped forces of the Centre and Catalonia; indeed, the Carlists in those Provinces, with the exception of a few bands, may be said to have ceased to exist. But the Army of the North is a fact, and a stubborn fact, not to be disposed of easily. The hardy mountaineers composing it, aware of the overwhelming numbers about to be brought against them, betray no symptom of faltering. I have visited the various divisions, and I must say that the unanimous desire expressed is that the enemy should come."

In the month of November the difficulties of the Spanish Government seemed likely to be increased by a dispute with the United States on the subject of the rebellion in Cuba. A note was delivered at Madrid by Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, complaining that the continuance of the Cuban insurrection grew daily more insupportable to the United States, and that it was evident that the existence of slavery in Cuba, with its influence over Peninsular Spaniards, lay at the foundation of the calamities afflicting that island; that the President had been heretofore hoping these questions might be settled by the spontaneous action of Spain; that he felt that the decision upon any action of the United States was serious and difficult, and not to be determined without considering complex elements of foreign and domestic policy; but that a determination might at any moment be forced upon his Government by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. The President said that he did not meditate nor desire annexation, but the elevation of Cuba into an independent Republic in harmony with other American Republics. The United States' present policy he summarized as a policy of expectancy, but with a fixed conviction of American duty when an emergency should arise.

The Spanish Government delayed their answer, and meanwhile at Washington extensive preparations were made to strengthen the navy, while Spain, on the 25th of October, ordered five iron-

clads and ten frigates to be prepared for the Cuban station forthwith, and numerous Spanish reinforcements arrived at Havannah.

On the 15th November the Spanish Reply was sent to the American Government. In answer to the complaint that United States citizens in Cuba were tried by courts-martial without being allowed the privilege of selecting counsel, as stipulated by the Treaty of 1795, and that the continuance of this injustice might compel the Government at Washington to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the Spanish Reply represented that American citizens had always enjoyed the right secured to them by law, of selecting their own counsel; that the Treaty of 1795 had two kinds of tribunals in view existing at the time, viz., the ordinary civil tribunals and courts-martial; the latter, however, were not to be considered as permanent military tribunals. American citizens accused of participation in the insurrection had always been at liberty to choose an advocate from among the officers of the regiment before whom the case was tried. If, however, the Washington Government interpreted the expressions, "*abogados, defensores, o procuradores*," as giving American citizens the right to select civil counsel in all cases, the Madrid Government would be willing to concede this claim. The Spanish Note proceeded to point out that, according to the law of April 1821, civil tribunals were also entitled to adjudicate, in accordance with the existing military law, in all cases concerning insurrection and war. Americans, and, in fact, all subjects of friendly States, might in future claim to be tried by these tribunals or even be represented by civil counsel before courts-martial. It was said in conclusion:—

"But in no way could the institutions complained of by the United States furnish a motive for recognizing the Cuban insurgents as having belligerent rights. Without any fixed seat of Government, not possessing any fortified place, barred from the coast, and very weak numerically, the insurgents were very far from being in a position similar to that of the ex-Confederate Government, which the Spanish Government did not recognize. Had it done so, the power of the Confederate States would certainly have been increased to a very dangerous extent."

Expectations of war were rife. Happily the tone of President Grant's remarks in his Message to Congress on the 7th December allayed the prevalent apprehension. For the present, at all events, the United States abstained from so decisive a measure as the political recognition of the Insurgent Cuban Government. The President said, "The ruinous conflict in Cuba which is still raging, with a general disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and the just demands of humanity, and with an absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the struggle, must soon compel the States suffering therefrom to consider what their interests and their duty may demand. I have patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events, hoping that Spain would

be enabled to bring the struggle to an end. Thus far her effort has proved abortive; there is no improvement in the situation, and armed bands occupy respectively nearly the same grounds as heretofore. While it is doubtful whether Spain can subdue the insurgents, the latter unquestionably do not constitute a civil organization recognizable as an independent Government capable of performing international obligations, and entitled to be treated as a Power. Recognition of the Insurgent Cuban Government would, accordingly, be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the Power granting it to support it by force. The United States should adhere to the policy and principles which have heretofore been its guides in like contests between revolted colonies and the mother countries. I also fail to find conditions existing in this insurrection which would take the contest out of the category of mere rebellions and place it on the footing of a war to which a recognition of belligerency would elevate it. To accord belligerent rights would, therefore, be unwise, premature, and indefensible as a measure of right; neither would our so doing remove the evils we experience from the struggle of the contesting parties."

If Spain should fail soon to bring the conflict to an end, President Grant said that he anticipated intervention or mediation by other Powers, but only as a last expedient. He added:—

"Spain officially proposes a basis for the removal of some of our complaints, and renewed efforts are also being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of Cuba. I shall feel it my duty, should the hopes of a satisfactory adjustment, an early restoration of peace, and the removal of future causes of complaint be disappointed, to recommend to Congress at some not remote period during the present session what may then seem necessary."

While the agitation on the subject of Cuba was rife, Don Carlos from his Pyrenean mountains took the opportunity to write a bombastic letter to his "cousin Alphonso," proposing a truce and friendly co-operation to avert the national danger. "The legitimate right of him who commands," said the grandiloquent Pretender, "can alone reform without constraint, yield without weakness, repress without anger, govern without passion. But the integrity of the country is in question, and all its children ought to defend it. When the country is in danger, Parties disappear; there remain only Spaniards. If war breaks out I offer you a truce as long as the struggle with the United States lasts. Be it quite understood, however, that a foreign war is the only motive of the truce I propose, and that I firmly maintain my rights to the Crown just as I retain the certainty of one day grasping it."

In the middle of September there occurred a ministerial crisis at Madrid, and a change in the Cabinet. The history of the intrigues which led to it is as yet obscure; but it would seem that they were connected with a scheme entertained by some political leaders, of bringing back the ex-Queen Isabella, a scheme to which

Señor Canovas del Castillo, who had been at the head of affairs since the King's arrival at Madrid, was notoriously opposed. The change was also connected with the convocation of the Cortes, which was intended to take place within a few months, and would lead to the question of previous changes in the Electoral Law. Canovas del Castillo was not separated by any material difference of opinion from General Jovellar and the other Ministers who remained in power. He had succeeded in uniting the old Monarchical parties of every shade in support of the young King; but when the time arrived for an appeal to the nation, the convocation of Cortes being indispensable for financial and other reasons, the extreme partisans of autocratic Government, represented by three members of the Cabinet, refused to retain their portfolios unless the elections were held with a suffrage restricted by Royal decree. Señor Canovas, as well as his colleagues forming the new Administration under General Jovellar, opposed this view, urging "that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established, and leave to the future Cortes the task of modifying the Electoral Law, if any alteration should then be considered necessary." The three Anti-Liberal Ministers, nevertheless, persisted in retiring; and the King then requested Señor Canovas to form a new Cabinet. The latter, however, declined on the ground that, "having for a long time presided over a Cabinet which represented the conciliation of the Old Parties, he ought not to remain in power at the head of one party only." The Minister of War was then called in, and with the assurance of Señor Canovas' unofficial support constructed a Cabinet which was said to be "more homogeneous and more Liberal" than its predecessor. "Of the new Cabinet," says a contemporary observer, "composed of General Jovellar, the Count of Casa-Valencia, Salaverria, Calderon Collantes, Durany y Lira, Romero Robledo, Martin Herrera, and Ayala, there is very little to be said at present of real interest, save that its formation betokens a victory for Liberal ideas, both in religion and politics. Señor Martin Herrera, the new Minister of *Fomento*, or Public Works, is best known as a keen and clear-headed lawyer and a good speaker. The new Minister of Foreign Affairs (Señor Ayala) was well known, formerly, as one of the best lecturers at the Madrid Athenæum, and as one of the few men who discussed British colonial policy and colonial history with a masterly and thorough knowledge of the subject, and great elegance of diction. The new Ministers belong to what is called the Union Liberal Party, formed by O'Donnell out of the best elements of the then Conservative and Liberal Parties. They come into the Cabinet with clean hands, and a reputation for talent and integrity."

One question which the new Cabinet had to deal with related to the position of the Church in Spain as towards the See of Rome. Canovas del Castillo had considered the sanction of the restored Monarchy by the Pope so important a point, that soon

after entering on office he imprudently offered as an equivalent the recognition of a Concordat, by which the late Queen Isabella had in 1851 exchanged all the modern liberties of Spain for a personal amnesty. Late in the year the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Simeoni, demanded the performance of the compact, which included the prohibition of religious nonconformity and the enforcement of spiritual sentences by the secular arm. But the position and temper of the country were now better understood, and it was denied either that the compact could be carried out, or that Canovas del Castillo had really pledged himself to the Concordat of 1851 "in all its integrity." The retirement of Canovas from the Ministry at this moment made it the easier for the Cabinet of Jovellar to repudiate the rash promises into which that statesman might have been betrayed; and the Nuncio was forced to content himself with such concessions as had been already secured.

The secession of Canovas from the conduct of public affairs lasted only three months. Early in December he was again at the head of the Ministry at Madrid, and General Jovellar was preparing to conduct the winter campaign against the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal continued to be outwardly prosperous and tranquil; and it is not to be wondered that the December anniversary of the declaration of Portuguese independence of the Spanish domination was celebrated by public rejoicing throughout the country. The first stone of a monument to be erected to commemorate the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy in 1640 was laid with great ceremony at Lisbon. The Minister of the Interior, Señor Rodrigues Sampaio, was present. The King attended a "Te Deum" in the Cathedral. In the evening the theatres represented patriotic plays.

The decision of Marshal McMahon in the matter of the Delagoa Bay arbitration gave great satisfaction to the Portuguese Government. On the 3rd of December the King received in audience the President of the Transvaal Republic. The mercantile community appointed a deputation to call upon and congratulate the President, as they attached much importance to the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between Portugal and the above-mentioned State.

BELGIUM.

A "diplomatic incident" which occurred between Germany and Belgium this spring was productive for a time of disquieting sensations at the other Courts of Europe, but, happily, the apprehension of a war sought on frivolous pretexts by the more powerful

State, and not to be avoided except by humiliating subserviency on the other side, was allowed to pass away like other bellicose phantoms of the year 1875. A series of notes passed between Berlin and Brussels, the first of which, addressed by the German Envoy, Count Perponcher, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count d'Aspremont Lynden, on the 1st of February, reminded the latter of certain "confidential communications" which had been going on for some time between the two Governments on the subject of certain pastoral letters and "other publications of several Belgian Bishops in the years 1872 and 1873."

An additional cause of offence was the address to the Bishop of Paderborn, which had been published on the previous Christmas Day. The object of the Note was to remind the Belgian Government that it did not find in the legislation or the judicial procedure of the country the means of preventing or punishing similar publications "directed against the internal peace of a neighbouring State."

Another complaint referred to the Duchesne-Poncelet Plot in 1873 against the life of the German Chancellor. In this case the act, though of a totally different character from those which had reference to the Church, was brought into relation with them by the fact that for the one as well as for the others, the Belgian Government declares that the law gives no remedy. Consequently, the German Note grouped them together, and made the defect which they exemplify in common the text of an urgent appeal to the Belgian Government. That Government had declared that the law could not control expressions of sympathy; it had also, according to the German account, intimated an opinion that when the boilermaker Duchesne wrote to a French Archbishop, offering to murder Prince Bismarck on the receipt of a certain sum of money, no ground was furnished for the intervention of the Belgian laws. Remarking on these grievances, Count Perponcher laid down the principle which his Government would propose to Belgium and Europe generally, and he coupled it with expressions which, reported as they were at first without the context, caused uneasiness. It is, he said, an incontestable principle of international law that a State ought not to permit its subjects to disturb the internal peace of another State, and that it is bound to take care that it is in a position to fulfil this international obligation. "The most powerful nations have regulated their legislation in this sense, and enforced it in case of necessity. The duty of every State not to allow its territory to be the basis of attacks against the peace of the neighbouring States, and against the security of their subjects, applies with greater force to a State which enjoys the privilege of neutrality; the perfect fulfilment of this duty belongs to the tacitly presumed conditions of its neutrality." The German Minister observed that the Belgian Government would not hesitate to acknowledge that the existing legislation was in need of some improvement if the present Belgian laws did not really give the means to insure "th

internal peace and the security of persons" in friendly neighbouring States from being injured by Belgian subjects.

In his reply, M. d'Aspremont Lynden, the Belgian Minister, observed that the offences of the Bishops were an affair long past, and that at the time they gave rise to explanations which were not followed by fresh criticisms. A long period had elapsed since these incidents, which, to the knowledge of the King's Government, had not been repeated, and no trace of them was to be found in the Lenten Pastorals lately issued in various dioceses in Belgium. As for the address to the Bishop of Paderborn, it was the unauthorized work of two individuals, and had, therefore, no important character. The Duchesne incident was then passed in review. It appeared that the Belgian Government had co-operated frankly with the German Legation in investigating the matter. "With the exception of a proposition to simulate a reply from the Archbishop of Paris, a proposition which the Belgian Government thought it their duty to put aside, and which his Excellency M. de Balan condemned emphatically on his return to Brussels, the German Legation did not point out a single measure which was not immediately taken, and did not indicate a single wish which was not promptly complied with." The German Legation had thanked the Administrator of Public Safety for his information and constant watchfulness. The measures of surveillance adopted by the Belgian administration had been continued since, and the Government had taken proper steps to prevent any insane attempt if ever it should emerge from the region of intention. The point on which the German Government now expressed dissatisfaction was a legal one, and the Belgian Government contended that the legislation of its country was in harmony with modern legislation, as well as with the progress of science, the rules of natural reason, and the manners of the age. "An attempt is not punishable," said the Belgian Minister, "unless manifested by external acts forming a commencement of execution. The simple thought is without the reach of the law. The undersigned is not acquainted with any law now in force in a foreign country according to which the act of Duchesne-Poncelet could be qualified as a crime or offence. But if the European nations or some of them were to modify their penal laws so as to punish a verbal or written proposal made with a view to find an accomplice in a projected crime or offence, even where such proposal, so far from being accepted, should have been rejected with indignation, it would be the duty of Belgium to examine this grave problem of penal law, and she would probably follow a movement in which, it would seem, it hardly belongs to her to take the initiative."

The grounds on which the discussion proceeded will be fairly understood from the foregoing sketch. The Belgian Government did not think it necessary to say much more concerning the principle of restraining by law such comments on foreign affairs

as were attributed to the Bishops, since it was able to declare as a fact that the comments in question had not been repeated. But the Minister for Foreign Affairs made a dignified defence of his country, its constitutional principles, and its usefulness in the European system. After this reply came a second Note of Count Perponcher, dated April 15th. The Belgian Note had given prominence to the Duchesne affair as the one in which Germany might most plausibly allege a grievance. But the German diplomatist, acting, no doubt, on instructions, returned to the charge on all the points specified at first. Germany, said Count Perponcher, had no wish to make an attack on the liberty of the Press. "Germany has no intention of meddling with the internal affairs of Belgium, but she complains of the meddling of Belgian subjects in the internal religious policy of Germany--meddling which has taken the form of acts with which the liberty of the Belgian Press has no relation."

The Belgian answer to the second German Note contained the assurance that Belgium was resolved to execute all her duties as a neutral State in a spirit of friendship and according to recognised international usages. Much stress was laid on the value attached by Belgium to the maintenance of good relations with Germany. At the same time, while admitting that if Germany and other countries should see fit to correct the defects in their laws respecting criminal enterprises, Belgium would not be backward to do the same, the admission was made cautiously, and failed to give the full assurance which was desired. This assurance, however, was given shortly afterwards; for on a judicial inquiry being instituted into the affair of Duchesne, and the result showing clearly that according to existing Belgian law a proposed criminal enterprise against any person was not punishable, the Government, without waiting for any other country to take the initiative, brought forward and carried a measure to make such threats and proposals cognisable by justice; and on May 23rd Count d'Aspremont-Lynden wrote a concluding Note on the subject, announcing that Belgium had recognised the requirements of the case, and would allow no cloud to exist between herself and the German Empire.

"Without waiting," as it was said in this Note, "for other nations to modify in this sense their penal laws, and without subordinating its resolutions to the conditions of reciprocity, the Government of the King, going beyond what it has promised, has decided to submit very shortly to the Legislature a disposition according to which the offer or proposal not accepted, to commit against a person a grave attack, will be, like the menace, liable to severe punishment. The new disposition of which the Belgian Government takes to-day freely the initiative accords with its sentiments; it will, the undersigned does not doubt, be favourably received by the Legislative Chambers, and ratified by the public conscience."

Count d'Aspremont-Lynden having communicated this Note to the Senate, a discussion ensued. Baron d'Anethan, of the Catholic party, expressed his approbation of the explanations given by the Ministry to the Chambers and the German Government. After reviewing the German grievances, he urged the Government not to lose sight, in framing its new measure, of the modern principles of penal law. In wishes and desires such as those expressed by the Bishops for the end of a state of things such as that to which they applied, he could not see any provocation. He claimed for the Catholics the same liberties as for other citizens. He hoped that the order of the day which he had to propose would be patriotically received by the Senate. M. Dolez, of the Liberal party, seconded the order of the day, stating that he approved the answers made by the Government to the German Notes, and thanking the Government for proposing to fill up the void in Belgian legislation proved by the Duchesne affair. For the second German grievance, which was caused by the signing of an address by two or three members of a committee, the country, he said, could not be held responsible. The third grievance, regarding the publications of the Belgian Bishops, was of a graver nature. Though it is stated that, owing to the intervention of the Minister of Finance, these have not been repeated, except in one case (that of the Bishop of Namur), it would have been better if the Bishops had bethought themselves at once that they are Belgian citizens. The exceptional case of the Bishop of Namur was deplorable. The Government could not intervene, but public opinion had condemned his violence and injustice. As to national sympathies, the Belgians are accused by France of having Prussian sympathies, and by Germany of having French sympathies. The only answer is, we are neither Prussians nor French, but Belgians! Then the President (the Prince de Ligne) read the order of the day as proposed:—"The Senate, approving completely the explanations given by the Government, and associating itself with the Chamber of Representatives in the regrets which it has expressed, passes to the order of the day." M. Malou, the Minister of Finance, expressed the thanks of the Government for the language which had been used, and the vote to be given. He said that the Belgian liberties must be maintained, but used with prudence, and that he regretted the violent language indulged in by some journals. The vote was taken by calling over the roll of members, and the order of the day was adopted unanimously by the forty-nine members present.

The marriage of the King's daughter, the Princess Louise, with Duke Philip of Saxony, was an event which caused much loyal rejoicing at the beginning of April. The Prince of Wales was present on the occasion. There can be no people more devoted to the dynasty than the Belgians, and there is no doubt that if the Government had asked the Chambers for a dowry and an annual allowance for the Princess Louise, these would

have been granted unanimously and enthusiastically. The King, however, resolved that no demand of the sort should be made, and that dowry, allowances, and all the expenses of the marriage should be defrayed out of his private fortune.

Religious feuds disturbed some of the Belgian cities in the early summer. At Ghent and Antwerp hostilities broke out between the Romanists and Protestants in consequence of certain ecclesiastical or, as their adversaries maintained, clandestinely political manifestations in the public streets.

The *Journal de Gand*, in an article on the subject of the disturbances at that city, said:—"The tumults which signalized the clerical manifestation of Monday last, organized under the false pretence of a pilgrimage, are the direct consequence of our opponents' conduct. We affirm that religious liberty was in no way involved in those uprisings of the people; the exercise of Catholic worship, even when taking place outside the church, excites neither protest nor murmurs. Parish processions circulate in our streets without requiring a single police agent as escort. More than that, innumerable troops of pilgrims visit daily amid general indifference the grotto of Oostacker, dignified by the name of Lourdes. No one dreams of disturbing the devotions of those who have faith in the virtues of that miraculous locality. Why was not that the case on Monday? The reason is simple, and was obvious to all the world—that the people found themselves, not simply in presence of an act of worship, but face to face with a political demonstration of vast proportions. The object was to parade before the Liberal inhabitants of Ghent a part of the clerical forces of Flanders, to make a display of them in the character of a menace and a challenge, to inflame the ardour of those 'Carlists of the interior,' to train them to act in unison, and to prepare an army for struggles which will cease to be merely electoral." Soon afterwards the Government issued a Circular, addressed to the Public Prosecutors at the Courts of Appeal, to this effect:—

"Acts of violence to be profoundly regretted have been, under different pretexts, committed in several localities. Public order and tranquillity cannot be disturbed with impunity. The Government is thoroughly resolved to use all the means at its disposal for putting an end to these conflicts. I beg you, therefore, to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the guilty from evading the vigilance of the authorities. You will also take care that the law is always immediately put into motion, and you will not fail to press for a severe application. Prompt and energetic repression will powerfully contribute to put an end to these deplorable excesses. You will not lose sight of the fact that scenes of disorder are frequently provoked by addresses, placards, writings, and notably articles in journals. These provocations will be the objects of your constant surveillance, and you will point out to me all that falls under the application of the penal law."

THE NETHERLANDS.

The commemoration of the third centenary of the foundation of Leyden University in February, was an impressive occasion. It was celebrated in the Church of St. Peter, in the presence of the King and Queen of the Netherlands, and other distinguished persons. An address appropriate to the festival was delivered by Professor Heynsius. On the conclusion of the commemorative service the King held a reception in the Great Hall of the University. The following academic institutions were represented at the celebration: From Holland—the Universities of Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam, and the Royal Academy of Science; from England—the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Dublin; from Belgium—the Universities of Brussels, Ghent, and Liège; from Denmark—the University of Copenhagen; from Germany—the Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Heidelberg, Strasbourg, Leipzig, and twelve more Universities; from France—the Faculty of Paris; from Austria—the Universities of Pesth, Clausenburg, and Prague; from Portugal—the University of Coïmbra; from Russia—the Universities of St. Petersburg and Helsingfors; and from Switzerland—the Universities of Bâle, Berne, and Zurich.

In the month of September conferences of two societies called respectively the "Institute" and the "Association," for the reform and modification of International Law, were held at the Hague. At the Institute, which is the most purposelike of the two bodies, several deputies attended from England as well as from other countries, when M. de Laveleye advanced the proposition, in the terms of the declaration made by Prussia, Austria, and Italy in 1866, that "neither merchant ships nor their cargoes can be captured unless the ships carry contraband of war or attempt to break an effective blockade." Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. Mountague Bernard, and Mr. Westlake dissented from the majority, and an animated discussion took place. Mr. Mountague Bernard pointed out that there was no real analogy between a continental war and a maritime war, and that "to abandon the right of capturing enemies' ships and merchandize on the sea was to deprive the maritime powers in some cases of their only means of defence against powerful enemies; that at the present moment the Continental Powers were increasing their armies, and were maintaining in the very project sanctioned by them at Brussels, which the majority of the Institute of International Law had also approved, their right to make requisitions on the peaceable inhabitants of an invaded country, as indispensable for the support of their armies in the field, and that it was unreasonable to deny to the Maritime Powers a similar right of seizing enemies' property on the sea; and, although States might well be justified in

taking into consideration the interests of their subjects, who might be sufferers by the exercise of an enemy's right to capture private property on the sea, they ought not to leave out of consideration the interests of their national security." In a paper on reservations given in by Sir Travers Twiss, it was maintained, probably for the first time, that there were "essential differences of principle between enemies' ships and enemies' merchandise; that according to the revised conclusions of the modern science of International Law an enemy's ship was to be regarded as an extension of an enemy's territory, the seizure of which was at all times lawful for a belligerent; that a vessel navigated under an enemy's flag, notwithstanding it was at the time of its capture laden with merchandise not contraband of war, had a special character as an instrument of war, being suitable and at the same time indispensable for the transport of soldiers and of munitions of war wherever one of the parties to the war was a maritime Power; and that a fleet of such ships of transport being requisite as a base of military operations in a war between Powers whose territories were separated by the sea, it was a military necessity of the highest kind in such a war for the Powers engaged in it to capture all such vessels of the enemy as might be suitable for the purpose of forming any such base of military operations."

Unhappily, the war against the Atchinese in the Island of Sumatra continued throughout the year. It was alluded to by the King when he opened the session of the States-General on Sept. 20th. In the Speech then delivered, he observed that the relations of the Netherlands with Foreign Powers continued to be very friendly, while the condition of the country at home was prosperous. He promised that Bills should be introduced for the definitive organization of the monetary system, the modification of the excise duty on sugar and of the import duties, the reform of the system of military training, the energetic prosecution of the system of national defence, and the amelioration of the condition of the forces in the colonies. "The war in Atchin," the King said, "has not yet had a satisfactory result, but I am confident that the energetic efforts being made will shortly attain the end we have in view."

The discussion of the "Indian Budget" in the Chamber of Deputies gave occasion for some interesting and important debates. The policy of the Minister for the Colonies, M. Goltstein, was supported not only by the ordinary ministerial majority, but by nearly all the Liberals in the Chamber. A handful of reactionary Deputies of the Extreme Right led the attack on M. Goltstein's policy, with which they were disgusted and disappointed. They had imagined that when the Conservative party came into office it would go back to the old traditions of Colonial Administration, and withdraw colonial affairs from the cognizance of the Chamber. But M. Goltstein turned out to be as "constitutional" as M. Van de Putte, perhaps more so than M. Thorbecke.

He sought and obtained parliamentary approval for all his acts and projects, which appeared treasonable to the reactionists; and sustained by that approval, he was able to propose expenditure on public works that he would not have undertaken on his own responsibility. But the sharpest contention took place on the ground, so familiar to Dutch politicians, of education and religion. "Public instruction" and "public worship" figured in the "Indian Budget" of the Dutch Indies. The "pietist" faction, as they are called by their opponents, including "High Churchmen," both Evangelical and Catholic, hoped to induce M. Goltstein to patronise missions and missionaries, and to Christianise the schools in Java and the other Eastern possessions of Holland. The danger of irritating the fanaticism of Mahomedans and Buddhists by such methods of propagandism, however, was asserted not only by the Colonial Minister, but by several Deputies who had personal knowledge of the East.

SWEDEN.

A correspondent at Stockholm of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing in March, observed that it is remarkable that the Ministries of the three Scandinavian kingdoms, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, had now for some time been engaged in an uninterrupted conflict with their respective Parliaments. As to Denmark, an explanation of the persistence of the Ministers in remaining at their posts might be found, he said, in the fact that they always had the First Chamber on their side, and that the Opposition in the Second Chamber had but a comparatively small majority. In Norway the state of affairs was different, the Parliament (Storting) consisting of chiefly one Chamber; and yet the Ministry, which had been in power for a number of years, had not found it necessary to resign in the face of numerous votes of want of confidence passed by the majority, though some partial changes had been made in it from time to time. The Swedish Parliament, said the writer, consists of two Chambers, and up to last year it was much in the same position as that of Denmark; the majority of the First Chamber supported the Government, while the latter was opposed by the majority in the Second Chamber. That majority, it is true, was considerably larger than it is in Denmark; but, on the other hand, the state of affairs in Sweden was more favourable to the Government, inasmuch as in that country the Government can direct the two Chambers to vote together on financial questions, which is not usual in Denmark. Hitherto the Swedish Government has only been able to obtain a majority in its favour by the above method of voting; but after the elections which took place last year for the First Chamber this state of things was altered. The singular phenomenon of the Governments of the three Scandinavian countries being all in conflict with the representatives of the

people is to be chiefly attributed to the circumstance that the majority of their population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that having, up to a recent period, been oppressed, and despised by the other classes, the peasants have a cordial hatred of the nobles, the clergy, and the officials. When, after 1848, the peasants were gradually emancipated from the burdens that had been formerly thrown upon them, the so-called intelligent classes perceived with alarm the increasing power of the agricultural population, and did their utmost to check it, but without success. The failure of their efforts was not a little due to the hesitating and uncertain attitude of the Governments of the three countries. So far the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing, as we have said, in March. Two months later a ministerial crisis took place at Stockholm, resulting in sundry changes in the Cabinet favourable to the Liberal party.

The unification of the Swedish and Danish currency, which came into force on the 1st of January, caused a great revolution in the Scandinavian commercial world; the Swedes, and also partly the Norwegians, who formerly carried on most of their financial transactions with bankers in Hamburg, having now recourse to the Copenhagen money market.

King Oscar visited the German Emperor at Berlin in the spring. Of the rumoured political import of this visit the official gazette of the German Empire made the following denial some months later:—

“On the 13th of November the *Mémorial Diplomatique* published a statement with regard to the political significance of the King of Sweden's visit to the Court of Berlin in the course of last spring. This communication must be characterised as inaccurate, both as regards the text and the tendency of its contents. On that occasion not only were no treaties concluded, but no political discussions were held of the nature indicated by the *Mémorial Diplomatique*. The relations carried on between the Emperor William and the King of Sweden in Berlin certainly afforded the two Sovereigns great satisfaction. The visit itself bore and maintained throughout a purely personal character, and was entirely unconnected with any political objects or negotiations.”

DENMARK.

A change of Ministry took place in June, when M. Estrap became President of the Ministry and Minister of Finance.

The Icelandic Althing, or National Assembly, was opened for the first time on the 1st of July, under the new Constitution of the 5th of January, 1874, which gives the representatives of the island the power of legislation and of control over the revenue and expenditure. Bishop Pietursson was elected President of the first division of the Althing, and Jon Sigurdsson, President of the

second division. The Royal Message, after remarking in regretful terms on the violent natural convulsions which had desolated the island, expressed confidence in the determination of the representatives to fulfil their mission of promoting the prosperity of the Icelandic nation, which was now mainly in their own hands. "We observed with satisfaction," it concluded, "during our visit to Iceland so many proofs that the population of the island knows how to appreciate the gift of freedom which, in virtue of the powers entrusted to us, we have conferred upon it." The addresses from the two divisions of the Althing expressed the hope that a new era would be opened for Iceland by the satisfactory settlement of the constitutional question, and that the disasters produced by the volcanic eruptions would prove to be less ruinous than was at first supposed. They added, in reference to the resignation of Herr Klein, the first Minister for Iceland, who had been removed from his post for reasons connected exclusively with Danish politics, that they would desire that in future the Icelandic Minister should not be affected by any conflicts that might take place in the Parliament at Copenhagen.

A terrible volcanic eruption occurred on Easter Monday in the ice region of the Vatna Jökull, by which a district including the two most fertile valleys in Iceland, Jökuldal and Fljótsdalshérad, as well as six thriving communes, covering an area, with the adjacent pastures, of about 3,000 square miles, were in a few hours covered with a thick crust of pumice-stone and ashes; fields and fells were laid barren, and for a long while probably doomed to barrenness. The unmanured grass fields, the bog lands, suffered; the thaw waters from the snowfields having overlaid them with scorixæ and ashes, so that for years there can be no hope of a hay harvest. For years the choicest pastures, too, in Iceland—the small valleys, river courses, dells, and deans—will be grassless ash heaps.

Denmark has had to mourn the loss of her most popular writer, Hans Christian Andersen. His funeral was solemnised at Copenhagen on the 11th of August in presence of the Royal Family. It was but a few weeks before that his 70th birthday had been the occasion of congratulations not only in Denmark but from different parts of the world, when the venerable poet and tale recounter, then declining in health, had received telegrams of greeting from far and wide.

SWITZERLAND.

The affairs of Switzerland offer no salient point of interest. Early in the year a somewhat important question affecting the rights of the Old Catholics at Geneva was decided. The Old Catholics claimed the Church of Notre Dame, but this claim was disputed by the Ultramontanes, and, consequently, a committee

was appointed by the town to inquire into the matter. This committee now gave its decision, by which the Ultramontanes were declared to be the owners of the church; but "the inhabitants of the right side of the Rhône and of the Lake who belong to the creed recognised by the State may make use of the edifice for ceremonies of baptism, marriage, or burial. At the same time, the committee have this right to extend this privilege in case of real and legitimate necessity."

During their short spring session both Houses of the Swiss Legislature were occupied mainly with the religious question, the various appeals of the Bernese Ultramontanes in favour of the extruded parish priests having come before them in constitutional course after rejection by the Federal Executive, as well as another set arising out of the deposition of Bishop Lachat by the Diocesan Council of the north-western cantons which form the bishopric of Basle. In the former case the decree of the Bernese Government forbidding the non-juring priests to reside within the district in which they formerly officiated was naturally represented by Catholic members as an act of tyranny, and one indeed committed *ultra vires* by the authority of any single canton. In the case of the ex-Bishop of Basle, his advocates laid stress on the gravamen of the offences charged against him being simply the acknowledgment of the infallibility dogma, which he had but accepted in common with the rest of the episcopate. These views were of course combatted by the speakers on the other side upon the facts of the cases themselves; but the main argument against the appeals was that there appeared to be no proper constitutional grounds for overruling the decision of the Executive that the religious disputes appealed on were matters within the privileges of the cantons to settle. On the Lachat affair the vote finally taken in the Lower House was 80 to 24 against the appeal; and the Council of Cantons supported this on division by the narrower majority of 20 to 15. As to the Bernese question, it seems not to have been pressed to a division in the Upper House, which accepted the vote of 74 to 25 against the appeal in the National Council as decisive.

The elections of the members of the National Council, held on October 31, did not result in any great changes, the Liberal majority remaining unimpaired, and fresh candidates having mostly come forward in those districts the representatives of which refused to stand again. The Conservatives were victorious at Freiburg and the Radicals at Geneva. At St. Gall the Roman Catholic party succeeded in gaining two seats. In the Jura district the Catholics also carried the day. The Conservative candidates were elected in the town of Zurich, but the Democratic party in the canton of the same name, and Basle, Glaris, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Tessin, Lucerne, and Vaud re-elected their former representatives.

GREECE.

In the early part of the year M. Tricoupis was called to the head of affairs, in place of M. Bulgaris. He remained but a short time Minister, however, and was succeeded by M. Conmoundourous, whose policy is said to be usurped and controlled by the party of M. Deligeorges.

TURKEY.

Of the misfortunes which beset the Ottoman Empire the earliest was a terrible famine which desolated four of the most fertile provinces in Asia Minor. It began with the failure of the harvest of 1873, followed by an unusually severe winter. Its stress was felt throughout the country during the greater part of 1874; but the local officials strove to conceal the magnitude of the evil, and the Government remained wilfully blind and apathetic. The harvest of that year being utterly inadequate to replenish the exhausted stores, a second period of distress ensued. "There was no margin, no hoard; a month's suffering left the cultivator nothing to sell but his children; he parted with them for bread, and burnt his house for warmth." At last, in September, the Turkish Government slowly awoke to a sense of the greatness of the emergency. First a Commission of Inquiry was nominated—a somewhat tardy measure, when people had been dying in thousands all the summer. But the facts were too apparent and terrible even for a Turkish Commission to conceal, and the result of its investigations actually alarmed the Government. What seems to be known in Turkey as a "patriotic subscription" was opened—that is, the Government withheld a day's pay from every man in its service, and devoted the sum thus provided to the relief of the distressed districts. Relief was at last organised, as organisation is understood in Turkey, and supplies of food were accumulated and transmitted to the stricken provinces. Even, then, however, mismanagement, apathy, and corruption seem to have done their worst, for the distribution of the food was intrusted to the discredited officials, who are reported to have made a profitable market out of the distress which surrounded them. Private enterprise and benevolence, however, stepped in in some cases to supply the shortcomings of the Government. The European communities connected with the distressed Provinces formed Committees of Relief, which were in active operation long before the Turkish Government was stimulated to the task, and the charity of Western States, especially of England, Scotland, Switzerland, and America, was invoked with success.

Some of the more pressing distress was relieved, but private charity can do little to alleviate a disaster of such appalling magnitude.

A very few lines in our last year's History, indicated, as events turned out, the advent of a cloud which very considerably darkened the European horizon during 1875. In treating of the affairs of Turkey we there said, "The murder of some Montenegrins by Turks at Podgoritza, led, for the moment, to very threatening relations between the Prince of Montenegro and his Suzerain." This was the beginning of troubles which eventually led up to Turkish bankruptcy, and the reopening of the "Eastern Question." Happily, as yet, a warlike answer to that question has been averted. Bankrupt in her finances as Turkey is, feeble and vicious as is the administration of her ill-organised Ministry, it is felt by the Powers who surround her, that it is better to let her possessions fall of themselves entirely from her grasp, than precipitate an event which can hardly help leading to disputes among those most interested in their distribution. It is hoped that circumstances may at the right moment smooth away difficulties, and make the respective policies of Russia, Austria, Germany, and England more clear in their own eyes, and more possible to reconcile with the interests of peace than might be the case if action were taken too early or in the rashness of panic.

An inquiry into the merits of the affairs at Podgoritza, held early in the year, led to no satisfactory result. Still it seemed to have been practically settled, when, in the middle of the summer, it was announced that an insurrection had commenced in the province of Herzegovina, which adjoins Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and on the west the Austrian territory of Dalmatia. The Consul of one of the great Powers, reporting on the history of the insurrection, says:—

"There were no foreign influences which caused the movement, but cases of unusual maladministration.

"In the district of Nevesinje, the farmers of taxes, the Christian Stanko Perinovo, of Mostar (at present a refugee in Ragusa), and the Mahomedans Forte and Ali Beg Redjipasics, endeavoured to collect the tithes with more than usual rigour and arbitrary power. The year 1874 had been a failure; in spite of this the tax farmers had, according to their practice, valued the crops higher than the real proceeds, and instead of taking their share immediately after the harvest, they came to do so in January, 1875. The peasants, in order to live, had in the meantime sold a portion of the crops, or refused to comply with the exaggerated demands. This gave rise to all sorts of violence, people were deprived of all they had, and those who had little were beaten and imprisoned. The 'Kuczes' (village chiefs), who complained to the Kaimakam on this proceeding of the tithe-farmers, were insulted and threatened with arrest. To escape from this they fled to Montenegro, where they arrived on the 20th of February.

"At this time the whole armed population of Montenegro was

assembled in Cettinje, where a great council was held on the affair of Podgoritza. The refugees from Nevesinje were therefore received as welcome allies; they were maintained at the expense of the Prince, and took part in the deliberations."

The Herzegovina and the adjoining provinces are the most inflammable parts of Turkey; nowhere else does the religious animosity between Christians and Mahomedans glow so fiercely. In Herzegovina and Bosnia, taking as evidence the somewhat loose Church registers of the different Christian communities and the conscription rolls of the Mahomedan population, there are 135,000 Catholics in Bosnia, and 48,000 in the Herzegovina, or 183,000 in all; there are 460,000 belonging to the Eastern Church in Bosnia and 75,000 in the Herzegovina—that is, 535,000 in all; while there are 330,000 Mahomedans in Bosnia, and 60,000 in the Herzegovina, or 390,000 in all. The Mahomedan population, therefore, of those countries is little less than four to eleven to the Christian population. The Christians and Mahomedans are alike of the same race, and speak the same language; the Mahomedans of these provinces having been not originally Turks, but Slavs who at the time of the Turkish conquest conformed to the dominant creed for the sake of securing their property and privileges. As time went on, not only did they forget that they had ever been Christians, but they became the most fanatical of Islamites, and vehemently resisted all reform from Constantinople that had the object of ameliorating the condition of the Christians. The necessities of the Porte would not allow it to rely on Christian aid, and the Mussulmans remained the masters. The reforms of 1856 made the lot of the Christians a little more tolerable, but they were still treated more harshly, perhaps, than their fellow-believers in any other Province. They were virtually debarred from giving evidence in the higher Courts; and if they had a dispute about property with a Mahomedan, they had little chance of receiving justice, unless they were rich enough to buy it. Few of them dared purchase land, lest it should be afterwards wrenched from their hands on some pretence familiar to the native Courts. Many, perhaps most, of those who were poor were so deeply in debt to the Moslem owners of the soil as to be bound hand and foot. And in return, the Christian peasantry hated their Mahomedan oppressors bitterly, and all the more because those followers of the Prophet were not Turks, but Slavs like themselves; it was a family as well as a religious feud that divided them. But their grievances at this time came from another source besides,—from the officials who ruled the province, and their underlings who collected the taxes. The provincial Pasha was surrounded by corrupt and powerful officials, and the tax-gatherers being less responsible, were even worse in their exactions. The English Consul stated in his report that the peasant did not gain more than a third of the crop which he sowed and reaped.

We shall not here review in detail the incidents of the obstinate struggle which broke out on the 1st of July. The disturbance sprang from common-place incidents in the life of a people like the Herzegovinese, and was made a rebellion by sheer force of circumstances. Although the harvest of 1874 had been a failure, the farmers of the taxes in the district of Nevesinje tried to collect the tithes "with more than usual rigour and arbitrary power," but they met with an unexpected resistance. The people were then beaten, imprisoned, and deprived of all they had. When the village chiefs complained to the authorities they were insulted, threatened with arrest, and forced to take refuge in Montenegro. Meanwhile the tithe farmers sent for the armed police, and proceeded with the work of pillage. But this made the peasantry more stubborn than ever, until at last they refused to work for their Mahomedan landlords, and some of them took refuge with their cattle in the mountains, while others sent their goods and their property to Montenegro. Another cause of revolt was an instance of enforced labour in the district of Bilec, concerning the repair of a bridge. The people resisted, and the Turkish authorities sent an armed force to reduce them to submission. When the guardians of the peace arrived one of them insulted a woman, and then shot a Christian who dared to call him to account. A third instance of oppression had its effect. As the people who had fled to Montenegro were a burden on the Prince of that little country, he urged Dervish Pasha, the Governor of Bosnia, to let them go back to their homes, and the Pasha not only gave them permission, but offered them an amnesty. On trying to return, however, they were stopped on the frontier by Turkish guards, and in the course of a fight two of them were killed. Dervish then explained to the Prince of Montenegro that the troops had acted without orders, and again he offered protection to the refugees. They went back, and some of them had their houses burnt over their heads a few nights afterwards. Others were insulted and beaten by the Mahomedans. One of them complained to the local Court, and he was cut down when he came out. An innkeeper was murdered for giving shelter to some of the fugitives. Another rayah was attacked in the field and his head cut off. The Mussulman authorities made no attempt to punish the criminals, and even when the disturbance became serious they did nothing more than send one official to Constantinople to justify himself and remove a second to another post. But the rayahs saw no punishment in these acts, for they believed that the "Mufti would easily whitewash himself, while the Vladika would only secure a better post." These facts free the origin of the insurrection from all mystery. They reveal the kind of outrages which at last drive the most spiritless people to revolt. But the inhabitants of Herzegovina and Bosnia might have borne their wrongs a little longer if they had not been encouraged by the hope of aid from abroad. When they were resisting the tithe-farmers it was

whispered in the bazaars that the Emperor of Austria was making a political journey through Dalmatia to get information respecting Bosnia, which, it was thought, he intended to buy from the Sultan. Some of them resolved to present petitions to the Emperor, beseeching him to redress their wrongs. Dervish Pasha naturally resented such an attempt to set aside the sovereignty of his master, and then followed threats, fruitless negotiations, hopes of aid from Montenegro, fights between the Christians and Mussulmans, the seizure of arms, and detestable atrocities on both sides.

At the beginning of the disturbances the Catholic clergy induced their flocks to join in the insurrection, not through sympathy with their neighbours of the Orthodox communion, but in assertion of certain ecclesiastical pretensions of their own. The Government after a time conceded their demands, and the Catholics consequently withdrew from the struggle. At first the revolt was directed only against the local authorities and the Mussulman landlords. The peasants loudly declared that they did not intend to rebel against the Sultan. They seem, indeed, to have been much troubled when they first encountered his troops instead of the local police, and their war against provincial oppression became also a war against the Sovereign, simply because they had to choose between resistance to him and absolute submission to authorities who would not, and could not, save them from intolerable oppression. Dervish Pasha, the Governor of Bosnia, who commanded the Government troops, displayed moderation of temper, though, either from want of vigour on his part or the inadequacy of his military resources, he was unable to crush the revolt. The Insurgents themselves and their resolute leaders were encouraged by the sympathy of their neighbours on all sides, and by hopes of foreign intervention in their favour. After a few weeks, indeed, it seemed probable that the revolt would end, like many previous enterprises of the kind, in the re-establishment of Turkish authority. Montenegro was restrained from open interference by the commands of Russia, and Prince Milan of Servia successfully appealed to the Skuptchina, or Diet of the Principality, against a Ministry which had attempted to involve the country in a dangerous quarrel.

Austria, which had intimated an intention of diplomatic intervention on behalf of the Insurgents with the Turkish Government, on further consideration withdrew from that course; while the policy of Russia through the autumn was not less vacillating, and Germany, which had but a remote interest in the matter, announced her resolution, by following the lead of Austria and Russia, to maintain unbroken the alliance of the three Imperial courts.

To the Porte the prolongation of the rebellion brought signal disaster. Reports of victories in the field might indeed be issued by the Government authorities, but so they were also by the Insur-

gents, and while the struggle continued without abatement, the drain upon the Sultan's impoverished Exchequer was incessant. Its effects were not long in proclaiming themselves. The Budget having frankly announced a deficit of 4½ millions, it was evident that a crisis was at hand, and at the end of October the financial world was electrified by an official announcement that owing to the state of its affairs the Turkish Government had decided:—1. That for a period of five years the interest and sinking funds of the internal and external debts of Turkey should be paid half in cash and half in new bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum. 2. That the interest on the bonds delivered in payment of the moiety not paid in cash should be paid simultaneously with the other moiety paid in specie. 3. That, as security for the payment of the half payable in cash and of the interest on the bonds representing the other half, the revenue derived from the Customs, salt, and tobacco, and the Egyptian tribute were pledged, and the sheep tax was further to be mortgaged as additional security, should the other guarantees prove inadequate. Lastly, that in case it should turn out impossible for the Treasury to redeem, at the expiration of the five years, the above-mentioned bonds, their reimbursement should be deferred until the extinction of the first foreign loan which should have been redeemed through the operation of its sinking fund, and the guarantees applicable to the loan so paid off should secure the ultimate payment of the said bonds. The real effect, therefore, of this financial scheme was that the Porte was making a forced loan of 35 millions from the holders of Turkish securities at five per cent. per annum at par.

“Now,” says one writing from Constantinople, “whatever amount of extraordinary statesmanship may be displayed by Mahmoud Pasha, or any other Grand Vizier the Sultan may choose to appoint, it would be idle to hope, in present circumstances, that after five years the Treasury will be able to resume the full payment of the interest and *amortissement* of the public debt. The resources of the country are, no doubt, large; but both time and foreign capital are required to develop them, and the latter cannot be forthcoming, so long as the administration of the Empire is not thoroughly reformed and inspires confidence. On the other hand, however, after the sacrifice now imposed on the holders of Turkish securities, no legitimate obstacles exist in the way of balancing expenditure with income. The Civil List and the War and Naval Departments afford considerable margin for saving; some order and control in the collection of taxes would improve the revenue, and the conversion of tithes into a land tax jointly with a moderate imposition upon luxuries in the capital would soon supply what might be still wanting to make both ends meet. Unless this is obtained there can be no security that the creditors of Turkey will for a long time receive even the half of the dividend promised to be paid in specie, and

the Syndics they are now desired to appoint, to receive the revenue assigned to them, will not be more successful in cashing it than the Imperial Ottoman Bank has proved since its transformation into a State bank."

One immediate result of this act of quasi-national bankruptcy was to quicken the hopes and activity of the Insurgents. Another result was to make the whole "Eastern Question" press with urgency on the great Powers of Europe. That an utter collapse of the Turkish Empire was impending seemed probable; and the peace of Europe would have been in serious danger this year if Russia, Germany, Austria, and England were not sincerely desirous to avert a crisis of which it would be impossible to foresee the issue. It was agreed that a diplomatic Note should be formulated by the Austrian Chancellor and Prime Minister, Count Andrassy, to be approved of by the other great Powers, containing a project of pacification for the insurgent districts. The Note, which was executed on the last day of December, received the approval of the Russian and German Courts, and was then sent to London, Paris, and Rome. But its consideration belongs to the history of the coming year.

Meanwhile the Turkish Government, chiefly as was supposed at the instance of the Russian Ambassador, Count Ignatieff, had consented, in the month of December, to publish a Firman granting concessions to its Christian subjects. The concessions were liberal in sound; but it was asserted by those who distrusted the sincerity of the Porte, that all would depend upon the mode of their being carried out, and that the interests of the oppressed parties would not really be promoted by them. This Imperial Firman, promulgated at Constantinople on December 14th, decreed great reforms in the public administration, establishing in most respects equality between Christians and Mussulmans, and declaring that the grievances of which the malcontent populations principally complained should no longer exist. It reorganised the Courts of Justice, from the highest to the lowest, and declared that the Judges of the chief Tribunals should be chosen from persons having the capacity and integrity to merit general confidence, and should not be dismissed without lawful cause; that the members of other judicial and administrative bodies should be elected by the subjects of the Porte without distinction, that suits between Mussulmans and non-Mussulmans should be referred to civil Tribunals, that taxation should be lightened and equalized; the suppression of a fourth part of the tithe be permanent; the tithe no longer be collected by arbitrary procedure on the part of the persons who farm it; that the Mussulman and non-Mussulman population should elect the collectors. By this Firman forced labour is abolished, and the Minister of Commerce is to confer with competent persons upon the measures necessary for the development of agriculture, manufactures, and trade. Then come enactments more especially regarding the social position of

the Christians. The Firman confirms the powers granted to the Patriarchs and other ecclesiastical authorities for managing the affairs of their communities, and for the free profession of their religious belief. Every official rank and all public functions are to be accessible to non-Mussulman subjects. The tax for exemption from military service is to be paid only by Christians between the ages of 20 and 40 years, and it is to be reduced. All non-Mussulman subjects may acquire landed and house property, and their testamentary dispositions will be respected. The people may, without hindrance, address themselves to the Porte for all legitimate wishes and complaints.

At the close of the year Herzegovina was still in active revolt, but the position of Serbia and Montenegro towards the rebellion was still uncertain. The Turkish Government complained that both Principalities gave it aid substantially, but without the permission of Austria and Russia they were unable to declare themselves on the side to which their sympathies disposed them. It is said that between the two Principalities themselves some difficulty exists as to reconciling their competing claims to a share in any territory which may by their own efforts or through the success of the insurgents be wrested from the Turks; that Prince Milan, who has from the first adopted a system of neutrality, has probably an understanding with the Powers which still profess to desire the maintenance of the Turkish rule. Of late the language of Montenegro has become more warlike, while little has been heard of the policy of Serbia. Both Principalities contain a warlike population hereditarily hostile to the Turks; but, since the practical acquisition of independence, the Servians have no ground of quarrel with the Turks, and they have themselves a territory sufficient for their wants. The Montenegrins have long desired to occupy a portion of the fertile plains which adjoin the highlands of the Black Mountain. If they were not held back by Russia, it is more than probable that they would give open aid to the insurgents, at the risk of an invasion of their own territory.

EGYPT.

In Egypt we have to record the opening of the new International Court in June, by the Khedive, whose energies had long been employed in simplifying and reforming the judicial procedure of his country. The scheme was promoted by the British Government which helped to bring about the acquiescence of other nations also; but France continued to hold aloof till the end of the year, when M. Rouvier having failed to bring to pass a condemnatory vote in the Chamber, the Duc Decazes, as Foreign Minister, gave in the adhesion of his Government.

The Suez Canal transaction has been sufficiently dwelt upon in our English history, but we may here elucidate from a money

market article in the *Times*, the financial embarrassments connected with his shares, in which the Khedive had entangled himself previously to making them over to the British Government. But for the sacrifices that Egypt has made—little to her own individual interest as it has turned out—the canal would never have been made at all. Obligation after obligation was thrown on Said Pasha and the present Viceroy by the French *concessionnaires*. From first to last, the Khedive's Government spent about 17,000,000*l.* on the Canal, the works connected with it, and the festivities with which it was opened. The 176,602 shares which the Khedive sold to the English for 4,000,000*l.* cost him 5,280,000*l.*, principal and interest included, according to a calculation published by M. Dervieu in 1871, and that is putting the price at the lowest. Then the Emperor Napoleon III. decided that Egypt should pay a heavy indemnity to the Company, no less than 3,360,000*l.*, for taking back again certain concessions which had been granted to it for nothing. M. Dervieu calculates that this award cost Egypt 4,600,000*l.* to start with, and it may well have cost more, for the interest charged by the Government against the Company was always very high. Further, the Khedive was at great outlay in constructing the Fresh Water Canal from Cairo to Ouady, the concession for which was originally granted free to the Suez Canal Company, and bought back for 400,000*l.* when it was at its wits'-end for means to carry on the works. A port and dock were constructed at Suez by the Khedive; he built lighthouses and bought back sundry privileges until, altogether, his stake in the concern became larger than that of all the shareholders combined.

His last great sacrifice for the benefit of the Company was that involving the cutting off of 25 years' coupons from the shares that England has bought. The Company being in want of money entered into another operation with the Egyptian Government, whereby it once more managed to get that Government to pledge one of its dearly-bought assets in order to raise further cash. The Company ceded its right to navigate and levy tolls on the Fresh Water Canal—the power to make which it had previously permitted the Khedive to buy back for 400,000*l.*, interest included,—it ceded the right of fishing in the Suez Canal and the lakes it traverses, as well as all special privileges connected with the working and maintenance of that Canal, and for these various concessions it charged 800,000*l.* Further, it ceded to the Government for another 400,000*l.* all the establishments which it possessed on the Isthmus, such as hospitals and their furniture, its magazines and establishments at Boulac and Damietta. This was 1,200,000*l.* which the Khedive had to pay or to enable the Company to raise, and he had to pay interest on it at 10 per cent. until it was paid. He had not got the money; and a fresh loan was not expedient, so, in order to enable the Company to get its funds, the Khedive cut off 25 years' coupons from his shares,

beginning with the coupon payable on the 1st of January 1870. This arrangement was a most costly way of meeting the obligation, and as usual the Khedive sacrificed with readiness a great deal more than the Canal Company ought to have taken. Ten per cent. interest was charged to the Government on this capital sum of 1,200,000*l.*, and as the Khedive could not pay either the one or the other at the time, the Company accepted the 25 years' coupons instead, which M. Dervieu calculates represented a capital sum of 1,600,000*l.* But that did not, it would seem, relieve him from the necessity of paying interest. He has still apparently to pay 10 per cent. to the Company, because he has not yet paid the money he owes for these reconceded concessions, unless on this point M. Dervieu may be in error. Having got the coupons, the Company capitalized them by issuing against them 120,000 "obligations," which were to receive the 5 per cent. which the coupons were entitled to for the 25 years, provision being made for their amortization within that period either by part of that 5 per cent. or by the share of the surplus profits falling to the coupons they represent under the Company's statutes.

The Khedive held a Council of Ministers on November 14, at which the Minister of Finance submitted a statement of the expenditure and revenue for the year commencing September 1874 and ending September 1875. The Council, after having examined the accounts, approved them. The Budget showed the following results:—Expenses of administration, 4,269,320*l.* sterling; loan account, 5,036,665*l.*; interest on the floating debt, 1,490,389*l.*; total, 10,796,374*l.* sterling; receipts, 10,812,787*l.* sterling.

Now this statement, which was received with pleasure at first by English speculators in Egyptian funds, was considered after a little time suspicious in the exact balance it exhibited, and the fund holders derived their only solid satisfaction from the Khedive's request that an experienced English financier should be sent out to supervise his accounts. The Right Honourable Stephen Cave, Paymaster General, accompanied by Colonel Stokes, of the International Suez Canal Dues Commission, Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. White, Deputy Accountant of the War Office, set out on this mission, and arrived at Cairo early in December.

The financial embarrassments of the Khedive happened to be enhanced by a war in which he was engaged with John, the Christian Monarch of Abyssinia. Just after the conclusion of the Canal shares purchase, it transpired that a force of 2,000 Egyptians, finding itself suddenly in presence of 30,000 Abyssinians, had been utterly routed. Their leader was killed, and it was with difficulty that a remnant escaped to the coast. On receiving news of this reverse the Khedive lost no time in taking sufficient measures to retrieve his defeat. Five thousand men were despatched at once, and still larger numbers were ordered to

follow as soon as means of transport could be found. But all at once a telegram announced that the English Government had interfered, and had invited him not to pursue any further his schemes of ambition or revenge. A subsequent statement on the part of Egypt alleged that she had no intention of annexing Abyssinia or any of its provinces, but that the Abyssinians for the last five years had made constant incursions across the frontier, and the object of the Egyptian Government was to compel King John to restrain his subjects and to prevent them from pillaging Egyptian territory. The Khedive's troops (it was added) had orders not to enter Abyssinia if King John would consent beforehand to give the necessary assurances to this end.

When it was announced that, at the demand of the British Government, the Egyptian ships had been recalled from Zanzibar, and that as to Abyssinia, the expedition—which the imagination of stockholders had enlarged into a heavy campaign, costly, and, judging from the past, disastrous—would be confined to the exaction of satisfaction, or, possibly, to only a military demonstration, after which the army would return, considerable satisfaction was felt in England, for misgivings concerning the military operations of the Khedive were exercising a decidedly depressing influence on Egyptian securities. The fact that Mr. Cave had started on his mission did not counteract this depression; but the moment news arrived of decisive interference on the part of England, the prospects of the country were held to brighten, and there was, for a few sanguine days, a rebound in the confidence of the money market.

The simultaneous recall of the Egyptian troops from Zanzibar, whose Sultan or Seyyed had complained to England of the infraction of his territory for the Khedive's military purposes, was another consequence of the new relations into which Ismail Pasha had placed himself towards the Government of Queen Victoria.

As against these abortive movements on the Khedive's part, it may, perhaps, be augured that the operations conducted by Colonel Gordon, as successor to Sir Samuel Baker, on the Upper Nile, afford prospect of the extension and consolidation of Egyptian power in that region.

CHAPTER V.

RUSSIA.—Notes about St. Petersburg Conference—Expedition in Central Asia—Annexation of Khokand—Saghalien—Russian Ironclads—Church Movement—Universities—Socialism—Dr. Strousberg's Bankruptcy—Eastern Question—Suez Canal—Emperor's speech.

PERSIA.—Unprosperous Condition of Country.

CHINA.—Death of Emperor—Embroidment with British Government.

JAPAN.—Reforms.

UNITED STATES.—Louisiana State conflict—Action of Congress—Rejection of Canada-Reciprocity Treaty—President Grant on Specie Payments—Civil Rights Bill and Force Bill—End of Forty-third Congress—Preparations for next Presidential Election—Autumn State Election—Governor Tilden—"Canal" and "Whisky" Rings—"Boss Tweed"—W. Ralston of San Francisco—Bunker's Hill Centenary—Deaths of ex-President Johnson and Vice-President Wilson—Opening of Forty-fourth Congress—President's Message—Church Question—Currency Question—Summary of Year's Events.

MEXICO.—Disturbances.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Earthquakes.

BRAZIL.—Emperor's Speech—Religious Warfare.

ECUADOR.—Assassination of President.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

RUSSIA.

THE proposal of the Russian Government to the other nations of Europe to follow up the tentative Conference of 1874 at Brussels on the usages of war, by a formal Conference at St. Petersburg for the purpose of ruling practice on the points at issue, met with a decided refusal from England; Lord Derby, in a despatch of the 20th of January 1875, declining to enter into any agreement which might facilitate aggressive wars, and be an obstacle to the patriotic resistance of the parties attacked. The position which England thus took up in face of Russia, and especially of the Emperor Alexander, the real initiator and energetic promoter of the scheme, caused no little sensation at St. Petersburg. From the beginning Russia had protested against this interpretation, as if her object was anything else but to further a work of humanity; while England now declared, in tolerably plain language, that the projected Code of War was likely to favour the strongest party, and to facilitate aggressive wars. The *Cologne Gazette* observed that England had thereby placed herself at the head of the second-rate Powers, which looked with mistrust on the Russian proposal. "She fears," added the *Gazette*, "that the great military Powers, which as a rule would be the aggressors, wish to weaken the defensive forces of the smaller States by the understanding to be arrived at; but we think that this mistrust is carried too far. It is known that the philanthropic Emperor Alexander II. has started this question. He wishes to

diminish the horrors of war by obtaining a recognition of certain fixed rules for the guidance of belligerents. The mistrust above referred to might be justifiable if it were really intended to introduce new regulations. But what is chiefly aimed at is a codification of the practices which are already in use among civilized nations, and there can hardly, therefore, be any ground for the suspicion that Russia and the other great Powers of the Continent have any hidden political motive in continuing the negotiations. Germany and Austria have the strongest desire to meet the wishes of Russia in this matter, and if not much will be attained, it is to be hoped that something at least will be done in the cause of humanity. No one would wish to deny that England is free to decide whether she will give her concurrence to the ultimate results of the Conference or not; but her refusal to participate in it shows that she is ill-disposed towards it. It cannot be said that England's conduct is entirely devoid of fear; and, moreover, she seems to be secretly anxious lest naval warfare, which at the first Conference was expressly excluded from the deliberations, should on this occasion be included among the subjects of discussion, and be regulated in a manner which might be disagreeable to a Power that formerly ruled the seas."

The smaller States, at all events, were willing enough to follow the lead of England, in this matter, and for the present the scheme of the St. Petersburg Conference had to be postponed. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Derby's despatch was couched in moderate terms; it will be found at full length in our Appendix. On the 20th of May, however, he issued a fresh Circular, stating that the object of the Conference would not be the conclusion of a formal treaty, and that the invitations would be sent out as soon as all the Governments should have replied to the Note of the previous September.

The tidings of an expedition which started in May from Krasnovodsk, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, for the purpose of exploring the old bed of the Oxus from that point to the Khivan frontier, caused some uneasiness in the breasts of British Russophobists. The expedition was accompanied by a band of scientific men, but its objects were undoubtedly in the main political, and had in view to ascertain whether a waterway could be made between the Caspian Sea and the sea of Aral, as well as to secure the occupation of Merv which is within a few days' march of the Afghan frontier, and only a few days more of Herat, sometimes called the "key of India." The expedition, which was under the command of General Lamakine, did not, however, prove successful, and eventually had to turn round and retrace its steps towards the Caspian.

A warlike campaign in Khokand had better results. There a rebellion of the Mussulmans broke out in the summer against the Khan, who had been reduced to being practically a vassal of Russia, and he had to fly his dominions. Yakoob Khan, the

Ameer of Kashgar, helped to stir up the revolt. The Russian troops marched to the disturbed districts, and for a time tranquillity seemed to be restored, but a few weeks afterwards the disturbance broke out again. General Kaufmann, who commanded the Russian forces, gained a signal victory, and formal annexation to the Muscovite Empire of all Khok and north of the Sir Darya was the result. Khokand south of the Sir Darya was still left nominally, but only nominally, independent.

In another direction the borders of the Russian dominion were slightly altered. In the autumn a courier arrived at St. Petersburg from Japan with the news that the treaty for the cession to Russia of the island of Saghalien, in exchange for the Kurile islands, had been signed at Yokohama by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries. Immediately after the ratification of the treaty, a Russo-Japanese Commission proceeded to Saghalien on board the Russian ship-of-war "*Wsadnik*," and another to the Kurile islands on board the Japanese steamer "*Hokio-Matchi*," in order to place the two States in possession of their new territories. The negotiations between Russia and Japan in regard to this exchange had been going on for some time, and the delay was attributed at St. Petersburg to English intrigue. Russia will convert her new possession, it is said, into a great naval station, and make penal settlements in the interior which are to take the place of those now in Siberia; while Japan, by the acquisition of the Kurile islands, rounds off her territory on the north and obtains in the rich fisheries of the neighbouring waters an inexhaustible supply of the chief article of food consumed by her population.

The new Russian circular ironclads, two of which have lately been completed and launched, have attracted great attention among students of naval affairs. The English Member of Parliament, Mr. E. J. Reid, who witnessed the launch of one of these from St. Petersburg, says of them:—"The second circular ironclad was launched to-day at noon with great success. She was named the '*Admiral Popoff*,' after her distinguished designer, by the express and spontaneous desire of His Majesty the Czar, which is in itself a significant indication of the manner in which naval design and naval effort are fostered by the Crown in this country. The '*Novgorod*' is 101 feet in diameter and of 2,491 tons; the '*Admiral Popoff*' is 120 feet in diameter and of 3,550 tons. The armour of the '*Novgorod*' is about equivalent to 13-inch plating; that of the '*Admiral Popoff*' to about 18 inches. The horsepower of the former vessel is 480 nominal, and of the latter 640. Each has six screw propellers, but in the latter vessel two of them are of much larger diameter than the others, and have their shafts situated lower down, so that in deep water these screws will sweep through the water much below the bottom of the vessel, while in shallow water they will be kept at rest in a position which keeps them above the keels. The deck is on each ship plated with $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch armour and has great curvature, so that although the

nominal freeboard is in each case not more than about eighteen inches to the top of the side armour, the actual surplus buoyancy is far greater than this would indicate. This is the first armour-plated ship afloat carrying armour of eighteen inches, and intended for guns of forty tons (more exactly, of forty-one and a half tons)."

Sunday, the 24th of January, witnessed a curious event in the Ecclesiastical annals of Russia. At Sedletz, in Poland, the ceremony was performed of admitting 50,000 "United Greeks," or as they called themselves, Catholics of the Oriental rite, from the Communion of the Church of Rome into that of the Russian-Greek Church.

The Government acted at first with considerable reserve and circumspection in the matter. They gave no encouragement to the first petitions sent in to them, and strict orders seem to have been issued to the officials to take as little notice as possible of the agitation. It was also necessary to watch with care the effect this movement might have had on the Roman Catholic part of the population of Poland. The latter, however, remained perfectly quiet; and when the Government became convinced that the movement was entirely spontaneous, steps were taken to accede to the wishes expressed in the petitions. The Emperor accordingly authorized the Governor-General of Warsaw to acquaint the petitioners that their admission into the Russian Church had been approved by him.

The intended foundation of a University at Tomsk, one of the chief towns of Siberia, is one of the signs of progress in the Russian Empire. The new establishment is to have only two faculties, one of law and the other of medicine. The want of doctors in Siberia may be inferred from the fact that there are only fifty-five of them in a country which is as large as the whole of Europe, and whose population amounts to more than 6,000,000 inhabitants. The Minister of Finance has granted a credit of 40,000*l.* on the revenue of the State for the new establishment, which will raise the number of Russian Universities to eight, seven others being already in existence—viz., St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, Kazan, Kharkow, Odessa, Warsaw, besides two foreign Universities—a German one in Dorpat and a Swedish one in Helsingfors. A new University is also to be established in Vilna.

The Socialists and Nihilists of Russia gave some uneasiness to Government. It was reported early in the year that numerous arrests were being made; that in Lithuania 180 persons accused of Socialistic opinions had been imprisoned, the number including a large proportion of Jews, who were said to have assisted in circulating Socialist and Nihilist proclamations and pamphlets. All over the Empire the Socialist propaganda, instigated by the Russian emigrants abroad, was said to be largely on the increase. An Imperial rescript had been issued to the nobility, calling attention to the prevalence of these dangerous ideas, stating "the entire

empire to be sapped by Socialism," and exhorting the nobles to come to the Government's assistance in its struggle with the revolutionary party. Moreover, Count Pahlen, the Minister of Justice, issued an official proclamation dealing with the same subject, in which he stated that, notwithstanding this department had brought the fullest rigour of the law to bear upon Socialists and Communists wherever they had been found, still the "most criminal propaganda, threatening alike religion, morality, and property," had struck such deep root in the population that legal measures alone no longer sufficed for its eradication. Even persons of official station, the Minister said, whose first duty should be to combat the dangerous creed, had secretly adopted it. He consequently called upon "all well-disposed social elements" to unite in determined resistance to this dangerous foe.

A few weeks later the Minister of Public Instruction issued a circular to the heads of universities and schools, directing their attention to the evil within their walls. Communistic propaganda, he said, was being actively carried on among the students and pupils of the various schools throughout the Russian Empire. He stated that the movement had extended to more than thirty-seven Russian provinces, and that judicial inquiry had led to the discovery that in several provinces parents were the principal instigators. He quoted the following passage from a Note addressed to him by the Minister of Justice:—"The rapid progress of the propaganda may be attributed, first, to the fact that the activity of the agitators did not meet with any sufficient check from society, which, without realizing the importance and aim of these criminal tendencies, regarded them with apathy and sometimes even with sympathy; and secondly, that the young persons who constitute the main body of the propagandists do not meet with any resistance from the men among whom they live and grow." The Government received information from the police that the fires which were now of such frequent occurrence in Russia were the work of the revolutionary party. Several arrests took place at Minsk, as the result of this discovery.

The bankruptcy of the great railway contractor, Dr. or M. Strousberg, on the 25th of October, shook the money market severely, not only at St. Petersburg, but in most of the capitals of Europe. Strousberg, who was of Jewish origin, "had risen so fast" (to use the words of a contemporary journalist), "and speculated so audaciously, that he had never been a particular favourite in a country where fortunes are slowly made, and wealth is the result of the accumulated industry of successive generations rather than the reward of temerity and intelligence combined. The unfavourable feeling increased in proportion to the embarrassments of the spirited adventurer. As we now know, from the report officially returned by the administrator of his estate, Strousberg was grievously shaken by the war of 1870. With a large fortune rapidly amassed, the war found him engaged in

works of immense extent, railways, harbours, citadels, and what not. As his own means did not suffice, and money had to be raised at a high rate of interest in those troublous days, Strousberg found it difficult to hold his own. Had he declared his failure then and there, he would have been a victim of the war, like so many others. But he went on, hoping to retrieve when a better time came. The prolonged contest with adverse fortune involved him more and more deeply. From what has recently transpired about his Austrian assets, there is reason to assume that had he been able to complete his Bohemian Ironworks—the greatest on the Continent—his profits would have been immense, and his calculations might have turned out all right in the long run; but this was not known until very lately, and the struggle he maintained had appeared hopeless to the commercial public some time before the crash came.” The legal proceedings which ensued belong to the records of the next year.

We need not here trace the diplomatic action of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, to which general allusion has already been made, further than to give the statement of her position at the end of October, as published in the *Official Gazette*. “The important events in the Balkan Peninsula found Russia,—not alone, but in alliance with two other States,—prepared to maintain European peace simply and without any political egotistical afterthought or intentions whatsoever. All who sincerely wish for the maintenance of peace are free to join the alliance. At the same time Russia has not sacrificed to the alliance its sympathies for the Slavonic Christians, and the sacrifices made by the Russian nation for the oppressed Slavonic population of Turkey are so great that Russia is justified in stepping forth with its sympathies before the whole of Europe. Perceiving the greatness of the danger to Servia and Montenegro, as well as to Turkey herself, that would arise if the two former were drawn into the struggle, Russia was the first to raise her voice for the protection of the unhappy Herzegovinese, who have been forced by excessive burdens of taxation and oppression to resort to the most extreme measures. Russia, Germany, and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, acting in unison with the object of averting any possible intervention in Turkey, have called upon the latter to come to an arrangement with the insurgents, and France, Italy, and England supported the request.

“Turkey, in reply, promised to introduce substantial improvements in the position of the Slavonic Christians, and the Sultan issued an Iradé ordering great measures of relief and the establishment of equal rights for Christians and Mahomedans. Nevertheless, as similar resolutions decreed on former occasions by the Sultan, after being extorted by the guaranteeing Powers, were never adhered to for any length of time, and as, consequently, confidence is no longer placed in such decisions, the Cabinets must take steps to strengthen that confidence, without which Turkey cannot carry out the reforms she earnestly intends to introduce.

In any case, an end must be put to the present sad condition of the Christian population of Turkey."

The transaction between England and Egypt respecting the Suez Canal shares, could not fail to be deeply interesting to Russia. For some weeks silence was enjoined on the newspapers with respect to it, but early in December they spoke. The *Moscow Gazette* published an article evidencing the jealousy and distrust with which it was regarded by an influential portion of public opinion in Russia, while at the same time it shows the wrong data as to matters of fact, on which that jealousy and distrust were founded. "The strange mystery," it said, "which has so long enveloped the action of the British Cabinet in connection with the Eastern question has given way at length to perfect candour. England, who has so long and so jealously guarded the sick man, suddenly goes off on the opposite tack and buries him alive. England, who has so long kept watch and ward over the property of the Porte, all at once adopts a different course and pockets her coveted share of the spoil. So the conclusions we drew from the enigmatic declaration of British Ministers about the important English interests in the East are borne out by fact. There were, indeed, no interests to defend in the present instance, but if England wished to extend and augment her interests in the East, she has taken the right means to that end. At a time when Europe is being daily excited by false rumours, when, notwithstanding the general wish for peace, alarming statements are circulated about differences between the Northern Powers, when Russian forces are said to be drawn together, and Austria is requested by England to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, the silence of British diplomacy was indeed a strange and peculiar symptom. But now it appears that British diplomacy has been playing its own little game behind the scenes. Now that success has attended the operation, the *Times*, as we learn by telegram, announces the sale to England by the Egyptian Khedive of a hundred million francs worth of Suez Canal shares. A subsequent telegram states that the money received is to be employed by the Khedive in covering the December and January coupons of his debt; but this is an explanation which explains nothing. The crisis of the Turkish finances does not affect the Egyptian, and were it otherwise, the English journals would have been the first to discover that the condition of the Egyptian finances justified no such apprehensions. Very probably the Khedive, engaged as he is in extending his rule over the interior of Africa, and carrying on a wholly unnecessary war against the Abyssinians, has been easily persuaded to part with his share in the Suez Canal stock. Indeed, we are already told that some English statesmen, skilled in finance and enjoying the confidence of the London Government, will be sent to Egypt to regulate the revenue and give advice to the Khedive. England, then, not only begins to exercise arbitrary power in Egypt, but kindly informs Europe after it has become an accomplished fact. Our readers will remember that we have been

telling them this long time that the talk of the British Press about the inevitable demise of the sick man must be intended to conceal some deep plan. Being well aware of the difficulties attending the liquidation of the Ottoman Empire, English diplomatists profited by the noise of the Herzegovina Rebellion to do a bold stroke of business. There is no denying that the *coup de main*, veiled under a commercial transaction between the two Governments, has been carried out with consummate skill. It is astonishing that English intrigue should attract so little attention in the European Press. There was no lack of suspicious symptoms before the blow was dealt. Without dropping the slightest hint about the pending negotiations, the English papers yet contrived to prepare public opinion for the result. Not Turkey, but Egypt, was represented as the one important point for England. Reiterated as these allusions were, they attracted no attention. Now that the transaction has been completed, the impression is all the stronger.

“In consequence of the English proceedings in Egypt, the difficulties incidental to the Oriental question have been considerably aggravated. England's step gives rise to questions of the most delicate and complicated nature. There is no precedent of a Government acquiring a share in a joint-stock enterprise on foreign soil, and thereby virtually extending its own territory. The fact of the Canal being an international concern adds force to this reasoning, though even if the Canal were purely Egyptian, the transaction might give rise to difficulties. Luxembourg was intended to be sold, but the sale was not allowed to be completed. As the crowning feature of it all, Egypt is not even an independent State, but the vassal of a Power, itself the client of European guarantors. Egypt is Turkish territory, and the Canal concession is based upon a Firman of the Porte. Has the Khedive the right to sell a portion of his territory—that is, to partition out the property of his suzerain? It is doubtful whether the Sultan himself would be entitled to take any such step without the consent of all Europe. Were the Sultan to claim an independent right to sell the harbour of Constantinople or the port of Batum, or the Turkish fleet, would England allow such a claim to be legitimate? But we remember reading in an English journal that there would be nothing to prevent the Sultan ceding his Navy to England in payment of the interest upon his national debt!”

In another article the *Moscow Gazette* went on to say:—
“There can be no doubt as to the political importance of the event. England's ancient preponderance has been immensely increased by the acquisition of property rights—that is, territorial rights in Egypt. England most unceremoniously has taken the lead in partitioning Turkey. The English have long been accustomed to have everything their own way in Asia, Africa, and Australia, to do what they please in all parts of the world, and to rule the seas without fearing, or, indeed, expecting opposition. They now no longer

content themselves with seizing distant lands, but pocket the key to the whole of Southern and Eastern Europe, constituting themselves the sole and absolute judges of what is good and profitable for the other countries concerned. We all know the jealousy and supercilious *hauteur* marking British policy towards other countries. We have not forgotten the furious rage excited by the Khiva Campaign; we remember the envious intrigue by which England endeavoured to tie Russia's hands and place a horde of Central Asiatic nomads under the protection of International Law. Now that England has seized the Suez Canal, is there any one so *naïve* as to anticipate that other countries' interests will be impartially protected by Great Britain?"

On the other hand, the St. Petersburg *Golos*, in an article very complimentary to her, proposed that the example set by Great Britain in Egypt should be imitated by all Europe in Turkey, and that the Porte should be placed under the tutelage and directing influence of the Powers. England, it was said, would be the more inclined to approve the plan, as she had nothing to lose from its failure now that she had acquired a new position in Egypt. Indeed, after recent events, even the dismemberment of Turkey must be a matter of indifference to Great Britain. Though Russia, for one, said the *Golos*, wants nothing, things being as they are, there is nothing to prevent England from lending a hand in an attempt to place Turkey under a European Protectorate; while if the rest of the world is really as pacifically inclined as Russia, there would, on the other hand, be nothing to hinder the St. Petersburg Government from taking part in the operations which civilized and civilizing England has set afoot in Egypt.

Coincident in time with these expressions of public opinion, was the utterance of the Emperor himself, when at the annual festival of the Knights of the Order of St. George, held on the 8th December, he proposed "The Health of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph as Members of the Order," and said:—

"I am happy to be able to state on this occasion that the intimate alliance between our three Empires and our three Armies, founded by our august predecessors for the defence of our common cause; still remains intact at the present moment, when it has no other aim than the maintenance of the tranquillity and the peace of Europe. I have full confidence that with the aid of God our united efforts will attain the peaceful end which we have in view, which the whole of Europe desires, and of which all States are in need. May God spare their Majesties for the happiness of their peoples!"

PERSIA.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* gave in March a deplorable account of the condition of Persia. The revenue, it says, is seven or

eight million tomans, or three million pounds ; while the expenditure, including the lavish outlay of the Shah and his numerous harem, is five million tomans. A certain sum in gold is yearly deposited in a gigantic vault, where since the times of the early Kings chests of gold have been placed and lie unproductive, thus gradually exhausting the wealth of the country. The Shah cannot be induced to spend any of it on railways, canals, or mines. The Provincial Governors are mostly the Shah's relatives, and are devoid of any administrative capacity. Their tenure of office mainly depending on the sum they forward to the central Treasury, they are sometimes superseded by men who offer to furnish a larger amount. The object of the Governors, therefore, is to extort as much rent as possible, accumulating all they can for themselves, and bribing the Shah's courtiers in order to secure their good offices for the retention of their posts. Whether the crops are abundant or deficient, the same amount is exacted, in the latter case the possessions of the peasants being confiscated and their fields becoming waste. During the great famine many more persons died from the oppressions of the Governors and officials than from any other cause. The Shah himself appreciates European civilization, and would readily open his purse to develop the resources of the country. But he knows that his officials would embezzle the money, as happened with silk spinning, and other enterprises. He has himself to count the gold deposited in the vaults. Baron Reuter commenced his undertaking in earnest, surveying the railway and beginning the works between Teheran and Rascht. But the Russians are opposed to the scheme, and their intrigues induced the Shah to stop the operations on the plea that some clauses in the contract had not been carried out. Baron Reuter has sustained great losses, and is endeavouring to bring some influence to bear to remove the interdict.

CHINA.

The Emperor of China died of small-pox on January 12th, in his nineteenth year. He had succeeded his father on the throne when only five years old, and was under the management of a Regency till 1873. In accordance with custom, his coronation was preceded by his marriage, in October 1872, with the Lady Alute, and three wives of the second class, whose numbers, had he lived, would have been supplemented by 116 others.

His cousin, Tsai-tien, a mere child, was chosen to succeed him, under the style and title of Kwang-sü. Early on the morning following the death of the late Emperor it was rumoured in Peking that a grandchild of his eldest uncle, the Prince of Tun, had been selected for the succession in the absence of a direct heir ; but in the course of the day it became known that the two Empresses, *i.e.*, the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother (of T'ung Che), the well-known regents during the late minority, had

selected the only son of the seventh Prince, the Prince of Ch'un. This child, who is at present, it is said, between three and four years old, was designated as successor to the throne in a decree of the Empresses, to which sanction was declared in the valedictory manifesto of the departed Sovereign. The selection is popularly attributed to the choice of the Empress Mother, who is a sister of the Princess of Ch'un, and consequently aunt by blood as well as marriage to the child.

We have already had occasion to narrate the threatening state of affairs which subsisted for awhile between the Celestial Empire and the British Government, and the vacillating conduct of the Chinese authorities when Mr. Wade pressed his terms upon them, demanding inquiry into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder, and the performance of trade treaties which had been allowed to remain inoperative; Mr. Wade threatening, as a last resort, to haul down his flag at the end of September if his demands were not conceded. On the evening of the 28th, at the very last moment apparently, the Chinese surrendered—at least on the latter point—and the *Gazette* of the 29th contained an edict, of which the following is a translation:—

“The following Imperial decree was received on the 29th day of the eighth moon:—

“ ‘The Yamên charged with the superintendence of the affairs of the several (foreign) nations have memorialized requesting us to publish the formalities (to be adhered to) in (respect to) our decrees, and to decide upon the interchange of relations between the high Ministers of the several Boards and the high Ministers of the several (foreign) nations resident in the capital. The specification of the formalities in decrees is perfectly satisfactory, and, as regards intercourse with the high Ministers of the several Boards, let what has been proposed be carried into effect.’ ”

It is believed that the punishment of the Yunnan officials and the publication of matters affecting foreign politics in the *Pekin Gazette* were the clauses most strenuously opposed; and a remark made in conversation with a foreigner, by the Taotai of Shanghai, will probably best explain the mandarin feeling on these points. “We cannot,” said he, “cut off Li Sitai's (Leesectali's) head. He is a Mahomedan, and can raise 50,000 men to resist us. We cannot degrade the Governor of Yunnan; he is a Miaotze and can raise again, among the Miaotze tribes, the standard of the rebellion so lately quelled. It is true that the treaty has never been published in the *Pekin Gazette*, nor any reference to foreign politics made, but we cannot do it. The Emperor might as well abdicate. Every mandarin and every literate in the country would rise in indignation against the admission. We are placed in the dilemma of encountering rebellion in Yunnan, and exciting grave irritation among the literary classes, or of encountering war with England and all the consequent complications.”

One of Mr. Wade's requirements was the right of intercourse

for the English with Departments of State other than the Tsung-li Yamên, and the following passage from the *North China Herald* explains the importance which attaches to this concession :—

“ We presume that the demand for right of intercourse between the Legation and the Departments of the Chinese Government at Peking, other than the Tsung-li Yamên, was made by Mr. Wade in part execution of the design to place our relations on a more satisfactory footing; and we infer the interpretation to be this—the Tsung-li Yamên is not a recognized Government Department in the same sense as the Grand Council or the Grand Secretariat; it is more in the nature of a commission—comprising certainly high Cabinet Ministers, and practically permanent, but constituted only in 1859 to meet the occasion, and not ranking officially as one of the great Departments of State. This position accorded with the Chinese profession to regard foreigners as accidents, waifs and strays from afar, thrown up on the coast of the Central Land, and charitably allowed to remain and eat the rice of hospitality by the monarch of the human race. The exclusion of all reference to foreigners from the *Peking Gazette* was part of the same conception; and the principle has been pregnant with trouble to us in our intercourse both with the officials and the people. The concession, then, of right of intercourse with the old and recognized State Departments and the publication of the fact in the *Peking Gazette* are important steps gained towards placing our relations with the country on a better footing.”

This was in fact a concession of two of Mr. Wade's demands. First, the right of intercourse on a better footing with the Government; secondly, publication of matters affecting the position of foreigners in the *Gazette*; and granting them in the edict the proper designation of foreign Ministers appears for the first time in a document of the kind. They are there given the title which applies to Chinese officials of equivalent rank.

The following was the edict published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 9th of October in reply to the memorial of the Tsung-li Yamên regarding the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and the duty of Governors of Provinces to instruct the local officials under their control to take cognizance of the treaties and act in accordance with them when foreigners come into their neighbourhood :—

“ The Yamên of Foreign Affairs has memorialized Us, setting forth in distinct terms the provisions of the Treaties with different countries, and requesting that injunctions be laid upon the Governments of all the Provinces to act in obedience [to these stipulations]. With reference to [the privilege enjoyed by] foreigners of travelling in the interior, it is distinctly provided in all the Treaties that passports must be taken out, which must be impressed with a Chinese official seal, and which must be presented for inspection whenever required, whereupon passage will be granted. It is furthermore stipulated that in the event of any unlawful act being committed [by the bearer of a passport] he

shall be handed over to the nearest Consul to be dealt with, being subjected only to the necessary restraint while on the journey, but not allowed to be maltreated. Passports are not to be given to any but persons of respectability.

“The Treaty provisions are distinct in the extreme, and there should be no difficulty on the part of the local authorities in taking action with regard to them as may be necessary. In the case which has lately occurred of the British Official Interpreter Margary, who has been murdered on the frontier of Yunnan, we have already appointed Li Han-chang to proceed without delay [to that Province], in order to ascertain by whom the murder was committed, and to take action. After [the promulgation of the decree] it will be an imperative duty with the Governors-General, and Governors of all the Provinces, to issue instructions to all the local officials under their control, directing them to take cognizance minutely of the intention of the Treaties, [and enjoining upon them that] whenever persons provided with passports enter their districts, it is incumbent upon them to take measures effectively, as circumstances may direct, in conformity with the Treaty provisions. By this means tranquillity will be secured to Chinese and foreigners alike, and causes of misunderstanding will be prevented from arising.”

JAPAN.

The following proclamation from the Mikado to the nation was issued on the 14th of April:—

“On ascending the Imperial Throne we assembled the nobles and high officials of our realm, and took oath before the gods to maintain the five principles, to govern in harmony with public opinion, and to protect the rights of our people.

“Assisted by the sacred memory of the glorious line of our holy ancestors and by the union of our subjects, we have attained a slight measure of peace and tranquillity.

“So short a time, however, has elapsed since the late Restoration, that many essential reforms still remain to be effected in the administration of the affairs of the Empire.

“It is our desire not to restrict ourselves to the maintenance of the five principles which we swore to preserve, but to go still further and enlarge the circle of domestic reforms.

“With this view we now establish the *Genro-in* to enact laws for the Empire, and the *Dai-shin-in* to consolidate the judicial authority of the Courts. By also assembling representatives from the various provinces of the Empire, the public mind will best be known and the public interest best consulted, and in this manner the wisest system of administration will be determined.

“We hope by these means to secure the happiness of our subjects and our own. And while they must necessarily abandon

many of their former customs, yet must they not, on the other hand, yield too impulsively to a rash desire for reform.

"We desire to make you acquainted with our wishes, and to obtain your hearty co-operation in giving effect to them."

At the foot of this proclamation was a notification from the Prime Minister to the effect that the Sa-in and Ya-in were abolished, and the two Chambers named in the proclamation were founded.

The new institutions are explained by intelligent Japanese officials as constituting an approach to constitutional government, the nearest equivalent for which in their language is "the founding of laws." The *Gen-ro-in* will consist of a body of men of mature age and official experience, including some who may be remarkable outside the official circle for general acquirements and political knowledge. These will constitute a deliberative Assembly, and discuss matters affecting the welfare of the State, sending their resolutions up to the Council of State, whence, if approved, they will be sent down to the *Dai-shin-in*, to be by them thrown into the forms of law.

UNITED STATES.

The beginning of the year found the Government at Washington involved in the Louisiana State conflict, the account of which has been given in our volume for 1874. When Governor Kellogg and his faction were violently displaced by the M'Enery party, the interference of the Federal troops admitted of a plausible justification. The substituted Government—though it represented the most respectable part of the community, and perhaps the numerical majority of the population—had superseded the Kellogg Government by an irregular proceeding. The President had already recognised the Republican Governor and Legislature; and his course had not been disapproved by Congress. It was not for him to consider any moral excuse which could be offered for an illegal disturbance. The insurgents themselves virtually admitted the propriety of the President's conduct by peaceable retirement from the offices which they had occupied. On his part General Grant exercised his superior power with moderation, and he was supposed to have given Kellogg a hint that it would not be prudent to strain too far the immunity which he secured through the President's patronage.

But the Federal officers chose to infer, under their instructions from headquarters, from the recognition and protection which had been accorded to Kellogg and his Legislature, that it was their duty to decide between any conflicting claims to office which might occur in Louisiana. At the State election the Democrats, or opponents of Kellogg, seemed to have obtained a considerable majority, but a Board appointed by the previous Legislature for

the purpose had invalidated a number of elections on the alleged ground of violence and intimidation. At the meeting of the Assembly on January 4th the Democrats contrived, with the aid of a temporary majority, to elect a Speaker, and they then proceeded to confirm the elections of five members of their party. Upon this the Federal force intervened. On the requisition of the Kellogg Government, General de Trobriand, with a file of soldiers, expelled the five members from the place of meeting, and consequently transferred the control of the Legislature to the Republicans. As neither the Conservative nor the Democratic party nor the five members had used any kind of violence, the intervention of the soldiery was wholly without constitutional excuse. The speaker, Mr. Wiltz, protested against these proceedings, and then, followed by the entire body of Conservative members, marched out of the State House, and proceeded up St. Louis Street, followed by a vast crowd, which cheered them on the way.

On the same day General Sheridan, who had assumed the command of the "Department of the Gulf," in lieu of General Emory, telegraphed to the War Minister at Washington:—

"Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,—It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which are hardly realized by the general Government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the Civil Government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

"I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General."

This telegram, published the next day, caused great indignation in New Orleans, and was the signal on the 5th and 6th of January for a number of earnest protests. These protests were made by the Merchants' Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Board of Underwriters, the Board of Bank Presidents, the Chamber of Commerce, by a meeting of Northern and Western merchants present in New Orleans, held at the St. Charles Hotel, and by the Bishops and Clergy of all the churches of all denominations in New Orleans. They all agreed that law and order prevailed, and that Sheridan's despatch gave a false representation of affairs.

On the 5th of January a Cabinet meeting was held in Washington, at which several hours were spent in discussing the situation in Louisiana. At this meeting the President presented

Sheridan's telegram above quoted; also a protest made by Speaker Wiltz against the action of the military in overthrowing his organization of the House at New Orleans and ousting the five members; and also the following, which he had received from John M'Enery, the Conservative Governor of Louisiana, whom the Government opposed:—

“ New Orleans, Jan. 5.

“ His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, —In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States yesterday, in the occupation of the State House, in the forcible ejection by the troops of members of the Legislature and the elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House, by direct and forcible intervention of the military. I affirm before the whole American people that this action on the part of the military in this city yesterday is subversive of the Republican institutions of this free country.

“ JOHN M'ENERY.”

The decision of the United States Cabinet was to support Sheridan fully, and to leave the conduct of affairs at New Orleans to his direction, without special orders from Washington.

That evening Sheridan sent another extraordinary telegram to the Secretary of War:—

“ Headquarters, Military Division of Missouri, New Orleans, La., Jan. 5.

“ Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.,—I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a Bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by military commission. This banditti, who murdered negroes on the 4th of last September, also, more recently, at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and peace and the prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

“ P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General United States Army.”

This caused another blaze of excitement in New Orleans, and, in fact, was rather too much even for the Washington authorities, for they authorized on the 6th of January the semi-official announcement that the Government would take no action, such as was suggested in this “banditti despatch.” On the 6th of January, however, the Secretary of War sent General Sheridan two telegrams announcing approval of his acts and confidence in his judgment, as follows:—

“ War Department, Washington, Jan. 6.

“ General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans,—Your telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence and thoroughly approve your course.

“ WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.”

“ Washington, Jan. 6, 1875.

“ To General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.,—I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your despatch. You seem to fear that we shall be misled by biassed or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram.

“ WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.”

The second of these had scarcely left Washington before another sensational despatch arrived from New Orleans:—

“ New Orleans, Jan. 6.

“ Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.,—The city is very quiet to-day. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from informing the Government that there are localities in this Department where the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years.

“ P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General Commanding.”

Animated debates on the Louisiana situation took place in Congress. Mr. Thurman introduced a resolution into the Senate inquiring of the President his authority for the use of troops to control the Louisiana Legislature. Senator Conkling (Republican), of New York, desired the words inserted “ if not incompatible with the public interest ; ” and beginning with this, the debate finally covered the whole ground. Senator Thurman charged unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the organization of a State Legislature. He quoted previous cases of “ dead locks ” in Legislatures of a similar character to that of Louisiana, but in which Presidents had never thought of interfering. Senator Saulsbury (Democrat), of Delaware, denounced the military interference as not only unconstitutional, but revolutionary, and the act of a tyrant. The time had not yet arrived, he said, when any ambitious Cæsar could clothe himself in purple, and, in the plenitude of power, bid defiance to the American people, and should any Cæsar attempt this he would say in the name of God let the American people tear the robes from him. General Logan (Republican), of Illinois, said that portions of the debate reminded him of utterances heard in the Senate Chamber in Secession times, when the predecessors of the Democrats now here were bidding defiance to the Government and defending acts of violence and treason. Senator Edmonds (Republican), of Vermont, said

Southern assassinations and murders must cease, and every man, no matter what his colours or opinions, must be protected in his liberty and person at all hazards and at any cost. Senator Morton (Republican), of Indiana, earnestly denounced the outrages perpetrated by the White League on unoffending coloured men. He said there were to-day more men in arms against the Government throughout the South than during the years of active rebellion, and time would show what their purpose was. Intense feeling was put into these remarks on both sides, and at this point the subject was postponed till the 6th of January. On that day the crowd was so great that hundreds could not get near the Senate Chamber, all the corridors being crowded. Senator West (Republican), of Louisiana, who had the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury by his side to give him points, made a careful statement from the Administration standpoint of the events of the last few days in New Orleans. He said that there was urgent necessity for the presence of the Army in Louisiana, and that the President had done a plain duty in taking steps to preserve the peace; that the prostrated and impoverished condition of the South was not wholly attributable to political causes, but that the main reason of it was the hatred and persecution of all men whose skins were black and the ostracism of white men who refused to act with the White League. The determination of the opponents of government was to obliterate every vestige of Republicanism, to ignore every constitutional amendment, and to set at defiance every authority.

The resolution for inquiry was passed, and in reply to it the President sent a special message to the following effect:— With regard to the interference of the military power in the organization proceedings of the Assembly of Louisiana, he said that lawlessness, turbulence, and bloodshed had characterized the State since its organization under the Reconstruction Act. The reduction of the Republican vote in 1868 by fraud and violence and the bloody riots in 1866-68 showed that the disorders were not due to the late action of the Federal authorities, but were a shameful and undisguised conspiracy against the Republicans. After coloured citizens had been denied registration, Mr. Kellogg sued Mr. Warmouth, requesting him to count the votes. The general relief by Federal actions was denounced, although the fifteenth amendment secured political equality for the coloured population, and the Federal judges held that the protection thus afforded extended to State and other elections, establishing the right of interference by the United States courts. After the organization of the State administration Mr. Kellogg's election was bitterly denied; but although frauds had been no doubt practised during the elections, Mr. Kellogg had more right than his competitor, Mr. McEnery. Reviewing the history of the latest convulsions, the President referred to the proceedings of Mr. McEnery in forcibly displacing the nominees of Mr. Kellogg, the butchery at Colfax.

and the murder at Conshatta, and quoted the charge of Judge Wood in illustration of the terrible deeds of bloodthirstiness and barbarity which the Conservative papers had justified in denouncing Federal protection as tyranny and despotism, while the Colfax miscreants were unvisited by justice. Upon representations being made of the irritating effect of their presence, the troops had been withdrawn, but at the October elections the inflammatory proclamation of Penn had necessitated the Governor's calling for protection. Before the issue of the President's proclamation to disperse within five days, the usurping Governor was in possession of the State House, and many people were killed. Respecting the interference of the military in the organization of the Legislature, the President said he was unaware of such orders prior to their being carried out ; but although such interference was repugnant to the ideas of the Government, he considered that the Legislative imbroglio in Louisiana exempted the military from the charge of intentional wrong. The revolution was apparently but not really abandoned. The troops, upon the requisition of the Governor, were allowed to render aid, enforce the laws, repress violence, and prevent bloodshed, by forestalling the execution of a premeditated plan to depose Mr. Kellogg and revolutionize the Government. General Sheridan, free of party motives, and honestly convinced by what he had seen and heard, had characterized the leaders of the League in severe terms, and suggested summary modes, which, although inadmissible, would soon put an end to the troubles and disorder. The President finally asked Congress to take such action as to make his duties perfectly clear, assuring it of their full execution according to the spirit and letter of the law without fear or favour.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the state of affairs in Louisiana, and reported two resolutions: one unanimously, that Congress should recommend the Louisiana Legislature to seat the five members who were illegally deprived of their seats by the Returning Board; the other, signed by four out of the seven members of the Committee, recognizing the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. The first resolution was approved by both sides of the House, but to the other the Democrats decidedly objected. The subject was taken up, however, by the necessary two-thirds vote required to suspend the rules for the purpose, although it had a narrow escape, as there was only a margin of one vote. The resolution about the five members was then adopted without a division. The Kellogg recognition resolution was adopted by a vote of 163 to 89; almost a strict party vote.

Before the end of the session the Republicans had forced through the Senate a resolution endorsing the course pursued by the President, and soon afterwards it was announced from Louisiana that the local difficulties had come to a satisfactory arrangement, all parties having agreed to accept what is termed the "Wheeler compromise." Under this arrangement the members who were so

summarily unseated by the United States troops were restored to their places, thus making the House Democratic, but leaving the Senate Republican. On the other hand, Mr. Kellogg was to remain Governor until January 1877, and was not to be impeached for past offences. The compromise was adopted by a very large majority of the Members, and Mr. Kellogg in his message talked about forgetting the past, and advised a general combination of parties in the work of restoring the credit and prosperity of the State.

The resolution of the Senate's Committee of Foreign Affairs condemning the draught of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, an account of which was given in our last year's history, was a fully expected termination to that affair. The scheme was, in fact, crude and ill-constructed; and when its consideration had been postponed on its first introduction eight months previously by Mr. Fisk, its doom was considered as probably sealed.

In a message to Congress early in January, the President pronounced his approval of the Bill hastily passed by that body, ordering the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January 1879; and to ensure that result, suggested certain measures of supplementary legislation. He proposed to increase the revenue by restoring the taxes on tea and coffee, and repealing the 10 per cent. reduction of the duties on iron, steel, &c., passed in 1872. He also proposed the redemption of legal tenders at a premium for gold of 10 per cent. for this year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second year, 5 per cent. for the third, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the fourth year, thus bringing the currency on a par with gold at the beginning of January 1879, the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments. He pointed out that the proposed reduction would insure the retention of silver, and probably prevent an excessive demand for gold. When large amounts were drawn from the Treasury an equal amount of currency would be withdrawn from circulation. This measure, by causing a sufficient stringency of the currency, would stop the outflow of coin. Such legislation, said the President, by giving the currency a fixed value, would revive business, and place the prosperity of the country on a firm basis.

There were two Bills which formed a battle field between the Republicans and Democrats during the closing session of this Congress, the "Civil Rights" Bill, and the "Force" Bill. The President and his adherents were anxious to carry both, but succeeded only as to the former. The Force Bill, in spite of their strenuous efforts, was rejected at the last moment. Both measures were particularly obnoxious to the Democrats, who fought them at every point, aided by a Republican minority. The Civil Rights Bill, which was passed by the House after nearly two weeks' conflict with the minority, and then only by a change in the rules, became a bone of contention in the Senate, and was finally passed by that body on the night of February 27th. Every amendment proposed was voted down by the majority because they did not

want it to go back to the House, as there, in the dying hours of the Session, its defeat would have been certain. It was passed by a vote of 38 to 26, all the Democrats, Liberals, and Independents, and four Republicans voting against it.

This Bill, the political measure adopted by the late Session of Congress, which was the most violently contested and caused the greatest sensation, was passed in a form very different from the measure originally framed by Senator Sumner. It was modified and toned down in many ways, and had this not been done it never could have got the President's approval. At present it refers to but four classes of matters, granting equal rights to the White and Black populations in inns, public conveyances, places of amusement, and jury service. Schools, cemeteries, churches, and a mass of other places of general business which were mentioned in the original measure are left out in this. The preamble of the Bill declares it to be "the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, colour, or persuasion, religious or political." The Bill declares that all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and colour, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Punishment for violation of the law is provided by fine and imprisonment, and the United States Courts are given jurisdiction of offences under it, to the exclusion of the Courts of the States. In reference to jury service, it is provided that no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petty juror in any Court of the United States or of any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude. The negroes have for some time enjoyed practically most of these rights, which are conferred in most sections of the North. They are deprived of them, however, in the South, and hence the demand for the passage of the law.

The Force Bill was fought over in the House, and every method of delaying it resorted to for several days, and the final vote was not reached until midnight, February 27th. It was designed to give the Republicans control of the Southern elections; and was regarded as a measure looking to a "third term" for General Grant. The first attempt of the Democrats was to prevent this Bill being voted upon, as they saw that if they could stave it off to another sitting the Republican majority, not being two-thirds, would be insufficient to thrust the Bill through without debate. The question was, how this should be done. If they proposed any dilatory motions they would be beaten, and a vote would then be taken on the Bill. But they

saw that by adopting the French practice of "abstention" they would bring the House below the necessary numbers of a quorum, and this would involve resort to the tedious process of "a call of the House." This was done, and thereupon the Serjeant-at-Arms seems to have been instructed to search for and bring in absent members; but as each was brought in the Democrats moved to excuse him, and again an insufficient quorum was discovered, and again a roll-call was demanded. This process lasted from Wednesday forenoon to 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, twenty-seven hours having been spent by the adverse hosts under General Butler and Mr. Randall; but at this time it was discovered that a Republican quorum was made up; so the Force Bill was at once called, and the House voted to take it up by 170 to 89. The Democrats had thus lost their first heat, but they refused to give in, and new dilatory motions followed, till, after 30 hours' sitting, the House adjourned at 4.15 on Thursday. On Friday they re-assembled, and the indomitable Randall showed that he was an antagonist worthy of Butler. He pointed out that the Opposition were entitled to call upon the Clerk to read over the journal of the 30 hours' session,—a labour of several hours in itself,—but he volunteered to give up this right if the Republicans would allow other business to be taken up, and adjourn any other vote on the Force Bill till 1 o'clock the next afternoon. To this the Republicans agreed perforce. But on Saturday the House met, and kept up the contest fiercely until midnight. The Bill was amended, first, by restricting the power of suspending the Habeas Corpus writ to the four States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, and next by limiting its operation to two years; and thus modified, it at length passed the House by a vote of 135 to 114.

But it met an adverse fate in the Senate. There, in spite of an ardent struggle on the part of its supporters to get it through, and an extraordinary Session held for the purpose, it failed to come to the vote before the day on which the Congress broke up, the 4th of March.

The admission of Colorado to the Union as the thirty-eighth State was one measure of this Session; a Bill for the similar admission of New Mexico failed.

We give from a New York letter, which appeared in one of our journals, a general summary of the character and performances of the Forty-third Congress of the United States, whose existence had now come to an end.

"The adjournment of the Forty-third Congress, which took place yesterday, was received, if not with public rejoicings, at least with a sense of relief, which has found a general expression in the newspapers. It is not so much that this Congress has passed many bad laws, or squandered the public money, as it is that since December there has been a general uneasiness as to what might be done next from week to week. The majority in

both Houses, belonging as it did to a party which had been heavily defeated at the polls, and being in the great mass composed of obscure men, led here and there by reckless men, it seemed very doubtful whether Congress would feel sufficient respect for public opinion to keep its hands off a great many things which would be much better left alone. Then the organization of the Louisiana Legislature by the troops, the introduction of the Force Bill, and its passage by the House, and the Message of the President about Arkansas, seemed to indicate a purpose on the part of the Republicans to "put it through" at all hazards, to get possession of enough of the Southern States by force to enable them to carry the next Presidential election, no matter how. It must be admitted, however, that the behaviour of Congress, now that it is dead and gone, does not seem in the calm light of reflection to have been dictated by any settled purpose at all, even on the part of the majority. So large a number of Republicans developed a disloyal and unpartisan disposition early in the Session that the majority was never sure of being able to bring out its party strength. The Force Bill, giving the President the power to suspend the habeas corpus in four Southern States at his pleasure, was a daring measure to introduce; but it did not pass the Senate, while the House, after having passed it and sent it to the other body, actually passed a resolution with regard to Arkansas affairs (Arkansas being one of the four States) declaring that no Federal interference was needed there. The House also passed a resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government, but at the same time passed another advising the Louisiana House to reseat the five members expelled by the troops, giving the House to the Conservatives. Again, with regard to the currency, the Forty-third Congress did little or nothing. They passed a Finance Bill, it is true, providing for the banking and the retirement of greenbacks (in the proportion of four to five) *pari passu* with the issue of additional bank notes. They also gave the Secretary of the Treasury power to accumulate a stock of gold, which he is beginning to do, and directed resumption to begin in 1879; but whatever the Secretary may succeed in doing in future, the Bill has had as yet little or no effect on the market.

"The most remarkable thing Congress did was to pass a Tax Bill, intended to raise some 30,000,000 dols. additional taxes, absolutely without debate. Mr. Dawes brought in a Bill, which was debated for a time and loaded with amendments, until there seemed no chance of its passing, upon which he ingeniously withdrew the measure, by carrying a motion to strike out all but the enacting clause, and substituted for it a new Bill which no one had seen or heard of before. The Bill passed. The Senate, under earnest pressure from the Secretary of the Treasury, gave it their approval without any debate whatever, and the President then affixed his signature to this remarkable enactment. The vote in the Senate, however, was very close, and it was understood that the opposition was at one

time headed by Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Finance Committee—a fact which does not give the impression of there being very united councils among the majority even on this question of taxation—an important one according to the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as it is necessary to give the Government income enough to pay its interest.

“The only matter on which Congress really was united was on that of economy in appropriations. There has not for some time been a Congress which passed so few jobs, or which showed so great a desire to save money for the country; and yet even here the members showed a strange want of coherence and unanimity by passing a Bill for the ‘equalization of bounties,’ which, had the President signed it, would have taken out of the Treasury an enormous sum of money, estimated at from 30,000,000 dols. to 300,000,000 dols. The equalization of bounties has been since the close of the war with a certain class of politicians almost a profession. The war bounties paid for enlistment were of course very unequal, as their amounts depend on the need and difficulty of getting soldiers, which again varied with the changing fortunes of the war. Since the war the politicians who expect to perpetuate their political lives by the aid of the votes of the soldiers have very strong opinions on a variety of military subjects, including the pensions of surviving soldiers, or of widows and orphans, the necessity of employing soldiers and sailors in the Civil Service, the importance of denouncing the infamous designs of those public enemies who would seek to deprive the soldier and sailor of their just dues, and the urgent demand supposed to exist for the ‘equalization of bounties.’ Probably not one man in ten in this country knows what the Bill which the President has now declined to sign was to do; but it is a striking indication of the uncertain temper of the expired Congress that they should have voted down scheme after scheme for taking money out of the Treasury, and then at the last moment dashed through a measure in comparison with which most of the others would have worn an air of frigid economy.”

To quote another criticism. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says:—“The Forty-third Congress has been probably the most unsatisfactory Congress that has met in Washington since the war. The Republican majorities were large—over three-fourths in the Senate and two-thirds in the House; but the policy on political questions has been weak and halting, the ruling party being usually divided, and often thus unable to avail itself of its power. The President, who at the opening of the Session was in full accord with his party, at the close was found to be opposed more or less strongly by a very large portion of it. The ill-advised and headstrong policy adopted in Louisiana and Arkansas has been chiefly responsible for this.”

In view of the anticipated Presidential election of 1876, the wire-pullers of the respective parties were already at work

with their schemes and counter schemes. A vote had been taken in the House on the 26th of January, which showed the feeling in Congress against a "third term" for the Presidency. Mr. Potter (Democrat), of New York, reported, from the Judiciary Committee, a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by extending the Presidential term to six years, and making a President ineligible for re-election. There was a brief debate on it, which was ultimately cut off by the "previous question." But the result of the voting was considered very significant, as it developed just what strength the "third term" principle had, and showed a large Republican minority to be opposed to President Grant's re-election. At the end of May there appeared a letter from General Grant himself to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in reply to a declaration by that Convention against a "third term," stating, that so far from seeking for a third term of office, he had never himself sought for a second term, nor even for his first nomination. He continued:—

"Now, for a third term I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not utter a word to change the will of the people in having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one member of the Executive can only come up fairly on a proposition to amend the Constitution, fixing the length or the number of terms for which one person shall be eligible to the Presidency. Until such amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted in age and nativity; and it may happen in the country's future history that to change an Executive officer because he has been eight years in office will prove an unfortunate if not disastrous idea. That any man could elect himself President, or even re-nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Anyone can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force the election or even nomination. To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise."

The State elections which were to be held in the autumn were looked forward to with great anxiety. Their event disclosed an unsuspected and important change in the detached mass of American opinion. It had been supposed that the Democratic reaction, which had swept away the Republican majority twelve months previously, was still an operative force. But in Ohio and Iowa, where the first contest took place on October 12th, victory declared for the Republicans, and this victory was the harbinger of a series of successes in most of the other States in which contests ensued shortly afterwards. The most signal question between the parties being at this time that of the currency, the Republican triumph indicated that the nation as a whole advocated

the honest line of "hard money" payment of its debts, instead of the greenback or paper credit of the Inflationists, and a rise of value in American securities soon showed that this expression of opinion was appreciated in the money market of the world. An English journalist says:—

"The last thing in which the leaders of the Democratic Party were supposed to be deficient was sagacity; they were credited with profound knowledge of popular thoughts and wishes. A large part of their strength in the Union was concentrated in the great trading and industrial communities of the Central States. It was impossible to believe that the shrewd men of business who had laboured to raise Mr. Tilden to power, and had supported him in his vigorous conflict with corruption in New York, could accept a policy of financial dishonesty. Yet the Western Democrats were tempted to raise a cry for "soft money," and at once doubts and divisions began to distract the whole organization. An energetic attempt was made to coerce the Democrats of the Eastern States by urging that unless "soft money" was accepted by the party the Republicans would recover the ground they had lost, and in the West almost all the Democratic leaders either threw themselves into what they took for the popular current or, at any rate, refrained from an honest effort to stem it. The declarations of the Democratic Conventions in Ohio and Iowa in favour of an unlimited addition to the inconvertible paper currency drew over the Party in Pennsylvania; and but for the firm stand taken in the New York Convention by Governor Tilden and his friends, who were victorious only by a narrow majority, the Democrats in the three most important States of the Union would have been committed to a financial policy which was opposed to their party traditions, which their ablest leaders disapproved, and which had been adopted manifestly as a stroke of demagogic strategy. This peril was averted by the vote of the Syracuse Convention, but the possibility that the Inflationists would gain the day in spite of the opposition of New York when a Presidential candidate came to be chosen in the National Convention of 1876, was still sufficiently menacing.

"The advocates of 'soft money' have been labouring, but, happily, in vain, among the people of all the Western States to propagate the doctrine that 'the volume of money should be made and kept equal to the wants of trade,' and this not by any economical law or any exertion of individuals to supply a demand, but by the mandates of the Treasury at Washington. In Missouri, Indiana, and other States of the Mississippi Valley this frantic theory attracted some converts, but it made most way in Ohio and Iowa, where the elections were held on Tuesday. Ohio is, so to say, the birthplace of Democratic Inflationism. There Mr. Pendleton, who during the war had opposed the issue of greenbacks under the Legal Tender Act, breaking away in 1868 from

the traditions of Jackson and Benton and from his own previous declarations, divided the National Convention of the party as a 'soft-money' candidate against General Horatio Seymour, of New York, who took then the same position which Governor Tilden takes now on the financial question. But the Democrats of Ohio were at that time, and for some years after, depressed by long-continued disasters. In 1873, however, when the tide of General Grant's popularity began to ebb rapidly, the Democrats carried the State by a narrow majority, which they doubled in 1874, the aggregate vote, however, on both occasions being 'light.' The fact was that a deep disgust of the Administration had seized upon the popular mind, and many Republicans who could not bring themselves to go to the poll for the Democratic candidate abstained from voting altogether. But the victory of the Ohio Democrats involved an apparent approval of Mr. Pendleton's principles, which the State as well as the party at large had refused to endorse. Governor Allen, who was elected in 1873, was a close ally of Mr. Pendleton, and had exaggerated the most absurd and mischievous follies of the Inflationist faction. His re-nomination by the State Convention upon an uncompromising 'soft money' platform clearly defined the issue. The result is that, whereas the Democrats were victorious in 1873 and 1874 by majorities of 8,000 and 17,000, they have this week been defeated by a majority variously estimated at from 6,000 to 20,000. Not less significant is the fact that the vote of Tuesday was "heavy," being estimated at 500,000, or nearly as many as were recorded in the keen Presidential struggle of 1872 for General Grant, and 50,000 or 70,000 more than the aggregate vote in 1873 and 1874. The contest in Iowa was fought precisely on the same ground as that in Ohio, though in the former State the Republicans were in possession. The Democrats have here also been defeated, the Republican majority being 25,000, or nearly double that by which they carried the State in 1874. An immense effect upon public opinion throughout the Union will be produced by these elections. That the public credit of the United States will have been sensibly enhanced in the eyes of capitalists all over the world is sufficiently proved by the fact that the gold premium immediately declined when the result of the elections became known."

Samuel J. Tilden, appointed in the previous year Governor of New York, had work for his reforming energies in the mass of corruption which pervaded the municipality of that city. He signalled his advent to office by an attack on the so-called "Canal Ring," the fraudulent jobbery of which he succeeded in signally exploding. But his virtue was little appreciated by some even of those who had supported him in the first instance; and under Mr. John Morrissey and "Boss Kelly" a party sprang up which aimed at thwarting rather than promoting the reform of existing corruptions. The exposure of the "Whisky Ring" at St. Louis,

which followed that of the Canal Ring at New York, was chiefly the work of Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

A well-known malefactor, William M. Tweed, nicknamed "Boss" in his former days of grandeur at Tammany Hall, had a good deal of the public attention directed upon him again this year. After the expiration of his original sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for fraud, he had been detained in custody as having embezzled an immense sum out of the City Treasury, which it was insisted he should refund. He or his confederates, however, commanding vast pecuniary resources, were able to secure the best legal assistance at the New York bar, and a series of appeals, in some of which Tweed was defeated, but in some of which he appeared likely to succeed, seem to have been still pending in the Courts of New York, when one day, at the beginning of December, the prisoner escaped from the hands of those who had him in their custody in a manner which seemed to admit of only one explanation. Tweed, it was given out, "was permitted, accompanied by keepers, to take an airing, during which he visited his house in Madison Avenue. Tweed, going upstairs, disappeared." The newspaper reports added that the event caused "great excitement," which is easily conceivable; but it is hardly possible to doubt, even if nothing were known of the people concerned, that the escape of this great criminal was accomplished by bribery.

In the record of frauds and their perpetrators in the Western Hemisphere, the case of William Ralston, of San Francisco, must find a place. Ralston was not merely a remarkable man, but a representative one; and as such, we may record some incidents of his career. He made his start in life with nothing, or next to nothing. Setting out as a shoemaker, he found subsequent opportunities of educating himself for business as clerk on board a Mississippi steamboat. But he had an extraordinary capacity for turning his hand to anything or everything, as well as a boundless confidence in his own resources. From his little cabin office on the Mississippi boat, it was but a natural step to a more extensive connection with a line of Californian steamers, and soon his financial turn drifted him into banking business. He settled at San Francisco, where he started the Bank of California, for which it may be presumed that the million of capital was found by other people who recognized his talents. At all events, the ex-steamboat clerk contended himself at first with the modest nominal position of cashier, although in reality he administered the funds and absolutely directed the business. Two years later, however, he stood out before the Californian community as president and dictator of the new undertaking. The bank under his management grew to very colossal proportions, and was esteemed the great financial pillar of the State. Mr. Ralston seemed to have enterprise and resources for everything. It was a mere incident in his engagements, and as a sort of hobby, that he was

running up the grandest hotel in the world, which was to cost when completed 3,000,000 dollars. His real business was gambling in mining stock, and the magnitude of his transactions and liabilities gives some idea of the extent and the value of mining undertakings in those parts. He had invested in the famous Comstock Mine as in most other things. A "bonanza" was discovered there which promised marvels, and in the meantime sent the shares up with a bound. Ralston was desirous to increase his holding so as to get the virtual control of the whole concern, and he might perhaps have found it a good speculation had there been no organized counter-influence. But, unhappily for him, two other self-made men who had given up bar-keeping for metal-digging were in possession of the greater part of the stock. They took advantage of the great millionaire's eagerness, and accommodated him at rapidly advancing prices with shares in a trio of mining companies which were interested in the Comstock. Messrs. Flood and O'Brien proved to be too much for Mr. Ralston. The "bonanza" was a *bond fide* discovery, and the shareholders' property had naturally risen in consequence, but Ralston had been provoked into buying at extravagant fancy prices. The extent of his engagements had been stupendous, otherwise he would probably have escaped with scorched fingers. As it was, he had dealt in the mine on behalf of his Bank of California as freely as on his personal account, and when the shares were falling as fast as they had risen, with the expedients to which he was driven, the bank's credit was shaken. A run came, and there were neither funds nor available securities to meet it. What was worse still, Flood and O'Brien had turned bankers also, and of course refused all accommodation to the rival house. When its last overtures were rejected the Bank of California had to close its doors, and then its directors assembled in solemn session. They averred that they had been merely the tools of Ralston; they reproached him with the pitfall into which he had led them, and demanded his immediate resignation. He resigned accordingly, left them, and repaired to a bathing establishment; and while they were still sitting the news was brought that their late president had been drowned. It seems doubtful whether agitation had brought on a fit or whether he had deliberately decided on suicide.

Patriotic sentiment was stirred by the celebration of the Centenary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. It was the occasion of an imposing celebration at Boston, the prominent feature of which was the fraternization of soldiers who ten years before had been fighting against each other in the war of the Rebellion. The 16th and 17th of June, both of which were holidays, were glorious days in Boston, fine weather contributing to the general enjoyment. The crowds of strangers drawn to the city were literally enormous, many thousands being unable to find shelter on the night of the 16th, and either roaming the streets or sleeping upon the grass on Boston Common. The Centenary dawned with the 17th of June,

the sun rising upon a cloudless sky, amid the ringing of bells and salvoes of cannon. Every avenue of approach to the city was crowded from an early hour, and the streets became filled with surging masses, especially along the route of the grand military procession to the spot where the famous battle that had marked the commencement of American independence had been fought.

Two American statesmen left the world shortly after this triumph of national pride had been signalized. First, Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the Republic, successor of Abraham Lincoln, and, as many considered, an unpardonable traitor to the cause which Lincoln had championed. He died of paralysis on the 31st of July, in his sixty-seventh year, at his daughter's house in Tennessee, among a people who had been loyal to him as a political leader for more than forty years, or if they had wavered for a while in the day of his downfall, had returned since to their allegiance.

The other politician who passed away soon afterwards was one who for thirty-five years had almost continuously served either the State of Massachusetts or the general Government, and whose life was indissolubly interwoven with the anti-slavery movement. This was Mr. Wilson, the Vice-President of the Republic. His decease was sudden, and caused much regret throughout the country.

The Forty-fourth Congress of the United States began its first session on Monday the 6th of December. An examination of the balance of forces in the Legislature shows that while in the Senate the Republicans retain a sufficient majority, they are outnumbered almost hopelessly in the House of Representatives by their rivals. But this immediate division of legislative power is not coincident with the present limits of popularity, still less with the probable drift of national opinion twelve months hence. The significance of the Democratic victories, for which the new House of Representatives speaks with authority, has been greatly altered by the State Elections of October and November. It must not be supposed that any calculations of the forces of parties now made up can be taken as decisive of the battle which will in any case be fought out in 1876. But some such reckonings must be accepted by both sides as the starting point for the new and conclusive campaign of next year, on the issue of which it will depend whether Republican or Democratic politicians are to control the Executive power for the succeeding Presidential term. Mr. Kerr, the Democratic candidate for the Speakership, was elected to that post as against Mr. Blaine, the candidate of the Republicans.

On the day after the opening of Congress the President's Message and the various Departmental Reports were received by both Houses.

The Message was a peculiarly elaborate document, as befitted what General Grant called "this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people." The President, at the outset, summarized in exulting language the progress achieved

in the first century of American independence, and thence passed to a survey of present perils. He said:—

“A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions.”

As a “primary step, therefore, to advancement in all that had marked” past progress, he recommended a constitutional amendment, “making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and for ever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, colour, birthplace, or religion, and forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious or atheistic or Pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious set or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.” He went on to point out “the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed Church property,” which was valued in 1850 at \$83,000,000, in 1860 at double that amount, and in 1875 at \$1,000,000,000. At the end of the century, if unchecked, it will probably reach \$3,300,000,000. The President said:—

“The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and, possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.”

Passing to foreign affairs, he noticed the Anti-Slavery legislation of other Powers, adding that in his opinion “it is the duty of the United States, as contributing towards that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein.” Minor differences with Chili and Colombia were next noticed as satisfactorily closed; as also a Reciprocity Treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands and the settlement by Spain of the Virginius Indemnity. Then came the paragraphs touching the position of affairs in Cuba, some of which have been already cited in our account of Spanish affairs. Pointing out the manifest impotence of Spain, the President said:—

“While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable

that no such civic organization exists which may be recognized as an independent Government capable of performing its international obligations, and entitled to be treated as one of the Powers of the earth." A recognition of the insurgent Government would, therefore, the President said, be "impracticable and indefensible," and even the accordance to it of belligerent rights "unwise and premature," for it would invest Spain with rights on the high seas the exercise of which "could scarcely fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States." The President promised a "further communication" to Congress should his hopes of peace be disappointed.

Relations with Mexico were said to be disturbed by border depredations and smuggling. "Remonstrances have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect." It was added rather ominously:—"The military force of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are generally made."

The President stated that the proceedings of the Alabama Claims Commission had proved more protracted than had been anticipated, and an extension of the time assigned by law for its task was suggested "in justice to the parties claimant." The President also recommended the creation of a Court empowered to take cognizance of "the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time or which may arise hereafter, and excluding all claims barred by Treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Department of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens other than British subjects to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the Rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims, having arisen subsequent to the 9th of April, 1863, could not be presented to the late Commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington."

The Message noticed the possible abuse of their monopoly by Ocean Telegraph Companies, and suggested restrictive legislation; the following points being submitted to the "earnest consideration" of Congress:

"1. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another Power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

"2. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by Treaty stipulation with the Government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its character or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government,

prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line or combining therewith, for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

"3. All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the Governments of the two countries between which they may be laid.

"4. A power should be reserved to the two Governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages despatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages."

The President said he should feel it his duty to prevent the landing of any telegraph cable in the United States which did not "conform to the first and second points, as stated."

Among domestic questions needing legislative reform, it was stated that the law of fraudulent "naturalization and expatriation" pressingly demanded attention. These offences were facilitated by the simplicity of the American rules; in some cases certificates of naturalization were held and protection or interference claimed by parties who admitted that they were not within the United States at the time of their pretended naturalization, and that they had never resided in the United States; in others the certificate and record of the Court showed on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States; in others it was admitted upon examination that the requirements of law had not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates had been matter of purchase. Evils of an opposite kind, the President said, arose out of the uncertainty of the means by which expatriation was evidenced. As to the former sort of fraud, he could not too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction. On the other points he merely invited consideration.

Turning to income and expenditure, the Message urgently counselled "specie resumption." "Too much stress," said the President "cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to ensure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last Session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day." But he added, "I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively towards securing resumption." After pointing to one or two subsidiary measures, the Message advised the restoration of the tea and coffee duties, estimated to produce \$18,000,000, and the repeal of duties on "articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts."

The War Department had made some suggestions which were endorsed by the President. Among them was one for a "torpedo trial." "Should war," said General Grant, "ever occur between the United States and any maritime Power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective, the cheapest auxiliaries for the defence of harbours and also in aggressive operations that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction and application, as well as effect." The state of the Navy he stated to be "a subject of satisfaction; it does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising ironclads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while this situation and the nature of our ports combine to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances." It has, however, "a considerable number of ironclads of the monitor class" for harbour defence and coast operations, and two iron torpedo boats, which, with the wooden navy, constitutes a fleet of "more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are ironclad, now in hand on the Atlantic coast." A slight reduction in the regular estimates was promised, but the President recommended some "extraordinary appropriations," especially for the "immediate completion of the five double-turreted monitors now undergoing repairs." After noticing some minor departmental questions, the President mentioned a decrease of nearly 2,500,000 acres in the quantity of land sold last year by Government, entailing a loss of revenue of \$60,690. The total surveyed area of the public domain is 680,000,000 acres, leaving 1,150,000,000 acres unsurveyed. The state of the Territories, including Utah, was said to require careful examination, and Congress was advised to send a visiting Committee to report on the best means of promoting improvement.

Finally, the President enumerated five questions which he "deems of vital importance:"—(1) A good school system made universal; (2) unsectarian teaching and compulsory disfranchisement of illiterate voters after 1890; (3) separation, to be declared unalterable, of Church and State, and taxation of Church property; (4) the extirpation of "licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes;" (5) "a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world."

One principal part of the President's Message struck a somewhat new note on the national ear. It was felt that the religious question had come to the front; that question so agitating in the old countries of Europe, but which as yet had not greatly disturbed the political waters in the great Republic of the West, where Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics had from the first been equal in the eye of the law. But of late the spirit of Ultramontaniam had spread to the United States also, and the Prelates of the Catholic Church declared the Free Public Schools

to be dangerous to the faith and morals of their young people. Recently, in delivering an address at Iowa, President Grant had alluded to the threatening difficulty; and his utterance had been supposed to indicate a distinct line of political strategy with regard to the next Presidential contest, as between the Republicans and Democrats. For the Republican party in the United States is essentially a Protestant party. The Democratic party, although here also Protestants constitute the greater number, yet contains the whole of the Catholic element. In the larger cities, in fact, as in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and others, the Catholics among the Democrats positively outnumber the Protestants. It was not expected that the President would have given such unusual prominence in his Message, always the most important of State papers, to the School and Church taxation questions. Such a course, it was felt, could do nothing less than precipitate the religious controversy into party politics. It had been already developed to some extent in this year's contests; it would appear more plainly in the elections of next year, and the more especially so as it was known to be the intention of Mr. Blaine to introduce into the House Constitutional Amendments prohibiting any sectarian division of school funds raised by general taxation, thus putting into tangible shape for discussion in Congress and on the "stump" the doctrines the President had so plainly enunciated.

The President's sound arguments against the inflation of the currency and in favour of an early return to specie payments were more fully expounded in Mr. Bristow's Treasury Report. Mr. Bristow took pains to prove, by judgments of the Supreme Court and by other authorities, that the dollar which the United States promise on the face of their legal tender notes to pay is a dollar, and not another promise to pay issued in substitution of the first. He also explained how the steadiness of the English standard of value had made the pound sterling the basis of mercantile contracts in all parts of the world. The proposal of an issue of notes bearing a low rate of interest, to be exchanged on demand for greenbacks, seems to be an ingenious contrivance for facilitating the resumption of specie payments. According to an Act of the last Congress, payment in gold is to commence at latest on the 1st of January, 1879, and it is of course desirable to limit the necessary provision of bullion. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury would willingly anticipate the date; and they propose that notes shall cease to be a legal tender at an earlier period. The President might, if he had thought fit, have called attention to the uninterrupted and satisfactory reduction of the National Debt. It appears from Mr. Bristow's report that 6,000,000*l.* have been paid off in the last year, and that the conversion of Five-Twenty bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest into the new Five per Cent. Stock has effected a reduction of a million of the annual charge. When trade and prosperity revive, the process of reduc-

tion will be accelerated. It unluckily happens that the President's sound notions on currency are not likely to have any immediate effect. As he is well aware, he addresses a hostile House of Representatives, with some of the members of the majority pledged to inflation, and the remainder indisposed to adopt any recommendation of the Government. General Grant perhaps thinks it worth while to speak through Congress to the constituencies which have lately to some extent reversed their verdict of 1874.

The first proceeding of Congress since the opening of the Session must have been eminently disagreeable to the President. A resolution was almost unanimously passed declaring a third term of Presidency to be unconstitutional.

We end our survey of affairs in the United States for 1875, with the following summary from one of its leading journals:—

“The year of grace 1875, though not crowded with startling events, has witnessed a more than usual variety of memorable incidents in the United States. The little insurrection in New Orleans, the Beecher-Tilton trial, the break-up of the Whisky Ring, the exposure of the Canal frauds, and the escape of “Boss” Tweed are events which ought to entitle the year to a respectable place in history. It has been a year, moreover, of extreme frosts and destructive floods, of tornadoes, rain storms, and several big fires. It saw the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and the consecration of an American Cardinal. It has been a year of trade disputes, of commercial depression, and of numerous wrecks by sea and land. It witnessed the expiring gasp of the first honest attempt at Civil Service reform, and it saw the passage of the Bill fixing a date for the resumption of specie payments. The Democratic “tidal wave” was checked in 1875, and the “rag baby” comes out of it with a constitution badly shattered, though not without hopes of recovery. We welcomed the American Rifle Team back from victory, and we defeated Tammany Hall. The future historian may value the past year for none of these things, but they are the events which have chiefly interested the contemporary public. We fear, however, that, in the estimation of a good many people, nothing so well became 1875 in this world as the leaving of it. It was the turning point of our long interval of “dull times,” the gray cold span of time between commercial darkness and daybreak. The new year will open with brighter promise than its predecessor. Let us hope and trust that the promise will be fulfilled.”—*New York Times*, December 31.

MEXICO.

Mexico was in a disturbed and perilous condition. After the passing of the recent liberal laws, the people, incited by the Ultramontane clergy, rose against the authorities in Acapulco and other places; and, although there was a good deal of bloodshed,

no one was punished, either because the prefects feared the vengeance of the fanatical priests, or because they sympathized themselves with the clerical party. This emboldened the clergy in their resistance, and several priests placed themselves at the head of armed bands, which imposed contributions on the defenceless villages. The troops sent against these bands made short work of their prisoners. Those who did not escape into the mountains were hanged. The Republican leader, Colonel Nieto, then returned to his headquarters at Morelia, and sent some pacific bulletins to the capital; but the rebels in Mechoacan, still numbering 2,500 men, reduced to ashes the town of Taretan, and one of their leaders, Domingo Juarez, having released the convicts in the prison of Morelia, proceeded with them on a plundering expedition to the adjoining villages.

In October it was reported that the state of affairs threatened to develop into a serious revolutionary struggle; that the robber Cortina and his men occupied the line of the Rio Grande, and plundered with impartial zeal the Mexican and Texan populations living adjacent to that river; that hostile Indians were making destructive raids on the northern frontier; that San Luis Potosi, one of the fairest and richest States of the Republic, was a prey to revolutionists, and bands of insurgents in the Mechoacan were bidding defiance to the Central Government. The unfortunate hostility existing between Church and State came to further complicate the situation. On the other hand, notwithstanding these difficulties and complications, the Government, it was stated, was making "earnest and successful efforts to develop the material wealth of the country." Railways are projected for binding together the various States, and there is even some prospect that an international road may be established. More confidence will be placed in these schemes when Mexico elects to pay the dividends on her State debt.

One of those terrible earthquakes which ever and anon lay desolate large tracts of Southern America, occurred at the end of May. The *Panama Star and Herald* thus describes it:—

"The city of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. The Botica Alemana (German drug store) was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown out of the volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened in front of Santiago, in a ridge called 'El Alto de la Giracha.' San Cayetano was destroyed, also the larger part of Santiago. In Gramalote there was great destruction; Arboleda, Cucutilla, and San Christobal are all nearly destroyed, principally the four last. The population of these towns is estimated by a person well acquainted in that region to be more or less as follows: San Cayetano, 4,000; Santiago, 2,000; Gramalote, 3,000; Arboleda, 5,000; Cucutilla, 5,000; San Christobal, 1,600. The section of country above referred to embraces the regions about where Colombia and Venezuela join, the Colombian portion embracing

the State of Santander. It is in some respects the most productive part of the Republic, and the coffee of this section is familiar to all the world. San José de Cucuta, the city of the most importance of any in that section, was situated on the boundary of the Republic, and was founded by Juan de Martin in 1534. It was a port of entry, if an inland town can be called a port, and here was the established custom-house. The population of the city at the time of the disaster is estimated at about 18,000; it had a large commercial business, and was the great depôt for coffee and caca for shipment either through the Venezuelan port or down the Magdalena to this city. The shock was felt sharply in Bogota and adjoining sections. A gentleman who was at the time in Facatativa says that the movement lasted three-quarters of a minute. It was also strongly felt at Barranquilla."

BRAZIL.

On March 16th the Emperor opened the extraordinary session of the Brazilian Chambers. He said:—

"The urgency of the Budget proposals and the Bills upon electoral reform, the discussion of which could not be concluded in your last session, has necessitated the present extraordinary session. Public order has been disturbed at various points in the interior. In four of the northern provinces seditious bands, excited by religious fanaticism and by prejudice against the use of the new metrical system, have destroyed the administrative archives and the standard of weights and measures. This criminal movement was promptly repressed, good citizens supporting the authorities. The public health has improved in comparison with last year. Nothing has disturbed our international relations. The frontier line between Brazil and Paraguay has been definitively marked out. Postal arrangements have been concluded with France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. I am always animated by faith in the Divine protection, and in your zeal; and I count upon your co-operation in order to assure the continuance of the national prosperity. I declare the extraordinary session of the Chambers to be opened."

In the provinces of Parahaiba and Pernambuco there were local outbreaks, caused originally by the religious fanaticism of the partisans of the Ultramontane bishops, and sufficiently serious to compel the Government to suppress them by military force. The riots, after a short time, for the most part took the vulgar form of plundering the property of obnoxious individuals supposed to approve the imprisonment of the prelates of Para and Olinda; and the troops were materially aided in their task by volunteers called for from the well-affected citizens. Some bands of the disorderly party, driven before the Imperial forces, took refuge in the adjoining province of Alagoas; but here they were hunted down as the banditti they had in effect become, and either broken

up or exterminated. After the suppression of the revolts the Imperial Government proceeded against certain priests, Italian Jesuits for the most part, who were charged with fomenting them. Six of these were arrested at Pernambuco, and sent out of the country, it having been necessary to use the military arm to seize them, as they were protected by bodies of armed Ultramontanes, and refused to obey the summons of the local authorities.

ECUADOR.

On the evening of Friday, the 6th of August, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Don Gabriel Garcia Moreno, was assassinated in the Palace at Quito. Going unguarded to the Treasury from one of the other Government offices, he was saluted in the passage by three men, but the moment he passed them he was stabbed in the back with a large sabre-like knife by one of them and shot with revolvers in the body by the others. Falling in the struggle into the street, he was again attacked by one of his three assailants, and so severely wounded that he died in a few hours after the event. Two of the assassins—Manuel Cornejo and Roberto Andrade, natives of Quito—succeeded in making their escape; but the third, a New Granadian, named Faustino Rayo, paid the penalty of his crime on the spot, being run through with the bayonet of the sentinel at the Palace doors.

The deceased President was a ruler more feared than loved in the Republic whose destinies he had guided for nearly fifteen years, having governed it rather as a military dictator than as the head authority of a Liberal Constitution. It appears that he was assassinated by members of a secret society, which has branches all over South America, and even in Europe. Lots were drawn to select the murderer, who managed to make his entrance into the Presidential Palace. One of the accomplices, an officer, who was caught after the assassination, was told by the President of the Court-Martial before whom he was tried that his life would be spared if he would give up the names of his associates. "My life," he replied, "would be worthless, for if you spared me my comrades would not. I would rather be shot than poniarded."

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

A default in its financial obligations by PERU, which, being hard pressed by want of money, decided to repudiate her Guano contract; the suppression of rebellion in BOLIVIA; threatening relations between CHILI and the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC; religious disturbances in SAN SALVADOR; chronic bankruptcy and disturbance in URUGUAY, may be summarised as the chief features of the year's history for other South American Republics.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1875.

LITERATURE.

THE number of new books published in Great Britain this year, exclusive of American importations and new editions, was 3,573; being an increase of 222 on the number published in 1874, and ten more than the amount for 1873. The increase is chiefly in the departments of Theology, Fiction, History, and the Arts.

The life of Sir Roderick Murchison by his friend and brother geologist, Professor Geikie, is one of the most interesting biographies that have appeared this year; and few literary executors have been more amply provided with materials for their task than the biographer. Mr. Geikie's chief labour must have been to carry out judiciously the principle of selection, for Sir Roderick Murchison had carefully kept by him every letter which he had ever received, and copies of every letter which he had ever written, never destroying even an invitation to a dinner or an evening party. But besides a memoir of the great geologist's life Mr. Geikie has given an admirable sketch of the science of geology as it existed when young Murchison forsook fox-hunting for philosophy, and brought upon himself the good-natured taunt of that noted Nimrod, Lord Darlington, that he had "turned himself into an earthstopper." Born at Tarradale, in Easter Ross, on the 19th of February, 1792—among those rocks which it was the last great achievement of his scientific life correctly to interpret—there was little in the circumstances of his nurture or parentage to justify in him a forecast of scientific reputation, or of a genius for the observation of nature. It was evident that book-learning was not the bent of young Murchison, and this peculiarity was more or less discernible throughout his life. But when the time arrived when it was necessary for him to choose a profession of some sort, the delights of a military career began to shape themselves distinctly in his young mind. Encouraged at length by his uncle, General Mackenzie, of Fairburn, he finally resolved to follow the profession of arms, and in the year 1805 he was taken to the Military College of Great Marlow. Twelve months later he was Gazetted ensign in the 36th Regiment of Infantry; and in 1808 he embarked for Portugal with the expeditionary force under Sir Arthur Wellesley. Professor Geikie gives us the details of Sir Roderick's six months of the Peninsular War—how he landed in Mondego Bay—how he carried the colours of his regiment at the battle of Vimiera—how he sustained the reputation of his race for personal courage, determination, and energy—how he took part in the interminable and disastrous manœuvres that culminated in the retreat from Corunna—and, finally, landed once more in England in January 1809. After exchanging into the Enniskillen Dragoons he eventually retired from the army in 1814. But in the meantime there had

occurred the incident which we agree with Professor Geikie in considering the turning-point of his career:—"His mother, like other English residents in France, had deemed it prudent to quit that country after Napoleon's return, and had settled for a time at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Thither her son went to visit her, and there, through the introduction of Miss Maria Porter, he made the acquaintance of General and Mrs Hugonin, of Nursted House, Hampshire, and their daughter Charlotte. The young lady was, to use his own words, 'attractive, piquant, clever, highly educated, and about three years my senior.' He first met her early in the summer of 1815, and on the 29th of the following August, in the romantic little church of Buriton, in Hampshire, they were married."

It is quite a new revelation on the part of Murchison's biographer that, on looking around for a calling, the ex-captain of dragoons seriously thought of becoming a clergyman, jotting down a goodly list of books in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, under the head of "religion, eloquence, history, *belles lettres*, &c.," and consulting friends as to the feasibility of taking a degree at Oxford or Cambridge. His notions of a clerical lot form a capital illustration of what was then thought of taking orders:—"I saw that my wife had been brought up to look after the poor, was a good botanist, enjoyed a garden, and liked tranquillity; and as parsons then enjoyed a little hunting, shooting, and fishing without being railed at, I thought that I might slide into that sort of comfortable domestic life." His wife's better genius suggested the idea of a year or two of foreign travel, and the sight of the Alps and glaciers of Savoy and Switzerland, with the contact of men like Pictet and De Candolle, first kindled the flame of physical research which burnt in Murchison's nature through life. At the same time a run through the chief galleries of the Continent awakened in him a love and appreciation of art. Two years thus spent in Italy were followed by five years of ardent fox-hunting at Melton. A note written forty years later tells us that a day's sport in company with Davy, ending in the promise of getting him early into the Royal Society, was the means of finally weaning his mind from this waste of life, and deciding him to follow up the observations he had already made upon the Alps and Apennines. Murchison had henceforth a calling wherein his love of out-door life, combined with his energy of intellect and his sense both of the scientific and æsthetic aspects of nature, found unlimited scope.

Of imagination, as his biographer candidly admits, Murchison had little or nothing. His was not the philosophic spirit which evolves broad principles or ultimate laws in science. He wanted the power to deal with far-reaching questions of theory, and even held them in suspicion or dislike. For the advancing views of the evolutionists he felt anything but sympathy, strangely enough seeing in Darwinism a principle utterly incompatible with the fundamental facts of his system. With glacialists like Forbes or Agassiz he had little in common, shutting his eyes against the rapidly-gathering proofs of the range and intensity of ice-action upon the globe, though he certainly felt staggered at the notion of Von Buch, that the granite boulders on the tops of the Jura had been shot across the valley of Geneva by the power of subterranean explosive forces. To the convulsionist side, with Elie de Beaumont, he clung tenaciously to the last, against the influence of Lyell and the wellnigh unanimous band of English men of science, his natural incapacity for coherent logical argument having been aggravated by the want of early training in habits of accurate scientific reasoning. But among his contemporaries there was no observer more keen-eyed, more careful, or more correct. Having the shrewdness, too, to know where his strength lay, he seldom ventured beyond

that domain of fact in which his earliest successes were won, and in which through life he worked so faithfully and so well. In that domain he had few equals, and the list of his published writings and memoirs testifies to the energy and industry with which he worked at the labours of his choice. In the official duties which devolved upon him for the last fifteen years of his life, and which might have been a sore burden to one reared in liberty and more used to out-of-door research than to the routine of office or desk-work, he was unflagging, and even zealous, to a degree that would be occasionally galling to functionaries set in high places over him. Always busy, and feeling an interest in intellectual progress which grew in intensity with the multiplicity of truths or aspects which discovery brought to light in nature, he found the means of efficiently ruling and organizing the Geological Survey, whilst doing the honours and sustaining the dignity of his much-loved chair at the Geographical Society, and holding a place of prominence and usefulness in the highest circles of society. That he had faults of manner and of temper no less than of intellect his biographer does not seek to deny. But under these defects, which after all were on the surface of his character, there lay a generous warmth, a sense of honour, and a love of truth which should make the name of Sir Roderick Murchison dear to his age and country. And in making good his claim, both as a geologist and as in the highest sense a gentleman, to the respect and affection of the English public, Professor Geikie has thoroughly established his own fitness to chronicle and to carry on the work of his laborious life.

Another prominent biography, leading us to contemplate a very different department from that of science, is the "Reminiscences of Macready" the actor, edited by Sir Frederick Pollock. Students of the dramatic art may find abundant interest and instruction in Macready's minute and repeated analyses both of his principal characters and of the means by which they are to be most effectively represented. Long after he had attained the front rank in his profession he watched with unceasing anxiety the degree of perfection with which he had rendered his own conception in each successive performance. There is something touching in the self-reproach with which he records the unsatisfactory results of occasional negligence, or of the disturbance of his equanimity by casual annoyances; and he seems scarcely to have made allowance for the influence which the ordinary variations of health and spirits exercise on all intellectual efforts, and especially on the sensitive temperament of actors. It was the misfortune of Macready to be discontented with his position, while he loved and appreciated his art. Although born and bred in the midst of theatrical associations, he never reconciled himself to the sordid circumstances and to the pervading vulgarity by which he was constantly surrounded. From the first he was a thoughtful and laborious student of his art; and after forty years of practice he sometimes believed that he had discovered new capabilities in an accustomed part. In his youth it was his rule "to make what profit I could out of a bad house, and before the most meagre audiences ever assembled it has been my invariable practice to strive my best, using the opportunity as a lesson." It may be doubted whether any existing work contains so many delicate criticisms and instructive remarks on the acted drama. Some of Macready's most valuable observations are contained in his letters to Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, written long after his retirement from the stage. He says that he had been taught to imitate in gesture the action which he was relating, and that he was made sensible of the absurdity of the practice, partly by his own observation of actual life, and afterwards "by remarking how sparingly, and therefore how effectively, Mrs. Siddons had recourse to gesticu-

lation; and a line in the opening of one of the Cantos of Dante—I do not immediately remember it—made a deep impression on me in suggesting the dignity of repose; and so a theory became gradually formed in my mind, which was practically demonstrated to me to be a correct one when I saw Talma act, whose every movement was a change of subject for the sculptor's or the painter's study." Adapting his practice to his new conviction, he adopted all the modes which he could devise for combining the wildest emotions with perfect bodily stillness. "I would lie down on the floor, or stand straight against the wall, or get my arms within a bandage, and so pinioned and confined repeat the most violent passages of 'Othello,' 'Lear,' 'Hamlet,' or 'Macbeth,' or whatever would require most energy and emotion; I would speak the most passionate bursts of rage under the supposed constraint of whispering them in the ear of him or her to whom they were addressed."

About two-thirds of the first volume are occupied with Macready's own autobiography, which he brought to a close at the end of the year 1826. His diaries, which are continued to the close of 1851, the year of his retirement from the stage, and a rather meagre collection of letters, complete a work which cannot fail to enhance the reputation of Macready as an actor and as a man of honour. As an actor Macready was conscientious and intelligent. He himself laments that he was brought up in a bad school, and acknowledges that he found it difficult in after-life to get rid of a certain "stageyness" of manner and a tendency to rant. Some persons think that he never quite succeeded in conquering these defects. But his standard of perfection was a high one, and he never relaxed in his endeavours to attain it. After he had secured his position as the reading tragedian of the day, he studied as hard as when he was a young man fighting for his spurs at Birmingham or Newcastle—probably harder. He was not satisfied to make striking hits, to be famous for his passionate or pathetic declamation in a particular scene. Some of his comments on his own performances are very amusing. "Acted Werner very unsatisfactorily." "Played with grace, truth, and energy." "Acted tolerably well the intolerable Virginus." "Very much dissatisfied with my own performance of Othello; very much indeed." "Acted Hamlet in a very, very superior manner." "Acted indifferently, violent and indiscriminate." As a manager Macready deserves the highest praise. He was the first to exclude from the London theatres persons whose authorized presence gave just cause of scandal to respectable playgoers and supplied an ever-ready argument to the objectors to dramatic representation. He never wished to shine at the expense of his subordinates. He drilled and taught them to act not only "up to him," but with him. If he did not always, or, indeed, often, succeed in making them measure things by his own high standard, it was doubtless because he had dull or stubborn material to work upon, or because actors not in the foremost rank felt with the man into whom, as Macready tells us, Barry vainly attempted to infuse some of his own enthusiasm: "Look at me, sir; speak it in this way—'To ransom home, revolted Mortimer!'—that's the way to speak it, sir." "I know that, sir—that is the way; but you'll please to remember you get 100*l.* a week for doing it in your way. I only get 30*s.* for doing it in mine. And I'm not going to do for 1*l.* 10*s.* what you get 100*l.* for." On February 26, 1851, Macready took his farewell of the stage at Covent Garden, in the part of Macbeth. The enthusiasm of the audience was beyond anything that he had ever witnessed. On March 1 a farewell dinner was given to him at the London Tavern. Men illustrious by birth, famous in letters, and renowned in the Senate were eager to write their names

on the list of stewards of a feast given in honour of a person who had done more to elevate and purify the English stage than any actor or manager who had gone before him. Macready did well to quit the stage when he did. He was still in the full vigour of mind and body, he was in possession of a handsome competency, and he had a right to look forward to many years of well-earned repose. He was happy in his domestic relations, and he had too active a mind to depend on compulsory work for occupation. He devoted himself with heart, soul, and purse to the cause of education at Sherborne, especially to the education of the poor, and was as happy among his books and his country neighbours, living in useful obscurity, as ever he had been in London, where his appearance on the stage was the signal for such storms of applause as greet great actors and beloved princes. But this unalloyed happiness did not last. His wife, whom he had begun by scolding when, as a child of nine years old, she acted with him in the "Hunter of the Alps" and did not know her part, and whom he married when she was nineteen, died before they had been long settled in their Dorsetshire home. It was during his residence at Sherborne and at Cheltenham, to which he moved in 1860, after the death of his first wife, that he wrote the interesting letters to two intimate friends which form the concluding part of the present publication. His later years were saddened by the deaths, not only of his first wife, but of several of his children; and, though he attained the age of eighty, he grew old early.

"Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873." By Earl Russell.—The title-page of the book bears two quotations, one of which, from Horace, we spare the reader; the other, from Dryden, runs thus:—

"Not Heaven itself upon the past has power,
But what has been has been, and I have had my hour."

The earlier part of the book has been published before; and the remainder consists of desultory remarks neither connected by any logical sequence nor arranged in the natural order of time. An attack on Mr. Lowe is followed by a statement that Edmund Burke was born in 1730, and Henry Grattan in a later year, and that both were illustrious Irishmen. A part of the history of the Reform Bill is told more than once; and a dissertation on Irish land tenure is followed by an invective against Ritualism. It is no small thing to have been eminent in public life for nearly sixty years, leader of the Liberal party for thirty years, and Prime Minister in two separate terms of office for seven years. Lord Russell displayed high administrative ability as Secretary of the Home Department, and afterwards of the Colonies, and was for several years Foreign Secretary. Although his devotion to party was hardly consistent with a claim to the highest rank as a statesman, his career has been on the whole honourable and patriotic. He candidly admits some of the errors of judgment which he has committed, as in his dismissal of Lord Palmerston in 1851. Baron Stockmar, adopting the view of the Court, thought that the Prime Minister was timid and dilatory in repressing the insubordination of his powerful colleague. Lord Russell more justly blames himself for precipitation in completing the rupture without a preliminary conversation in which he might perhaps have persuaded Lord Palmerston to acquiesce in the proposed relations with the Crown. Only a few months before Lord John Russell had boasted to an applauding House of Commons that Lord Palmerston was not the Minister of Austria, nor the Minister of Russia, but the Minister of England. He afterwards made the conduct which he had defended in Parliament the ground of official remon-

strance. The letter in which he required that all despatches should be submitted to the Queen was left without notice for ten days or a fortnight. To a complaint in the House of Commons of his negligence Lord Palmerston replied, with contemptuous indifference, that he really could not recollect the reason of the delay, but that he believed that about that time he had been much occupied. "I cannot," says Lord Russell, "say that, in breaking up my own Administration, or in leaving Lord Aberdeen's Administration, or in leaving office in 1865, I have been satisfied with the reasons which determined me to give up the high position in which I had been placed by my sovereign." He afterwards adds that he "had committed a much greater error in consenting to serve under Lord Aberdeen as Prime Minister" than in afterwards leaving the Government.

"Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards First Marquis of Lansdowne; with Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence." By Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.—The author of the work before us is the Liberal member for Calne, the family borough in Wiltshire, and brother of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne; his grandfather, the celebrated Marquis, who succeeded to the title on the decease of his half-brother in 1809, having been the second son of the statesman whose life is now laid before the world. Down to the year 1757 we have the advantage of a fragment of autobiography which was composed more than forty years afterwards, and we would direct attention to the very interesting observations on the state of political parties which occupy a large part of it. But though other fragments and memoranda from the same pen will be found scattered up and down the volume, for the rest we have mainly to rely on the labours of Lord Edmond himself. Lord Shelburne, though he never called himself a Tory, began public life and ended it as the champion of prerogative; he was at once the lieutenant of Bute, the ally of Chatham, and the leader of Pitt; and is one of the central figures in the most interesting political episode which the eighteenth century can show. But Shelburne never but once had any fair opportunity of showing the stuff he was made of, and that opportunity was nipped in the bud. He held no office under Bute, though he aided him effectually in his struggle with the Newcastle connection. He was President of the Board of Trade under Lord Grenville, but resigned in September the office he had accepted in March. He was Secretary of State in Chatham's Administration in 1766, but retired in two years, when Grafton became actual Prime Minister. By this time he had quarrelled with the King, and could not, therefore, join Lord North, though he did join the Rockingham Administration which succeeded. Nevertheless, when this Government was dissolved, George III., with that sagacity which never deserted him, saw at once that Shelburne was the man for his purposes, and instead of appointing another nominal chief to rule the combined forces of Foxites and Chathamites, formed a Ministry of his own, and entrusted the Treasury to Shelburne. Shelburne made young William Pitt, then only in his twenty-fourth year, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, and the battle with the families broke out again with fresh fury. Shelburne was beaten on the Peace and resigned, to make way for the Coalition Ministry, and on the fall of that Ministry six months after its construction it was natural to expect that he would resume his former situation. He was in the prime of life, being then only forty-six. He had, to some extent at all events, regained the confidence of the King; his abilities were recognized by all parties; and his exclusion from the Ministry of Mr. Pitt remains to the present day without any satisfactory explanation. The King,

indeed, never thoroughly liked him; it is supposed that he was vexed at his premature resignation on being defeated by so small a majority as seventeen, and with popular feeling fast rising in his favour. According to others, George III. secretly connived at this defeat. Others attribute his exclusion entirely to Mr. Pitt himself, and his jealousy of the rather autocratic style in which Shelburne behaved, or is said to have behaved, towards his colleagues. Be this as it may, Shelburne never again took any leading part in politics. He had fought the King's battle at the end of his career, as he fought it at the beginning, without becoming a royal favourite; and he remained in sullen but not active opposition for the remainder of his life. He accepted, however, from the new Government the Marquisate of Lansdowne. By his wife, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of Lord Granville, he had one son, the second Marquis, who died without issue in 1809; when Lord Henry Petty, his son by a second marriage with a daughter of Lord Ossory, became third Marquis of Lansdowne, the veteran Whig statesman to whom we have before referred. Such is a brief outline of the career of that "suppressed character" whose life is now being written by his descendant, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. Of all the latter part of it, which is enveloped in so much mystery, and which seems to have puzzled even Mr. Disraeli himself, Lord Edmond holds out the hope of explanation in a future volume.

"Annals and Correspondence of the Viscount and the First and Second Earls of Stair." By John Murray Graham.—It is not very often that three successive generations of the same family attain to such high distinction as was the lot of the three eminent men whose lives this book records. It is to the life of the second Earl of Stair that the greater part of the two volumes is devoted. He was a man of pleasure as well as a statesman, addicted to the bottle and the gaming-table, and drawing down more than one rebuke from the home authorities during his residence at Paris for his exorbitant expenses. But he was well worth them. His vigilance, acuteness, and discretion in dealing with the Jacobite intrigues which surrounded him are frequently noticed by Lord Bolingbroke in his letters to Sir William Wyndham, though this independent testimony to his merits is not noticed by his biographer. There is also in the edition of Bolingbroke's works of 1753 a very interesting letter from Lord Stair to James Craggs, one of the Secretaries of State, which the editor says was given him by a relation of Lord Stair, many of his private letters to Craggs having been afterwards returned to him. The letter contains a most interesting account of the interview between Stair and Bolingbroke, in which the latter offered his services to the new dynasty, and expresses Stair's own conviction that nobody could serve it better. From a letter of Bolingbroke to Stair, which Mr. Graham publishes, we may infer that the ambassador acted upon this opinion, and did his best to get Bolingbroke restored, and employed in the service of the Crown. There was no Whig Minister, however, but knew well enough that if St. John were ever to return as an avowed Hanoverian he would speedily eclipse them all; and it was only to be expected, therefore, that such schemes should prove abortive. In after-years we find these two able men renewing their intimacy, and taking counsel together against their common enemy, the "sole Minister." And as late as 1743 we find Lord Chesterfield inviting Bolingbroke and young Lord Marchmont, his disciple, to meet Lord Stair at dinner; Marchmont writing back from the old Manor House at Battersea, on the edge of Wandsworth Common, to say that Lord Bolingbroke will take that opportunity of calling on Stair the same morning, as he does not

like crossing the river too often in that cold weather. "O noctes cœnæque Deum!" Bolingbroke, Chesterfield, and Stair! It only wanted Carteret to make the party absolutely perfect.

The social element of these two volumes, though not very prominent, is extremely interesting and entertaining. It will please many people to learn what house-rent was in the fashionable quarters of London in 1733. For "a very fine house" in Grosvenor Street, richly furnished, with coach-house, stables, and "a fine large garden," six guineas a week were asked. Another, without coach-house and stables, was to be let for four guineas. The price of provisions in Scotland in 1740 is still more tantalizing. A whole salmon was 2s., a quarter of mutton 2s. 6d.; ducks were 5d. apiece, and a bottle of rum and a bottle of brandy only cost 3s. 4d. the two. When Lord Stair was at Paris the commissions he received for Parisian gloves, stockings, "heads," "bodeyes," nightgowns, petticoats, &c., are very entertaining. In one letter "Molly Bellenden" desires that Mr. Gardiner (Stair's attaché) "will remember her combs."

"Pepys's Diary," deciphered, with additional notes, by the Rev. Mynors Bright; vol. i.—We have here the first instalment of a new edition of Pepys's Diary, and one in which Pepys himself, who was as fond of new clothes as he was of books, would, we imagine, have been well content to come before the public. Like Lady Castlemaine's laced petticoat, it would have "done him good to look at it," for it is unquestionably, to use his own favourite form of commendation, a "mighty fine" book, handsomely got up, printed with all the luxury of type of the Chiswick Press, bound in imitation of the binding of his own library, and illustrated with Woodburytype copies of portraits from his own collection. As to the editor's share in its production, it claims to be not only the most correct but also by far the fullest edition of the Diary that has yet appeared, containing, in fact, about one-third more than Lord Braybrooke's latest. Pepys's Diary was first given to the public fifty years ago, and three or four editions have appeared since then. All of these, however, are curtailed and condensed editions, omitting for the most part the passages referring to personal and domestic matters, which form a very considerable portion of the original Diary. In the present edition, on the other hand, we have, Mr. Bright says, "the whole of the Diary, with the exception of such parts as I thought would be tedious to the reader, or that are unfit for publication."

"Letters of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. Now first published from the Original MSS. at Madresfield Court." With an Introduction.—This interesting little volume forms a supplement to the Marlborough Correspondence, and, without throwing much fresh light on historical events, is valuable as a picture of manners, as a record of contemporary opinion, and more than all as an unconscious illustration of the writer's own character which is worth a mine of gold. The letters extend from some time in the reign of William to nearly the end of the reign of George I.; but the earlier ones carry no dates, and we can only conjecture from internal evidence to what period they refer. They are most of them addressed to a Mr. and Mrs. Jennens, the Duchess's relations in Hertfordshire, she being co-heiress with the Duchess of Tyrconnel to extensive estates at Sandridge, in that county. Mr. Jennens, who was a lawyer, seems to have acted as agent for her property, and the two chief traits in his character, love of money and love of managing, come out very strongly in the correspondence with him. The letters are divided into three sets—those written before her disgrace, those written during her exile, and those written after her return to

England. The first and last series relate chiefly, though not exclusively, to private and domestic matters; the second is political, full of patriotic indignation with the scoundrels who have seized the Government, and dismal prophecies of the speedy ruin of Great Britain and the prostration of all Europe at the feet of France.

Mr. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, himself a learned scholar, and writing the life of a scholar, "Isaac Casaubon," addresses himself in the first place to scholars and men of learning. But his conception of learning is that of his own Casaubon, who thought no knowledge of a subject complete while there was still more left to be acquired, and therefore he is not merely content to trace the personal history of Casaubon himself, but strives to mark his historical relation to the period and society in which he lived and moved. Mr. Pattison admits—not perhaps without a shade of regret—that the popular interest in learning and its pursuit should be so much less keen than his own, that "a scholar's life is seldom one of incident, and his annals can have little else to tell than what he reads and writes;" yet, without sacrificing his loyalty to his hero in this respect, and without sinking the scholar in the theologian or the courtier, his profound knowledge of the political, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the period in which Casaubon lived enables him to awaken and sustain the interest of those whom the mere tale of a scholar's life would never touch. But the special note of Mr. Pattison's work is found not in its historical learning, but in the fact that it is the life of a scholar by a scholar, by one who has tasted the joys and sorrows of learning, who has measured its aims and felt its impediments. Throughout the book this relation between Casaubon and his biographer is manifest, and gives it its peculiar human flavour and charm:—

"The man of science," says Mr. Pattison, "is often drawn as standing on a proud pinnacle, from which he surveys his conquests, and sees the universe, whose secret he has wrested, spread at his feet. It is otherwise with the man of learning. He may joy in pursuit, but he can never exult in possession. The thought, 'Quantum est quod nescimus'—Heinsius's motto—keeps him not only humble but despondent. . . . Research is infinite; it can never be finished. The speculative philosopher who has exhausted thought may sit with his head in the clouds, and feed himself on contemplation. But the commentator on a classical author can never make an end. He is never sure that the very passage which would explain his difficulty may not have escaped him."

"Casaubon's books, whatever their worth, were not the man. The scholar is greater than his books. The result of his labours is not so many thousand pages of folio, but himself. The 'Paradise Lost' is a grand poem, but how much grander was the living soul that spoke it! Yet poetry is much more of the essence of the soul, is more nearly a transcript of the poet's mind than a volume of 'notes' can be of the scholar's mind. It has been often said of philosophy that it is not a doctrine but a method. No philosophical systems, as put upon paper, embody philosophy. Philosophy perishes in the moment you would teach it. Knowledge is not the thing known, but the mental habit which knows. So is it with learning. Learning is a peculiar compound of memory, imagination, scientific habit, accurate observation, all concentrated, through a prolonged period, on the analysis of the remains of literature. The result of this sustained mental endeavour is not a book but a man. It cannot be embodied in print, it consists in the living word. True learning does not consist in the possession of a stock of facts—the merit of a dictionary—but in

the discerning spirit, a power of appreciation—'judicium,' as it was called in the sixteenth century—which is the result of the possession of the stock of facts. Rare as genius is, it may be doubted if consummate learning be not rarer."

There are many other passages of similar import and teaching which we have not space to quote.

"Bossuet and his Contemporaries." By the author of "A Dominican Artist."—Bossuet, if not the most attractive or saintly, is indubitably one of the grandest figures in later ecclesiastical history, and his long career is so indissolubly connected with the grandest period of that Gallican Church which is now unfortunately a thing of the past, that the one can never be handled apart from the other. He has even been styled, by a permissible anachronism, "the last of the Fathers," though this description is apt to be misleading; for, with all his greatness, he was pre-eminently the product and teacher of his own age and country. If he may be called in one sense the creator and prophet of Gallicanism, it is at least equally true that the historical and national conditions to which Gallicanism owed its peculiar character made him what he was. He lived, as his biographer observes, in an atmosphere of controversy, as the champion of Catholicism against the Protestants, of the national Church against the Papacy, and of what he considered the orthodox doctrine against dissentients within his own communion. The following passage gives an interesting account of his ordinary manner of life:—

"Some of his personal habits were peculiar. From the time he left the Court, Bossuet made it a habit to get up during the night for devotion and study. He always kept a lamp burning in his room for this purpose, even when travelling; and after a few hours' sleep on first going to bed he used to get up, alike in summer and winter, however sharp the cold might be. Two dressing-gowns, and a sort of bag made of bearskin, into which he used to get and draw round his waist, met this difficulty; and thus armed, the Bishop of Meaux used to say matins and lauds amid the stillness of night, and that done, he went to his literary work. Everything was put ready over-night, and so he betook himself to his books and papers for as long a time as his brain worked clearly and vigorously. When he began to feel that exhausted he used to lie down again, and would fall asleep at once. This continued to be his daily custom until, towards the close of life, Bossuet's physicians insisted on his giving up the work, and thenceforth he went back to bed after he had finished his devotions. These active habits account in some measure for the enormous quantity of work he was able to get through; moreover, he never lost a moment voluntarily, and he used to excuse himself from all the ordinary visits and formalities which so greatly hinder a busy man. Time was not, however, retrenched from prayer. His family was always gathered together for household prayer, and he was diligent in saying office, though he did not make it a rule to attend all the cathedral offices, except on Saturdays, when he generally went to vespers, and he was always there on Sundays, both at high mass, vespers, and sermon."

The tenth volume of Dr. Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" has unfortunately proved the last which its learned and energetic author was destined to publish.

The Archbishops in the present volume, looked at theologically, have a party-coloured look. None of the four would, we suspect, be exactly to the taste of any modern ecclesiastical party. But the first and fourth, Grindal and Abbot, have clearly more in common with the Low Church, and the intermediate ones, Whitgift and Bancroft, more in common with the High. None of the four was

a man wholly to be despised; the notion of appointing Archbishops simply on the ground of their littleness belongs to the Georgian era. All, it is worth noting, were unmarried men; the series of Archbishops' wives leaps from Parker to Tillotson. All were munificent men, who left some memorial behind them, in the way of schools, hospitals, libraries, or the like; and even in that day, when the royal power stood so high, two of them had the moral courage to withstand, and one of them even to rebuke, the reigning sovereign. Whitgift's letter to Elizabeth on her spoliations of Church property was worthy of Dunstan or Anselm; and Abbot twice withstood James, once in the matter of the Book of Sports, and once, much more to his honour, in the matter of the shameless divorce of the Countess of Essex. Abbot, on the other hand, in a matter which has lately drawn to itself some attention, sullied his character by his eagerness to bring about the burning of Bartholomew Legge. Dr. Hook, whose own theological bias is on the opposite side to that of Abbot, clearly strives, and strives successfully, to deal fairly with him, and to do justice to the better points of his character. But here, where the question is one of simple right, he brands the conduct of Abbot as it deserves. When he gets to the unlucky accident by which Abbot killed the keeper of Lord Zouch's park, Dr. Hook enters into a curious defence of hunting Bishops, a subject on which we must refer him to the canons of King Edgar and the letter of Peter of Blois to Walter, Bishop of Rochester. The question suggests another—namely, whether any of the Archbishops in this volume ever took any share in Elizabeth and James's favourite amusement of bear-baiting?

“Autobiography and Memoir of Dr. Guthrie,” by his Sons.—Dr. Guthrie was a great man in his way. Lord Cockburn, himself a fine speaker, testified to the power of Guthrie's preaching:—“Practical, natural, passionate without vehemence, with perfect self-possession, and always genuine and devoted. His language and accent are very Scotch, but nothing can be less vulgar; and his gesture (which seems as unthought of as a child's) is the most graceful I ever saw in any public speaker. Everything he does glows with a frank, gallant warm-heartedness, rendered more delightful by a boyish simplicity of air and style.” Sir William Hamilton, who probably did not want more logic and metaphysics than he had already, pronounced him to a friend “the best preacher I ever heard;” and, on being reminded that logic was not considered his forte, replied, “Sir, he has the best of all logic; there is but one step between his premiss and his conclusion.” Every traveller went to hear Dr. Guthrie. Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Thackeray, Bishop Wilberforce, and Mr. Ruskin were at different times among his auditors; and he took an artless satisfaction in their presence. There were, of course, two parties and two opinions on the question of his eloquence. One critical Scotch hearer has lately described the mixture of admiration, amusement, and repugnance excited by his sermons:—“Now struck by a real piece of eloquence, now overwhelmed by bathos and bombast; the preacher going on all the while in sublime unconsciousness of these variations, and to all appearance thinking the bombast the best.” For theology he had no special taste or talent; “he was not given to spiritual analysis,” and “mental philosophy he positively shunned.” He accepted the creed and traditions of his Church without a question and implicitly. He held Calvin to be, “next to the Apostle Paul, the man who had left the deepest mark on the religious world.” He thought it all nonsense that people should want a walk on Sundays. His language towards the Church of Rome is on the model of the Old Covenanters; to the Church of England his tone is one

of patronage and contempt. Presbyterianism was the only pure Christianity; so that he was really driven to Church government for a battle-field, and, deriving from his mother a hatred of Pope, Prelate, and Patron, he began his quarrel early, initiating it with an act of self-sacrifice. Through his father's political influence one of the best livings and largest charges in Scotland was offered to him at the age of twenty-three, on condition of binding himself to the Moderate party. Till then, he says, he had taken little interest in Church politics, but he "recoiled from the idea of bondage," refused the living on such conditions, and hated the "Moderates" from that time forward. Dr. Guthrie generally wrote his sermons in the vestry of St. John's Free Church, and often had one unbroken spell of nine hours' work. But sometimes he composed at home, and then all the while his voice might be heard resounding from within his study. The explanation of this he gives in a letter. . . . "Don't commit by repeating your discourse aloud. I *write aloud*, but I *commit* in silence. If you do otherwise the matter will become too familiar to your own ears, and it won't rouse you during delivery; and if it don't rouse you, it won't rouse the people. The advantage of writing aloud is that it teaches to write a spoken style—a great point that." Illustration was his forte, and this power he was constantly feeding by study and questioning, for questions were one of his habits:—"I was preaching in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday night, and have been greatly amused at two observations which were told me to-day, the one by Catharine Burns, who was in the back seat of the gallery, and heard a man (in allusion to my nautical figures) say to his neighbour before her, "He is an old sailor; at least he was a while at sea;" and Miss Gilfillan heard one say to another as he came down the stairs, "If he *stick* the minister trade, yon man would make his bread as a surgeon." To which a note is appended on the accuracy of his illustrations. "In his logic you might often detect a flaw," it has been said, "in his illustrations never." "We remember his visiting the studio of an artist on whose easel lay an unfinished historical picture. He suggested some change, and ventured somewhat freely to criticize some object or attitude on the canvas, when the artist, with just a little warmth, interposed. 'Dr. Guthrie, remember you are a preacher and not a painter.' 'Beg your pardon, my good friend, I *am* a painter, only I paint in words, while you use brush and colours.'"

The "Sermons by the late Rev. W. H. Brookfield, with a biographical notice by Lord Lyttelton," constitute the memento of one of the most witty of humorists and charming of social companions, a man whose mark in a very intellectual circle of friends was singularly distinct and noticeable. Though he was not a literary man, or technically a reading man, Mr. Brookfield's associates in college were all of a high type. With Arthur Hallam and the Tennysons he almost lived, we are told, and Mr. Kinglake remarks on his capacity for friendships of the intellectual sort, and his keen and subtle appreciation of the powers which his companions were beginning to disclose in their early days at Cambridge. It was through these powers that his own grew; it was through the hearts and souls and minds of such associates, which he studied rather than books, that his own intelligence was quickened to become their humorous exponent. Though no specimens of Mr. Brookfield's humour are given us we have some excellent writing to show why specimens were impossible. Mr. Spedding, one of his earliest friends, delayed long his answer to an application for his personal recollections, excusing his delay "because of the difficulty of conveying an idea of the man as I knew him, in words that would be rightly

understood by others." And then he makes the following attempt:—"I do not remember the exact date of my first introduction to William Brookfield—it must have been almost forty-five years ago—but I remember very well the place, the occasion, and the company. It was in those rooms in the New Court, and in that company, that a new and original form of human genius was revealed to me. He was then a very handsome youth, with a remarkably attractive countenance and manner, and already full of that indescribable humour with which I, in common with the rest of his large acquaintance, became afterwards so familiar, and from which I at least, for one, have derived so much matter both for amusement and meditation. I call it indescribable, because its effect depended so much upon things which cannot be described: the humour of the time, the characters of the persons present, the sensitive places in each that were so delicately touched, the places which, as too sensitive, were so delicately avoided; and numberless other proprieties of time, place, and person, without a knowledge of which it was—I do not say nothing (for there generally lay beneath it, when properly understood, both good sense and fine observation)—but something so far short of the reality that I am unwilling to destroy my recollection of the life by trying to preserve it in a bad copy. It was a humour that seemed to take notice of everything; and being accompanied with remarkable powers of expression, both by voice and action, it made itself intelligible to those whom it addressed by methods of its own, not to be imitated in writing with any characters yet in use." Ministering through this faculty to the gaiety of others, Mr. Brookfield was not himself light-hearted. "I fancy all this time," writes Mr. Spedding, "when he left his party and retired within himself, he found himself in very grave company." Mr. Fitzjames Stephen speaks of his wit being set off by the excessive gravity of his manner. And Sir Henry Taylor, owning himself incapable of describing wit and humour which was exclusively his, dwells on one thing which was not distinctive, but common to most men in whom wit and humour go deep—a constitutional melancholy which goes deeper still. The Master of Trinity, owning him to be "by far the most amusing man I ever met or shall meet," speaks of a certain moodiness or melancholy from which he suffered greatly when alone. With the fun at its height he was still grave:—"At my age it is not likely that I shall ever again see a whole party lying on the floor for purposes of unrestrained laughter, while one of their number is pouring forth, with a perfectly grave face, a succession of imaginary dialogues between characters real or fictitious, one exceeding the other in humour or drollery."

We mark two female autobiographies as especially worth reading; and first the "Autobiography and other Memorials of Mrs. Gilbert, edited by Josiah Gilbert."—Mrs. Gilbert belonged to a family with whom the pen was an easy, we may almost say a natural, instrument. But all the publicity it procured her was of such ancient date that she herself, at the close of a long life, made the discovery that the world had supposed her to be dead some scores of years. The value of the book, however, is by no means lessened by this obscurity. The reader is well content to exchange an insight into the busy, or great, or fighting, or travelling, or learned, or scientific, or fashionable world, in which biography finds its ordinary fields, for a distinct, faithful, and loving delineation of a very small world indeed, such as opened itself as a first study to a child's keen observation, and forms the material for the autobiography which occupies half of the first of the two volumes before us. It is not the books people write, or the importance of the society in which they pass their lives, or even what

they do in itself, that constitutes an interesting subject for autobiography; it is what they are, what vigour of life stirs them, what eyes they have for noting what goes on around them, what line of thought occupies them, what power they have of expressing that thought, what touch of themselves they can impart to their work, bringing to light that distinctive quality which we mean by character. In all these points Ann Taylor, known here as Mrs. Gilbert, was well endowed. Her first memories, as is usual with minds and bodies of vigorous formation, start very early, assisting her to draw a very clear and singular picture of family life; and to bring before us a quaint and pleasant group of homely folks, members of the Nonconformist body, in a small country town, of which her father was the most shining light, and pre-eminent both for intellect and character. She was blest with that abiding sense of youth which belongs to a healthy mind in a healthy body. "Even now," she writes, "whether at sixty-six, as when I began this, or at eighty, as I am now, the feeling of being a grown woman, to say nothing of an *old* woman, does not come naturally to me." Hers was a life singularly suited to her character, busy beyond most; a life, as she expresses it, where yesterday was always treading on to-day. We do not often find such contentment at every circumstance in a long career; such unqualified gratitude for her training and the surrounding circumstances of her life, such a clear mind and sound sense in old age, such cheerfulness and sweetness lasting to the end.

The "Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher" was written when the author was not far from seventy years of age: she died at eighty-eight. Mrs. Fletcher came in contact with all the leaders of the Liberal party, was a friend of the Scotch Whig celebrities of her day, and was welcomed to the intimacy of many who did not share her politics, as Wordsworth and Southey. But she was too leading a person in society herself, took too active a share in every conversation she mentions, talked with everybody on too equal terms, to be a good describer. We do not, therefore, learn much that is new or especially characteristic of persons in her intimacy—Mazzini, with whom she established a warm friendship on his first coming to England, being perhaps an exception. We gather that wherever she went she received a distinguished welcome, that all looked to her for sympathy in their joys and sorrows. Campbell appeals at once to her, not without hope of redress through her means, when the *Quarterly Review* deals hardly with his "Theodoric." The poet Crabbe takes refuge at her house from the bustle of Walter Scott's loyal festivities, for a quiet talk about old times. Lord Erskine entertains her with a fund of amusing political anecdote, and sits a long time. Cullen calls to propose that he should bring John Cam Hobhouse to dinner, "thinking the addition of this ultra Whig would be agreeable." Brougham and she were great friends; he talked politics as she liked to hear them talked, "quite different from our Edinburgh Whigs. There is no affected indifference on subjects of vital importance, no contemptuous sneer at rational conversation." Lord Jeffrey writes to her:—"My ever dear Mrs. Fletcher,—It always makes me happier and better to get a letter from you, for it makes me think more favourably of our common nature." She was in company with Mr. Carlyle when the astounding news reached them of the French Revolution of 1848, and of the people crying "Vive la République!" in the streets; and of him she does give a characteristic trait:—"I looked at him, hoping he would speak. He said not a word, but broke into a loud laugh, and rose and left the house to devour the journals." At eighty-two she writes *à propos* of the *coup d'état* to Mrs. Arnold: "I dare

not trust myself to speak of France ;" and at eighty-five, " Arthur Stanley " leaves her with what she calls a drop of comfort, in the prophecy that Lord John will come in again. But she had a heart large enough for both public and private interests. Her home affections were at least as warm as her politics. Her political principles being what they were, it was well that she had a sensible husband who could guide her, while his sympathies furnished her with the fitting stage for the play of her genius and attractions. We are struck from the first page to the last with the good fortune that attended her career. Some troubles she had, but she was fortunate in all the conditions that first developed, and afterwards presented a theatre for, her remarkable gifts. Of course what was good fortune in her case might have proved the reverse to a less genial, sanguine, and generous nature ; but the circumstances under which she was trained and in which she lived suited her so remarkably that opposite ones must, we think, have checked and quelled the qualities that constituted her power.

From biography we turn to history.—The author of a work like the history of the " Romans under the Empire," who sits down to give us in one volume a modest compendium of the whole history of Rome, is a public benefactor. Such a work as Dean Merivale's " General History of Rome " can add little to his reputation. The profit can hardly repay the labour expended on it ; so that we can only attribute its execution to a disinterested desire of bringing a good history of Rome within the reach of the humblest class of readers. It is small praise to say of this volume that it is the best of its kind which has yet appeared. Dean Merivale possesses great literary ability, and writes in a vivid and picturesque style ; his knowledge of the subject is, it is unnecessary to say, complete ; and his power of condensation is at least as remarkable as either his style or his learning. With these qualifications only one result could be expected ; and we have here a history which both men and boys, both scholars and the *seri studiosum*, may read with pleasure and profit. The former work of the learned author only extended down to the death of Marcus Aurelius. The present one comes down a great deal later—to the conquest of Rome by Odoacer, and includes, of course, the career of Constantine the Great and Julian the Apostate. Of the foundation of Constantinople Dean Merivale has a good deal to say which is very interesting. It had become necessary for the Roman Empire to change its centre of gravity and for its capital to become half-Oriental :—

" The city of the Cæsars had been for ages the centre of gravity of her military system. If the frontier of the Euphrates or the Cataracts of the Nile had been actually more remote than the Rhine, or even the Wall of Hadrian, the greater part of her Eastern provinces were more tranquil and more easily governed than those of the West, and her external enemies in the East had been less formidable than those in the opposite quarter. But the rise of the Sassanian monarchy of Persia had increased her perils in that direction ; still more the repeated incursions of the Goths across the lower Danube had demanded her constant vigilance, and filled her with unceasing alarm. The position of Constantinople, secure in her command of the sea and of the resources of three continents, constituted a well-placed bulwark against both the Goths and the Persians. The new capital was enabled to maintain itself equally against assailants from all quarters. Though standing almost in sight of the eminences of the Hæmus or Balkan, which the Goths and Scythians have so often scaled, it has never been forced by either."

And he also points out how the law, the philosophy, and, lastly, the religion, of Rome had all come to her from the East, and how natural it was that she should set her face in that direction. His account of Julian is even still more interesting than that of Constantine.

In his chapter on the City of Rome, Dean Merivale estimates the population in the time of the Antonines at about one million :—

“The density of private dwellings in any of our mediæval cities, or even in London or Paris at the present day, is certainly beyond comparison greater than it ever was at Rome. The emperors seem to have experienced no difficulty in clearing ground for their enormous constructions. But, to take a single example, the area of Rome is less than three times that of modern Florence, and was surely far less closely packed with houses. But the population of Florence was not long since estimated at less than 100,000. If the one was not more densely populated than the other, Rome in the time of Augustus or of Aurelian would hardly have exceeded the number of 300,000. A similar comparison with some other crowded cities, such as Liverpool or Naples, would lead us to very similar results.”

In the last chapter of all we have the moral and material results of the Roman dominion summed up with great care, and also the causes which led to its decline and fall.

“The Early Kings of Norway,” by Thomas Carlyle; and “The Vikings of the Baltic,” by G. W. Dasent.—The bare history fills but two-thirds of a small volume; the story, based upon historical facts, takes the form of the novel in three volumes, with about the usual number of pages to the volume. The readers of the former will probably wish for more; of the latter, will perhaps be reminded of the saying that enough is as good as a feast, and may feel that a reasonable creature would have been quite contented with two volumes instead of three, the interest of the story being hardly sufficient to keep attention so long on the stretch. The ultimate source of both books is, of course, the same Icelandic sagas; and both authors appear to have been moved by a generous consideration for their countrymen. Mr. Carlyle, observing that in nearly every history of England, except Rapin’s, “next to nothing has been shown of the many strong threads of connection between English affairs and Norse,” has drawn up what he is pleased to call his “rough notes” in his own quaint style, so well adapted for impressing facts upon the memory. In the course of his notes he perforce has to tell the story of Hakon Jarl, who is naturally one of the most prominent characters in Dr. Dasent’s tale; and to mark how Mr. Carlyle’s bare, but by no means dry, facts have been expanded and dressed up by Dr. Dasent, will be found both an agreeable and an instructive way of ascertaining how much skill as a storyteller the latter combines with his high reputation as a translator. Mr. Carlyle briefly mentions Hakon’s tremendous sea-fight with the vikings of Jomsburg; his reputed dealings in magic; his sacrifice of his youngest son; his victory; his subsequent dissoluteness and tyranny; his flight before the face of the avenger; his hiding-place under the pig-stye, where he and his thrall, “begrunted by the pigs above them, tortured by the devils within and about them, passed two days in circumstances more and more horrible;” his death at the hands of the murderous and treacherous thrall; and the beheading by Tryggveson of the useful but mercenary and hateful traitor; and these points have, of course, been seized upon by Dr. Dasent for the sake of producing some striking dramatic situations. Mr. Carlyle, no wonder, is enthusiastic about some of the strong characters—Olaf

Tryggveson and Olaf the Saint, for instance—as well as about the literature; but there is always a doubt whether those masterful gentry were not indebted to the imagination of the sacred bard for the best part of that halo which seems, at this distance of time, to so gloriously distinguish them from our modern samples of the mere powerful brute. Mr. Carlyle, under his notice of Olaf the Saint, remarks:—"Saint Olave-street, Saint Oley-street, Stoolley-street, Tooley-street: such are the metamorphoses of human fame in the world!" And the derivation may be new to those who do not know where St. Olave's, Southwark, is, or what particular saint is meant, or whether there were ever a King Olaf of Norway called both "Olaf the Thickset" and "Olaf the Blessed." To Mr. Carlyle's "rough notes" is appended a wholly distinct dissertation upon various portraits (engravings accompanying the text) of John Knox, "the Scottish hero and evangelist of the sixteenth century;" it puts forward, in characteristic style, "all the evidence we have to offer on the Somerville portrait," of which Mr. Carlyle says, "If it is not John Knox, I cannot conjecture who or what it is."

"Green's Short History of the English People." This "Short History of the English People" is a single volume of the modest dimensions and unpretending appearance of a school-book; but the wealth of material, of learning, thought, and fancy which the author has lavished upon it might easily have supplied a stately library work of some eight or ten volumes. Perhaps what most strikes one on a first perusal is its character of freshness and originality. Some previous knowledge, some time and attention, may be required rightly to appreciate the extent of Mr. Green's historical scholarship, or the depth and thoughtfulness of his comments on historical events; but the most indolent reader can hardly take it up without finding that he has lighted upon a book which is never commonplace and never dull. History as Mr. Green treats it is no mere record of the doings of kings and queens, warriors and statesmen, of the movements of armies, the provisions of treaties, or even of the enactment of laws and the growth of constitutions, although to these last the author devotes much of his space. In his hands it dwells more on the labourers of Piers Plowman than on the knights of Froissart, and gives as much thought to the villain at his toil and the craftsman in his guild as to the baron in his hall. "If," he says in his preface, "some of the conventional figures of military and political history occupy in my pages less than the space usually given them, it is because I have had to find a place for figures little heeded in common history—the figures of the missionary, the poet, the printer, the merchant, or the philosopher." His aim, in short, is represented by his title. The book "is a history, not of English kings or of English conquests, but of the English people." Instead of starting with Cæsar and the Britons, familiar to us all from early childhood, the first thing we are told is that "for the fatherland of the English race we must look far away from England itself"; and we are carried off to Sleswick, there to trace the political and social organization of Angle, Jute, and Saxon, before ever they trod British ground. This, accompanied by a masterly sketch of the condition of Britain under the Romans, is the preamble to English history, which begins with "the landing of Hengest and his war-band at Ebbsfleet, on the shores of the Isle of Thanet." The thread of history, in the common sense of the word, is often slight, sometimes almost too slight for clearness; but throughout religious, intellectual, and social movements are fully entered into and explained. From a section devoted to King John and the Great Charter we pass to one on the Universities

in the thirteenth century, and are bidden to mark how their spirit of democracy threatened feudalism, and their spirit of intellectual inquiry threatened the Church. The account of the First Edward's conquest of Wales is prefaced by a sketch of the poetry of the Welsh bards. In his tastes and sympathies Mr. Green is what it is in the fashion to call "catholic" and "many-sided." He can enter alike into the song of the Teutonic Cædmon or the Celtic Gwalchmai; he can appreciate equally a Begging Friar, a Puritan soldier, or a Wesleyan preacher; he can understand the influence alike of the revival of learning or of the translation of the Bible. The extent to which the Bible has moulded English thought and character is so seldom brought out, except by purely religious writers, and so inadequately even by them, that we are glad to see its importance fully recognized by Mr. Green:—

"No greater moral change ever passed over a nation than passed over England during the years which parted the middle of the reign of Elizabeth from the meeting of the Long Parliament. England became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. It was as yet the one English book which was familiar to every Englishman; it was read at churches and read at home, and everywhere its words, as they fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty, kindled a startling enthusiasm. . . . The power of the book over the mass of Englishmen showed itself in a thousand superficial ways, and in none more conspicuously than in the influence it exerted on ordinary speech. It formed, we must repeat, the whole literature which was practically accessible to ordinary Englishmen; and when we recall the number of common phrases which we owe to great authors, the bits of Shakspeare, or Milton, or Dickens, or Thackeray, which unconsciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk, we shall better understand the strange mosaic of Biblical words and phrases which coloured English talk two hundred years ago. The mass of picturesque allusion and illustration which we borrow from a thousand books, our fathers were forced to borrow from one; and the borrowing was the easier and the more natural that the range of the Hebrew literature fitted it for the expression of every phase of feeling. When Spenser poured forth his warmest love-notes in the 'Epithalamion' he adopted the very words of the Psalmist, as he bade the gates open for the entrance of his bride. When Cromwell saw the mists break over the hills of Dunbar he hailed the sunburst with the cry of David: 'Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered. Like as the sun riseth, so shalt thou drive them away!' Even to common minds this familiarity with grand poetic imagery in prophet and apocalypse gave a loftiness and ardour of expression that, with all its tendency to exaggeration and bombast, we may prefer to the slipshod vulgarisms of the shopkeeper of to-day."

"Wriothesley's Chronicle of England under the Tudors." Edited by W. D. Hamilton, F.S.A.—The importance of this Chronicle induces us to notice the first instalment of it, which we hope soon to see supplemented by the remaining portion. It is printed from a manuscript of the seventeenth century, and therefore not from the hand of Charles Wriothesley himself; but there can be no doubt that the copy from which it is printed is a tolerably exact transcript of a chronicle written mostly from time to time as the events occurred, the dates being given very exactly, as to the days of the week, month, and year, frequently with the addition of notices of the festivals of the Church and their eves and vigils. The earlier part of the Chronicle is nothing but a plagiarism from Richard Arnold's "Customs of London," of which the editor considers that

the present work may be described as a continuation. From the year 1520 to the end of 1547, where the present volume concludes, it is of the highest interest, as it is unmistakably the work of a contemporary who was an eye-witness of much that he describes, and evidently possessed the best means of knowing facts of the time which did not occur under his own immediate observation; and even when the writer states his own inferences on belief as regards certain points, his statements are frequently of considerable value. It is impossible to enumerate the pieces of information on small points which this Chronicle contains, and we shall conclude with assigning it its value, which we consider to be quite as great as that of the Grey Friars' Chronicle or Henry Machyn's Diary, which were some years ago published by the same society. The volume is well edited.

Though the work of a foreigner, Dr. Leopold Ranke's "History of England, principally in the Seventeenth Century," challenges our observation, as having been published at Oxford and in an English dress. As might be expected from its author's eminence, it is a work of great industry and research. That the main object of the Prince of Orange, otherwise William III., was to become master of the resources of England, that he might employ them in the great struggle against France, to which his life was devoted, has been seen and understood both by English and French writers, and this element has been allowed for in counting the causes of the Revolution. But that the Allied Powers in general had conceived the same project also, and used William only as their agent for carrying it into effect, has not been so generally perceived. This, it seems to us, is the one new fact of any real consequence which Dr. Ranke has contributed to the history of the period. According to the above view, the struggle against Louis is divided into two parts—the first extending over a period of nineteen years, from the declaration of war in 1667 to the League of Augsburg, in 1686; the second over a period of twenty-seven years, from the League of Augsburg to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. During the first half the victory was on the side of Louis; with the beginning of the second half the tide began to turn, and the struggle which terminated with the Peace of Ryswick was a drawn battle. With the War of the Spanish Succession fortune declared decisively on the side of the Allies, and the long and bloody conflict of half a century was finally determined in favour of European liberty. The part which England played during the first twelve years of the eighteenth century is not at all unlike the part which she played during the corresponding period of the nineteenth. In each case the accession of an English army to the great Continental struggle decided it against France, and in each case it was an English general who first taught her she was not invincible. Dr. Ranke thus describes the character of Charles II. :—

"We are reminded of Goethe when we see how Charles II. took life and enjoyed it. He was a man both capable of cultivation and cultivated; full of interest for everything new in native science and art, equally at home in his laboratory and on the racecourse; a great patron of the theatre, of architecture, and of music; admirably fitted to be the leader of the fashionable, literary, cultivated, but corrupt, society of the capital. He was himself involved in varied love affairs, each of which bore a different colour and no one of which excluded another. The most important matter for him was his social comfort. He felt most contented among his ladies while some French singer amused the company, and the Cavaliers of the Court stood round the table heaped with gold where the bank was kept for bold players. We know, however, that enjoy-

ment and distraction do not prevent intelligent men from taking the most active part in public affairs. It was a curious combination. On the one hand this prince, whom nature seemed to have intended for an Oriental throne in the middle ages, where he would have played a brilliant part; on the other hand, the land of old Germanic freedom, and independent ecclesiastical movement which had called him back from his exile and then had tried to subject him to the tradition of its old historic life. Against Charles II. arose elements like those to which his father had succumbed. He struggled with them during his whole life, however little it might appear, with skilful energy which grew in stormy times."

"A History of England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I., 1624-1628." Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner has been lucky enough to discover documents which throw an unexpected light on many intricate passages in the career of Charles and Buckingham, and these he has interpreted with the skill of one accustomed to distinguish between the essential and accidental elements in the sources of history. He never interests his readers by flashes of poetry or rhetoric, nor does he often attempt a systematic analysis of character. He is usually content if he so relates events that character is indirectly revealed, and trusts rather to the effect of his story as a whole than to the perfection of its individual parts. The style is uniformly clear and firm; and although the facts are sometimes extremely complicated, they are rigorously controlled and forced into intelligible shape. The most characteristic quality of the book, however, is its absolute impartiality of tone. As Mr. Gardiner points out, historians who have treated this period have always felt it incumbent upon them to take a side. They have been fierce partisans either of Charles or of Parliament. We are gradually learning that this is not the true spirit in which to approach the study of the past. It may be impossible in investigating a great struggle to avoid sympathy with one party or the other; but nothing is more certain than that we shall never obtain a faithful picture of a period unless we endeavour to place ourselves at the point of view of both combatants. The central figure of Mr. Gardiner's narrative is the Duke of Buckingham, and he may probably be said to have uttered the last word on that pretentious statesman. Long before his return from the rash journey to Madrid Buckingham had immense influence; but till then James was in all great matters of policy his own master. From that time till his death, however, Buckingham was, as Mr. Gardiner abundantly proves, the ruler of England. Hitherto he has been treated as a mere court favourite, and it has been the fashion to denounce him as wholly indifferent to the honour of his country. Mr. Gardiner, without denying one of his faults, thinks he has been harshly judged, and clearly makes out that, although incredibly vain and selfish, he usually believed he was promoting the national welfare in promoting his own. Of Charles himself Mr. Gardiner has an admirably clear and consistent conception. It may not essentially differ from the generally accepted view, but it has fine shades which have escaped less painstaking investigators. When the story of these volumes closes Charles has ruled little more than three years; yet he has exhibited all those defects which ultimately brought him to the scaffold. After studying Mr. Gardiner's careful and often subtle appreciation of his motives it is impossible not to pity quite as much as to blame him. He was like a blind man in a labyrinth to whose windings there is no clue. One epoch was passing into another; and with his petty sympathies, his self-will, his lack of imagination, he could not see that society was agitated below the surface. Even if his

insight had been keener, it is doubtful whether he would have attempted to master the tendencies of his time by partly yielding to them. In such a period only a man of high political genius could have reconciled the traditions of the past with the claims of the present; and throughout his career Charles rarely conceived an idea or was moved by an impulse that rose above the level of commonplace.

"The Invasion of the Crimea, down to the Death of Lord Raglan." By A. W. Kinglake.—The new volume of Mr. Kinglake's history is the very apotheosis of the power of aristocratic leaders to use the splendid soldiery of British against odds hopeless to all others; a prolonged argument of sledge-hammer force against the theories of those who would change our military forms and habits for those of the French allies who, we are told, backed us so ill; or of the Russians whom we beat, despite such odds as modern battle never before showed; or even of the Germans, whose latest system the Russians were already copying with elaborate pains. The whole story of Inkerman, as Mr. Kinglake tells it, is a loud protest in favour of British tradition, as well as an eloquent record of British valour, carried far beyond the endurance which was its most prominent feature in the bloodier field of Waterloo. It is not, indeed, in mortals to command success, the author seems to say; yet in all but the impossible success may ever be expected from troops so led, so trained, and so handled as those gallant seven thousand five hundred infantry who beat back, with but faint-hearted support from about half as many Frenchmen, full forty thousand of the best troops Russia could bring against them, inflicting on them too a loss of nearly eleven thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners, whilst on their side losing less than one-fourth of that number. Man has never done a more brilliant and surprising feat than this in war. Why seek to change such conditions for others that may prove less favourable? Such we take to be the argument which runs concealed with subtle skill throughout the five hundred pages of narrative before us, apparently devoted to no more than chronicling, with a minuteness hitherto unheard of, every period of each shifting phase of the great battle described. Not that, as a chronicle, the work can be without value. For Mr. Kinglake has not merely visited the scene of the conflict, thought for years over his elaborate picture, and read every printed work that could throw light upon its details, including the Russian memoirs lately collected with much pains by the Czarewitch; he has done more than the historian usually undertakes, for he has addressed painstaking queries to a number of the actors on our side of the drama, and obtained in long manuscripts their personal views and reminiscences. Perhaps, if ever this were justifiable, it would be so in the case of an action where the peculiar conformation of the ground, with its broken plateau descending steeply to numerous separate ravines on either hand, its large obstruction by copsewood, and the fact that the morning mists, thickened with smoke, covered the field during nearly all the hard fighting, broke up the battle into a number of perfectly isolated combats, such as modern history finds nowhere else to record. Mr. Kinglake truly and clearly, yet not in our opinion with by any means sufficient force, enumerates these circumstances in his summary of the causes that made the defence of the Inkerman hill so complete and successful—a summary which is the most valuable part of his volume.

The Ashantee War is not yet two years past; and, though newspaper reading makes our memories short, the name of Major W. F. Butler, C.B., and his unmerited disappointment in the service intrusted to him by Sir Garnet Wolseley, ought not to have been forgotten. This gallant and enterprising officer, already known to many of us by his narratives of North American travel, in the "Great

Lone Land " and the " Wild North Land " of the Far West, who had been appointed to Natal with his esteemed military chief, went this year to administer the Government of that province. He left with his publishers here an interesting account of his attempt in West Africa, from October 1873 to March 1874, to rally the West Akims and other native tribes for a subsidiary flank attack upon the army of Ashantee when it was retreating across the Prah. None of his countrymen have needed this piece of history as an explanation or justification of the non-success of Captain Butler's mission. The high testimony frankly borne to his zeal, diligence, and ability in the despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the honours with which Her Majesty was pleased to reward his conduct, while he yet lay suffering from a severe illness caused by his exertions in the pestilential West African climate, were quite enough to secure him the public esteem. " Akimfoo, or the History of a Failure," as Major Butler has chosen to entitle his book, will rather enhance the respect as well as liking which is felt for one so determined to make the most of his personal energies and opportunities in the performance of arduous tasks, wherever a soldier may be called upon to travel in furtherance of a plan of military operations. If the British army is to have its Intelligence Department, like those of the Continental nations, we hope Major Butler will be one of the staff; but it will gratify a large number of readers, in the meantime, to follow his toilsome wanderings through the tropical forest of West Africa, his more vexatious negotiations with the chiefs of the negro race, and his brave though hopeless efforts to collect their forces in time for the work of the pending campaign. We sympathise, indeed, with his personal disappointment, but he tells the story with so much animation that we cannot wish he had been spared the experience of those anxious and laborious months of service all but wasted.

"Lectures on the Early History of Institutions." By Sir Henry Sumner Maine.—Various authors have in recent years occupied themselves with accumulating proofs that throughout Europe primitive institutions prevailed, traces of which have survived even to the present day in spite of the influences of Roman law and of feudalism. These institutions are spoken of generically as village communities, and remnants of the cultivation of the soil obtaining in these communities are to be found, or were recently to be found, in countries even so far advanced as England and France. Types of such communities actually exist in the more backward parts of Europe, and are familiar to all who possess Asiatic experience. Local records, the descriptions of Roman historians, and the analogies offered by what is visible in places where village communities still exist, amply suffice to show that these communities must have had, in countries where they have ceased to exist, some definite relation to the beginnings of society in its patriarchal form, to tribes, to chiefs, and to individual possessors of land. To seize on the historical order under which village communities and institutions connected with them ought to be ranged is to reproduce the early history of what are now the leading families of mankind, and this is the point which Sir Henry Maine has reached in his new volume. He has made a skeleton out of fossil bones. In attaining this success he has been greatly aided by possessing two new sources of most valuable materials—Indian records and facts, and the recent translation of a great portion of the old Irish law-books. Sir Henry Maine's theory of historical succession in the ideas to which the subject of early institutions introduces us is briefly this:—We set out with the patriarchal family, the man with paternal power over his descend-

ants, the ruler and owner of the persons and things arranged under him. The next stage is that of the joint family, a familiar feature of Indian life, and traces of which are to be found in the Irish laws. The family is now enlarged; there are families in the family, but with a common table; and the paternal power has faded away into the management of the joint interests of the family. Then one or more of such families settle on a particular piece of soil and begin to cultivate it; and the possession of this definite holding changes the social life of those living on it. Kinship, real or fictitious, is the bond of the whole society, and cultivation is for the benefit of all, either by an actual participation in common produce or by a periodic redistribution of lots. But for such a society something more than management is needed. There must be an approach to government or administration, and the village council is formed, or the headman comes to the front. In process of time the village community tends to break up, the holders of plots keep them, the soil belongs to an individual; but there are many shades and fluctuations in the process. The individual may be rather in the enjoyment than in the ownership of the thing; the inherent claims of his family on it may be recognized more or less. But as the interest of the individual in the soil becomes more permanent, as he breaks away so far from the group to which he belongs, his power over his immediate group revives, and the *Patria Potestas* once more makes its appearance. Each community is, however, attached, by at least a theoretical community of descent and by contiguity of location, to other similar communities, or, in other words, is part of a tribe, and over this tribe presides a person who wields what may be termed a glorified *Patria Potestas*, and is a chief; and the whole tribe, with its chief, may be subordinate to a tribe in a wider sense, the tie of kinsmanship becoming more legendary and the power of the chief greater at every stage. All tribal chiefs may be under one supreme chief, and there is even in Ireland a poetical reminiscence or fiction of such a person as a King of Erin. Such theoretically is the history of early institutions, and when we have carried them to this point, then, in those societies which advanced, we begin the disintegrating process which has stamped its special character on modern as opposed to ancient society. The power of the highest chief is increased; there is a central government, there is legislation, there is the orderly enunciation and administration of law. The power of the lower chiefs augments, the chief becomes a person more distinct from those over whom he presides; he protects them, and they begin to serve, and then to hold under, him; he enlarges his domain; he forms a retinue dependent on him; he quarters servile or semi-servile strangers on the tribal domain. The feudal lord enters on the scene, and when we have the king, legislation, and lords; we have modern society started, the tribal system dies out, men are connected by living in the same place, not by kinship, and village communities are only traceable in antiquated customs of cultivation.

“Smith’s Assyrian Discoveries.”—The results of Mr. George Smith’s recent explorations of the mounds of Nineveh and Babylon have been such as amply to reward the enterprize in which they had their origin, as well as to widen indefinitely the prospects of future research among the same heaps of buried lore. The object of his mission was not so much any addition to monumental or artistic collections, in which the museums of Europe are already rich, as the accumulation of fresh materials relating to the language, the literature, and the history of the country. In particular great hopes had been kindled by the discovery of the series of cylinders and tablets embodying the early Babylonian legend of the Deluge, the chronicles of Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal, Sargon,

and other monarchs, and of the mass of lore bearing upon the science and art of those remote ages yielded by the fortunate disinterment of the royal library or record-chamber by Mr. Layard. Never, perhaps, was anticipation more satisfactorily fulfilled than when Mr. Smith lighted, as by a happy instinct, upon the tablets which largely fill up the blanks in the Izdubar or Deluge series, originally deciphered by him from the clay fragments in the British Museum. We hardly know whether he is most to be envied the joy of the primary discovery or the subsequent triumph which he must have felt when bit by bit the new-found relics fitted into each tantalizing gap. Mr. Smith has told the story of his early essays in cuneiform interpretation, and of the expeditions since undertaken by him for the managers of the *Daily Telegraph* and the Trustees of the British Museum, with a modesty of tone as well as with a power of clear and straightforward description such as greatly enhance the charm which the tale of his researches must possess for every reader of thought and taste.

"Italy Revisited." By A. Gallenga.—Mr. Gallenga's new volumes on Italy will be welcome to those who care for an unprejudiced account of the prospects and present condition of the country. He has written repeatedly on the subject before, but it is a changed world in the Peninsula since he published his "Italy in 1848." What used to be scouted as the dreams of enthusiasts have been more than realized, and the bodings of statesmen who were at once sanguine and foresighted have been falsified, to their own astonishment, by the most unlooked-for results. Mr. Gallenga was an eyewitness of those events of 1848; subsequently he accompanied the allied armies of liberation in the short and sharp campaign that was decided on the heights of Solferino. And now he relates his impressions on revisiting his native country, when she has been left for some years to herself, after being absolutely relieved of foreign occupation. As to the immediate purpose of his present book it may be best explained by quoting the closing words of his preface:—"It is important to inquire how much of this success was owing to fortune and how much to virtue, and such is now my theme; for what fortune has given, fortune can take away. The achievement of virtue alone abides." We may say broadly that he has to confess that fortune had a preponderating share in constituting the United Kingdom of Italy. Yet, at the same time, he finds enough of virtue in the Italian race to hold out cheering promise for the future. Naturally, to an Italian revisiting Italy, the change that has come about in the new capital is one of the most pressing subjects of interest. The Italians resolved to go to Rome, and they are in Rome. But Mr. Gallenga quotes approvingly the advice of the Emperor Napoleon, that the coveted city should have been left to the Romans themselves—"to Church ceremonies and the worship of ruins." It is not only that the place is positively unhealthy, that it is surrounded on all sides by the pestilential Campagna, the reclaiming of which seems to be deferred indefinitely, and that the poisonous malaria disengages itself from those layers of ruins which it seems impossible ever to purify; but the relaxing temperature is ill suited to Northern constitutions. There is no bracing in the winter, Mr. Gallenga observes, "to harden the human frame against the fiery ordeal which awaits it from May to September," and statesmen who find their best energies overtaxed have their strength sapped by the enervating atmosphere. The King detests his new capital, and only consents to those brief sojourns in his palace of the Quirinal which are absolutely matters of public duty. Imitating the royal example, the Deputies absent themselves as much as possible, and there is often extreme difficulty in

“making a House” when the most important questions are under discussion. Many of the members are poor men; not a few of them earn their livelihood by their professional engagements in the provincial towns, and they have no salaries. The only thing they receive from the State is a free season-ticket for the railways, so that they are always ready for a fresh start when a vigorous “whip” has brought them up to their places in Parliament. They cannot afford to take lodgings for their families in a town where house-rent is enormously dear, and similar causes check the general growth of the city. A good deal of building has been going forward, but it has been chiefly for the benefit of the foreign visitors. The standing population has not been increasing in any sort of proportion to the number of new hotels; and, as, Mr. Gallenga remarks, “the first condition of life for this place is that there should be a Roman people, or rather an Italian people in Rome. It is necessary to bring half a million of souls to the spot, and for that purpose great changes must be made in the social and political circumstances, not only of the capital, but of the whole country itself.” Nothing can be more unfortunately anomalous than the relations of the Pope with the new kingdom. Pius IX., as Mr. Gallenga assures us, is made so extraordinarily rich by the lavish contributions of the faithful that it costs him little to refuse the subsidy the Italian Government is but too eager to force upon him.

“Travels in Portugal,” by John Latouche, are a compilation of papers which first appeared in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, and they possess all the faults that papers appearing in a series are seldom free from. The same subjects are treated on more than once, important ones are put aside and not given sufficient development, and altogether the symmetry and plan of the work are much disfigured. We say this with regret, because Mr. Latouche’s knowledge of his subject is great and his style pleasant; had he edited his papers a little more carefully he would have written a very good book indeed. As it is, the reader’s attention is distracted by parentheses and episodes which have little to do with the main run of the book, and this produces a feeling of weariness. The author, whose name, we understand, is an assumed one, has just escaped a great success. His power of telling stories full of dry, quiet humour is considerable. Mr. Latouche entered Portugal from Vigo; travelled southward to the Minho and Douro; climbed to the top of the Gaviarra, the highest mountain in the kingdom; visited the port wine region on the Douro; took the rail from Oporto to Lisbon; hence proceeded to Evora and Elvas; was again in the saddle as far as Mertola, where he rid himself of a lazy brute and of a hardly less brutal, ghost-haunted, and thoroughly imbecile peasant guide, and went down the Guadiana in a boat to the mouth of that river; hence visited the southern province of Algarve, and in short “did” Portugal thoroughly, conscientiously, crossing it again and again in all its width from the coast to the various points on the Spanish frontier-line. Mr. Latouche gives rather a disheartening account of Portuguese art. That there is very little creative artistic power in the country now any traveller will soon perceive. But he doubts whether it has ever been otherwise. He overthrows, and, as it seems to us, overthrows triumphantly, the claim that the few good pictures which may be seen at Oporto, Coimbra, and most of all at Viseu, are the work of native artists, and chases away into fableland the majestic shade of the painter to whom these and all other fine works have been commonly ascribed—the sixteenth-century Gran Vasco. Even the Portuguese goldsmiths—the most characteristic class of art-workers which the country has produced—still,

he remarks, go on repeating Moorish patterns; and this observation leads to an interesting discussion of the traces of their presence which the Moors have left still stamped on the language and social usages of Portugal.

“Wolf-Hunting in Brittany.” By the author of “Paul Pendril.”—It is twenty years since the author of this spirited volume went wolf-hunting in the Breton forests, and there can be little doubt that during these twenty years the sport must have deteriorated. The wolves, however, are far from being exterminated, for only last autumn a friend of the author’s saw the bodies of five full-grown animals drawn in triumph through the streets of Quimper. Nor is it surprising that they should still be tolerably plentiful, notwithstanding the persistent attentions of legitimate sportsmen and the trapping and ambushing of peasants and poachers. There are many packs of wolf-hounds still to be found in France, but out of the most secluded valleys of the more remote Pyrenees there is no such shelter for wolves as in the wild uplands of Lower Brittany. Travellers who have merely skirted its black woods and dreary wastes in the convenient railway that rings the province feel an oppressive sense of solitude stealing over them as they look out over the extent of rolling landscape where barren heath alternates with gloomy foliage. If you go on an expedition towards the interior with objects either sporting, artistic, or archæological, you are struck with the lonely aspect of the scattered dwellings, and can imagine how bold beasts of prey may become when they have packed together in the dead of winter. When a veteran wolf has been made wary by repeated escapes—and no animal has instincts that serve him better—it must be hard indeed to force him from the strongholds in which he skulks; and as for snares and pitfalls, he seems to scent them. If you can understand anything of the *patois* of the shaggy-coated peasant who jolts you along in the rough one-horse vehicle, you may beguile the way with strange stories of adventures with wolves in winter snow-storms, when they come ravening for prey about the farmhouses and the villages.

“Untrodden Spain.” By Hugh James Rose, M.A.—The author of this work is an English clergyman, whom a love of adventure and professional zeal sent two years ago into the interior of Spain, and who is now a chaplain of three foreign companies engaged in extracting the mineral produce of the Andalusian hills and sierras, in the absence of native wealth and enterprize. Before settling down to his present duties he travelled over a large part of the Peninsula, and the volumes before us form a *résumé* of what he saw and noted in his various wanderings, and contain a most elaborate account of what he quaintly calls the Black Country of Spain—the mining districts and population of the South. The South of Spain is prolific of mineral wealth; veins of lead, copper, and silver abound in the sierras of Murcia and the adjoining provinces, and they have been worked from remote ages by the different races which have peopled this region. It is a keen touch of the irony of fate that foreigners for the most part possess the mines of the land of those who conquered Potosi; the subterranean harvests of Jaen and Linares, once toiled for by Roman and Carthaginian hands, are largely gathered in this age by French, English, and German capitalists. Mr. Rose’s account of these mining districts and of their populations is very graphic, but we do not think it of peculiar interest. The Andalusian mining town is like most of the inland towns, only worse managed and more uncivilized; it is usually a collection of unsightly buildings gathering round a centre of remoter date, and conspicuous for filth, neglect, and discomfort. As for the Andalusian miners, they display many of the qualities of the Spanish

peasant, more or less modified by their peculiar calling: they have the same impetuous and fiery nature and the same fund of innate courtesy; they are hardly less ignorant and superstitious, but they are more apparently bold and active; they work better, for they are better paid; they are more conspicuously addicted to vice, more frivolous, reckless, and gay-hearted, and, unlike the peasantry, they are sometimes prone to listen to infidel and socialistic teaching. Our space precludes us from dwelling upon some other chapters of Mr. Rose's book, and we can do no more than direct attention to his interesting account of Spanish charities, of Spanish funerals, and of the schools of Cadiz, and to his excellent description of the national bull-fight, and of Murillo's house at Seville. These volumes form a very pleasing commentary on a land and a people to which Englishmen will always turn with sympathetic interest. We give our readers a few specimens of Mr. Rose's sketches of Andalusia. The following is a picture of the noble scenery on the way from Malaga to Cordova:—

“From Malaga to Alora, the wild semi-cultivated slopes stretched out far as eye could see, reminding one, here and there, of the Wiltshire Downs on a grand scale; but at Alora the fertile plains of Andalusia Abaja suddenly spread around us in all their beauty, lit up by the beams of the morning sun—the orange, the vines crowning slope after slope. . . . Suddenly all was changed—vineyards, olives, trees were all but as a dim mist of blue far behind, and we had entered on a scene of more savage grandeur than the Alps, the Pyrenees, or the Tyrol.”

The parched plains thus strikingly contrast with the beautiful valley of the Guadalquivir:—

“The ride across the ‘campos,’ or open country, was not interesting. It consists here of far-stretching wastes upon wastes, treeless, but not barren. . . . At last the three weary miles of dust and thistles were passed, and the beautiful silver Guadalquivir, here not far from its source, showed before and beneath us. Just as we came within sight of its windings the haze of grey and purple broke away from the sierra, and you saw in a moment the cloud turn into a jagged edge of dark-brown jagged hills, and the whole river and landscape became one mass of molten light. . . . In the river-bed all was fertile and green; and all along its peaceful banks, and overhanging its waters, were the beautiful rose-pink oleanders, the ‘lilies of the valley’ of well-loved story.”

The Andalusian corn country wears this aspect:—

“There are no hedges, as in England; no green enclosed fields of grass; and the fields, or rather slopes, wide-stretching slopes of corn, are marked out by conical blocks of stone, set up some distance apart from each other, called the boundary stones. . . . Possibly, in the words ‘Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark’ reference is made to this sort of boundary-line.”

“Days near Rome.” By Augustus W. Hare.—Everyone who has read “Walks in Rome” will give a cordial welcome to a book with a similar purpose from the same hand. But it is those who have read it on the spot, and made it the guide and companion of their rambles, who will be especially glad to learn that Mr. Hare has done for the environs of Rome what in his former work he did for Rome itself. Rome is probably the best beguiled and hand-booked city in the world, but a really good piece of work will always find a place, no matter how well supplied the market may be, and “Walks in Rome” has now firmly established itself at Piale's and Spithöver's, in the Piazza di Spagna, as one of the necessary manuals of the English-speaking sojourner in Rome. The like fortune may be safely predicted for “Days near Rome.”

Indeed, it may, perhaps, find a larger public patronage than its predecessor, for it has far fewer competitors, and its subject may prove even more attractive than Roman topography to the general reader. Take it for all in all, there is not so interesting a tract of country on the face of the globe as that within the semi-circle of some sixty miles' radius from Rome. There may be grander, though hardly lovelier, scenery than that of the Alban and Sabine hills, and there may possibly be spots historically more interesting, or richer in extensive ruins or mediæval architecture, but nowhere else is there within the same compass such a combination of scenery, historical associations, and relics of ancient art. For this land of so many charms Mr. Hare's new volumes form a most admirable guide, while for the stay-at-home traveller they afford the best possible substitute for travel in their descriptive opulence.

"Last Letters from Egypt; to which are added Letters from the Cape." By Lady Duff Gordon. With a Memoir by her Daughter, Mrs. Ross.—The events of Lady Duff Gordon's life were simple and few. Her father was the well-known John Austin, the writer on Jurisprudence. To his residence in Germany, in connexion with his profession, his daughter owed that thorough acquaintance with the German literature and language which enabled her to translate into English some very excellent authors. Her marriage with Sir Alexander Duff Gordon took place in 1840, when she was only nineteen years of age; and before and after that event she seemed to have lived in a choice circle of intellectual friends and acquaintances, comprising, with others, the Mills, Luttrell, the late Marquis of Lansdowne, Thackeray and Dickens, Eliot Warburton, and occasionally such remarkable foreigners as Dwarkanath Tagore, Leopold Ranke, Heine, and the late Emperor of the French. These letters from Egypt, now published for the first time, have a charm and a novelty of their own which make us willing to forget some slight violations of good taste. In the first place, there is hardly an allusion in them, from first to last, to the Egypt of hieroglyphics, of Herodotus, of colossal statues, and of mysteries as remote as the Book of Exodus. Boulak, Luxor, and Thebes more than once head the chapters; but Lady Duff Gordon has, out of her wanderings up and down the river, created a new Egypt of her own. She introduces us to the household of the Sheikh. She is a proficient in the language of the Reis and the boatmen, and can catch the song of the crew when they drag the Dahabieh against stream at the rate of some two miles an hour, and chant the return of the bridegroom to his bride. Now, Lady Duff Gordon never rhapsodizes about the *Alif Leila*, nor does she discern the Vizier Giaffar in some Sheikh-al-Balad; but she brings before us sights and scenes which show that Mohammedanism has in some respects not much altered since the days of the Khalifs. And we lay down the book with regret that no more light will be thrown on the interior of an Arab household or on the maladministration of a fine province by one who to something of the insight of Mr. Palgrave added the descriptive power which reminds us of the first and best portion of Miss Eden's Indian correspondence.

Mr. George Gaskell describes "*Algeria as it is*" in a pleasant but somewhat superficial narrative of travel. His routes were through those parts of the colony where French enterprize is most active, and consequently a considerable discount must be taken off his representations of the success which has attended French colonization. Of the best of the scenery he saw nothing, for that lies between Algiers and Philippeville, and he went to Philippeville by sea. There is, it is true, a good deal of fine scenery upon the routes he followed. El Kantara is perhaps the most striking spot in all North Africa, and Constantina fully

deserves the title he gives it of "queen of picturesque cities." It is a misnomer, by the way, to call it, as he does, an "Arab town." It may be a Kabyle town, or a Berber town, or a Numidian town, or a Lybian town, but the Arabs have nothing whatever to do with it. And why does he, like so many English travellers, insist on writing "Constantine" and "Bone"? The occupation of the country by the French is no reason why we should give in to their mania for Gallicizing names—certainly not well-recognized names like "Constantina" and "Bona." To be consistent he ought to write "Alger" and "Algérie."

"The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land." By Isabel Burton.—These two volumes are proof, if proof were wanting, that life in the East is not by any means exhausted. Several things might have been omitted or condensed. But a good deal more could only have been picked up, annotated, and explained by the wife of Hadji Abdullah, to give him the title by which Captain Burton is familiarly known in Syria. A lady enjoys facilities for penetrating Oriental households which are denied to men; and when these advantages are united to a spirit of adventure, a quick perception of native ways, a genuine sympathy with the poor and friendless, an eye for scenery, and considerable powers of description, they result in a book which takes us pleasantly over old ground, and discloses some scenes hitherto familiar only to such travellers as M. Vambéry, Mr. Palgrave, or Captain Burton himself. We do not put much faith in the statistics of the population of the various creeds in Syria. Indeed, the author herself confesses that she cannot be "answerable for exactness." "It is so difficult to arrive at the truth in Syria." But the main sects, with their subdivisions, are graphically passed in review. Mahomedans in two great divisions, Mutawalis and Babis from Persia, Shazli Darvishes, Jews and Druses, Catholics, Armenians, Greeks, Maronites, and others—some divided outwardly by broad barriers, others by thin lines, but nearly all animated by irreconcilable antipathies—would make the task of government no easy one even for administrators of lofty intention and tested skill. It is instructive to find, pretty much as we found originally in India with the Persian and Hindi, that there is an official language, which in Syria is in Turkish, and a national language, Arabic. But Persians, Hindustanis, and Greeks are met with; and Afghans, whose vernacular, Mrs. Burton may be reminded, is usually known as Pushtoo, and not Afghanani. The taxation contributed by this motley collection of races reminds us very much of the Egyptian system as recently described by Lady Duff Gordon.

"England and Russia in the East: a Series of Papers on the Political and Geographical Condition of Central Asia." By Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson.—The present work, in some points, is a revelation to society of secrets which were either wholly concealed in state archives or discreetly veiled in papers of anonymous authorship. The publication, in tone and colouring, somewhat reminds one of the collected Essays of Mr. Palgrave. This is how the volume had birth, grew, and expanded. We have in all six essays, some useful appendices, and an excellent map corrected to date. Three of the papers are reproductions. One was contributed to the *Calcutta Review* in 1849, on Persia, and two to the *Quarterly* in 1865 and 1866, on the progress of Russia in Central Asia. A fourth paper takes up the subject of Persia where the author left it in Sir John Kaye's Indian periodical a quarter of a century ago, and brings it down to the Reuter convention and the Shah's visit. Of the two remaining essays one is the amplification of a speech contemplated, but never delivered, in the session of 1868, the memoranda having assumed the shape of a note

prepared for the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India. All this now makes up Chapter V. The sixth closes the discussion by the Russian occupation of Khiva, and by urging on the Ministry and on the people of England a proposal which ought in one way or another to be fairly met. But the reprints of old essays have all the elucidation of subsequent events. Although the letterpress is unaltered substantially, copious notes based on official papers and private correspondence enable readers to see at a glance where predictions have been verified, or what previous deductions must now be toned down. We may at once say that the claim which the author advances of having, in the main, correctly forecast the progress of Russia, is one which we do not feel disposed to question. Sir Henry Rawlinson does not care to disguise his apprehensions of the methodical and systematic advance of Russia, or his belief that in three years or so she will command an extended, but fortified, position from the Black Sea to the frontiers of China. Railways, canals, or military roads, or possibly all three, will connect the Caspian and Aral seas. The three Khanates, if not actually absorbed or annexed, will be powerless. And the Czar will have not merely a part, but the whole, of the Oxus for his southern limit, with the resources of Bokhara in the immediate background, and those of his enormous and consolidated empire at no great distance.

"Abode of Snow" is the literal English of the Sanskrit "Himālaya," and gives an expressive title to Mr. Andrew Wilson's volume of travels. Mr. Wilson sets out by explaining the political reasons which compel English explorers to confine themselves to these Western Himālaya. The eastern ranges, which include Mount Everest, the loftiest summit in the world, are in the independent States of Nepal and Bhotan. The "weak foreign policy of the Indian Government" allows these suspicious allies of ours to deny our subjects admission; but even if the authorities were less jealously disposed, the character of the Hill races would make travelling very hazardous. The only access we have to that easterly main chain is through the narrow strip of Sikkim, and that is practically made almost impracticable by the Indian monsoon in the short summer season. Mr. Wilson made his start from Simla. From the great official sanitarium it is tolerably easy to make one's way either to Kashmir or Chinese Thibet; the difficulty is to combine the two in the same tour, and that was the object of his arrangements. He could get no information beforehand as to great part of his proposed route; but he so far succeeded as to touch Thibet, and make his way subsequently to the Sind Valley, in Upper Kashmir, along elevated depressions and intervening passes, ranging from 12,000 to 18,000 feet in height. Mr. Wilson excels in happy descriptions of scenery; and the lakes, woodlands, and gardens of the Vale of Kashmir furnish him with themes in abundance. His remarks on the administration of the Ameer and his relations with our Indian Government are also well worth reading; but Kashmir is comparatively familiar to our countrymen, and so we shall not linger with him in the Land of Roses. But the concluding chapters, in which he carries us among our outlying territories on the Afghan border and the slopes of the Hindu Kush, with their savage population of lawless marauders, are, perhaps, among the most picturesque and interesting in the volume. He has evidently read, thought, and travelled a very great deal. He knows India thoroughly, has enjoyed the intimacy of statesmen of the highest position there, and has a close acquaintance with either the persons or characters of most of the contemporary celebrities. He can describe men as forcibly as scenery; he clearly sets out shrewd views on Indian politics, which are based on reflection

and experience as well as knowledge of history ; and, finally, with a genuinely poetical temperament, he has the art of turning to his purpose a wide range of study in lighter literature. We have seldom read a more fascinating book of the kind, and its decidedly sensational matter can scarcely be said to be its chief attraction.

The valleys which Mr. Freshfield describes in his "Italian Alps" are all on the southern side of the Alps, ranging from Val Maggia above Locarno eastward as far as the magnificent group of mountains between Predazzo and Belluno. As he truly remarks, it is on the Italian side that the most perfect beauty of the Alps is to be found ; and, we will add, a full share of their grandeur. For not only is the vegetation much richer and more varied than in the central valleys or on the northern slopes, but as the declivities are more rapid, snows and glaciers present a more striking contrast to the luxuriance of the deep, hot valleys, and the outlines of the mountain masses are usually bolder and more imposing. Of course this is not universally the case ; but the contrast between Courmayeur and the Allée Blanche, on the one side of Mont Blanc—to take the most familiar example—and the valley of Chamouni, on the other, represents not unfairly the general respective characters of the northern and southern aspects of the chain. Considering, however, the terrible heat of North Italy, the want of inns high up in the valleys, the dirt and discomfort of nearly all resting-places, except those few sumptuous establishments which fringe the great lakes, it is not surprising that so many of these vales should still preserve their primitive seclusion. An interesting account is given of wanderings round and to the top of the Adamello, that remarkable peak which one sees more frequently and knows less about than perhaps any other in the Alps. It is the distant mass, conspicuous by its glittering snows, that from the lagoons of Venice so often catches the eye. It closes the western horizon from the mountains of Cadore or Primiero. It is the last ice-peak which one can discern to the east from Monte Rosa and all the giants that lie around Zermatt. And, in favourable weather, it shows from Monte Viso like a saint white cloud hanging above the furthest point of the haze-spread Lombard plain. It is the more strange that it should have remained so little visited, because the ascent presents no difficulties ; and active walkers, with a herdsman to carry their knapsack and provisions, may make their way from Val Camonica, as a party of young Englishmen did in 1870, unguided to the top, and down over the wide snowfields into the Brenta and Molveno country.

"Anatolica."—"Many a year ago," says Mr. Davis, in the preface to this volume, "when a boy at school, I happened to receive a copy of Sir C. Fellows' 'Asia Minor and Lycia.' Thenceforward it was the dream of my life to visit the interesting country therein described." It was not till the spring of 1872 that he was able to gratify the longing that had thus early come upon him. Though the narrative of his tour is in parts somewhat dry, yet, on the whole, it may be read with no little pleasure. If Sir C. Fellows set him dreaming, he in his turn will set his reader dreaming how he, too, shall visit a country so beautiful in its scenery, and so interesting both in its historical associations and also in the character of its present inhabitants and the simplicity of their modes of life. There is, however, not a little to raise a feeling of sadness in the contemplation of a land where art in bygone days had so admirably wrought upon nature, now abandoned to that wildness which the toil of man had once tamed. "All those desolate and lonely districts," writes Mr. Davis, "through which we had passed, were once filled with

thriving cities and a teeming population." The ruins that still are left of their temples, their theatres, their baths, testify, if other testimony had been wanting, to the existence of a people that were so far removed from the pinch of poverty that they were able to render their cities not unworthy of the beautiful scenery in the midst of which they were placed. These seats, where vast communities lived, and lived not unhappily, now serve but as so much matter for the antiquary. The melancholy Jaques here, indeed, might find a spectacle to moralize upon, and, taking his stand, might, in the words of the accomplished Roman, ask, "*Hem! nos homunculi indignamur si quis nostrum interiit aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, quum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera projecta jacent?*" Mr. Davis says that "in picturesque beauty it is far before Italy in general; even the charms of Naples and its environs are equalled by many a district we passed through, perhaps not visited once in fifty years by a European."

The "Land of the Czar" contains a mass of interesting and important information about Russia, but—accepting Mr. Wahl's own account of his main purpose in writing the book—information on the wrong points and of the wrong kind. If Mr. Wahl, after resolving to open himself to the world on the subject of Russia, had studiously avoided all contact with men and books, and, without even his own notes to assist him, had begun to set down such impressions as Russia and his study of things Russian had really made upon him, he would probably have produced but a small work in which the men and women, the cattle, the horses, and the game of Russia would have been intelligently treated. The book, too, might have contained some remarks on the ethnology of Russia; for, though we find no trace in the volume before us of direct observation in this department, the ethnology of the Russian Empire possesses evidently much interest for Mr. Wahl. But the history, political and ecclesiastical, of Russia would have been scarcely touched upon; and we are sure that there would have been next to nothing on the subject of Russian literature. In borrowing facts and ideas connected, sometimes most remotely, with Russia from every possible and impossible source, Mr. Wahl has done what he need not have done; and in omitting to give such an account as he might easily have furnished of a certain number of the most widely read Russian books and of the most popular Russian plays, he has left undone what he ought to have done.

"Warburton's Journey Across the Western Interior of Australia."—It is not to any kind of literary merit that the undeniable interest of the most recent record of Australian exploration is due. However competent Colonel Egerton Warburton might have proved himself to work up his rough jottings of travel and hardship into a narrative systematic in form and graphic in regard to style, the prostration brought on by his intense and prolonged sufferings left him with neither the health, the inclination, nor indeed the mere power of eyesight, needful for the elaboration of a work on such a scale. After all, no amount of artistic skill could possibly have added to the effect of words vivid with the terrible reality of a daily struggle with death in its most appalling shape. Every reader of sense and feeling will find cause for satisfaction with the resolve of the editor to let the efforts of the gallant band, with all their hopes and fears as they toiled through the trackless wilderness, remain exactly as they were jotted down by the leader whilst the agony was fresh upon his mind. To such readers the evident fidelity and absence of exaggeration in Colonel Warburton's style will form an additional charm.

“Wild Life in Florida, with a Visit to Cuba.” By F. Trench Townshend, B.A., Captain 2nd Life Guards.—Captain Townshend counsels us to “try Florida,” but we should hesitate greatly about following his advice. It strikes us that there is not too much to be seen, while unquestionably there is a great deal to be suffered. The State is most scantily populated, it has only been reclaimed in patches here and there, there is scarcely a township that is worthy of the name, and most of the struggling settlements are little better than clusters of shanties. Nor does the scenery repay you for the absence of civilization. “The greater part of the State is a dead level, the highest elevation crossed by the railway traversing Northern Florida between Fernandina, on the Atlantic, and Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico, being only 180 feet above sea-level.” There is often, no doubt, a wild, tropical vegetation, picturesque enough in its rank luxuriousness, but it has sprung up for the most part in pestilential swamps, dens of disease and every species of noxious animal. The climate would seem to be execrable, although some consumptive invalids from the Northern States appear to resort to it in the forlorn hope of recovery. It is so invariably enervating that even the seasoned natives of white extraction are generally good for little or nothing. Hence the moral and material stagnation. “Diseases of miasmatic origin are prevalent all the year round,” although on some parts of the sea-coast they are comparatively rare between the months of October and May. Even in the cool of the winter the climate is only “exceptionally healthy in some favoured spots.” The fearful hurricanes which devastate the country at intervals may be a matter of comparative indifference to casual visitors, although awkward enough if they catch them circumnavigating the peninsula in some small coasting craft or superannuated steamer. If you are tempted to Florida at all, you will probably go, like Captain Townshend, for the sake of sport. But big game is scarce, and every year becomes scarcer. There are abundance of wild fowl, indeed, and shoals of sea-fish; but whether it is worth travelling so far and going through so much even on the certainty of good duck-shooting and sea-fishing is a question. The fact that guns get rusted over in a day, in spite of every precaution, when the air seems perfectly clear, speaks volumes of a climate where the latent moisture must always be laden with disease. The scenery would appear to be tame where it is not dismal, the sport on the whole must be pronounced poor, and the travelling is decidedly rough and costly. So tourists can scarcely be recommended to follow Captain Townshend’s advice. But we must in justice add that his book is brightly and pleasantly written, and would have left but little to desire had it pleased the writer to draw the opposite moral from his experiences. That he has enjoyed his travels in the retrospect we do not doubt—“*hæc olim forsan meminisse juvabit* ;” that he must have suffered intensely and unremittingly at the time is too plainly apparent upon every page. But in these days, when travellers have gone almost everywhere, following each other slavishly along beaten tracks, we are indebted to him for an honest description of a country that must task one’s every-day endurance to the utmost.

“Indian Wisdom ; or, Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus ; with a Brief History of the Chief Departments of Sanskrit Literature, and some Account of the Past and Present Condition of India, Moral and Intellectual.” By Monier Williams, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.—One of the aims of this work has been “to indicate the points of contact between Christianity and the three chief religions of the world as they are represented in India.” These are avowedly

its leading objects; but still it must not be looked upon either as a mere popular review designed to satisfy a passing curiosity, or as a controversial work compiled and put forth under the bias of prejudice. The author proudly confesses himself an earnest and a proselytising Christian; but, next to his religion, he has an ardent love for the literature to which he has devoted his working life, and he has shown that he can be faithful to both. The ground which the work travels over is vast and varied. The extant works in Sanskrit are variously estimated as numbering from ten to fourteen thousand, and some of them are of prodigious length. There are the Vedas, and the long series of works connected with them. These are the books pertaining to the different systems of philosophy, the Code of Manu and the many other law books, the heroic poems, the drama, the Purāṇas, the works on ethics, the later artificial poems, and many other compositions which cannot be classed in any of these categories. Mr. Williams goes in succession through each division of literature, and by his descriptions and translated specimens enables his reader to form a fair conception of the nature and quality of the original works. Sanskrit books are for the most part in metre, and his translations are generally in blank verse, though rhyme is occasionally employed. Dealing first with the Veda, the writer describes the nature of its contents, and the attributes of the various deities to whom the hymns are addressed. Agni, or Fire, is a very important Vedic deity, and from one of the hymns addressed to him we take the following quotation, which marks very clearly the belief which the old Aryans entertained in a future state of reward and punishment:—

“Deliver, mighty Lord, thy worshippers,
Purge us from taint of sin, and, when we die,
Deal mercifully with us on the pyre,
Burning our bodies, with their load of guilt,
But bearing our eternal part on high
To luminous abodes and realms of bliss,
For ever there to dwell with righteous men.”

Mr Williams' work from beginning to end bears the marks of earnest and thoughtful labour. The notes are numerous, and they not only help to elucidate the text but to show the care which the writer has taken to acknowledge the assistance he has received from labourers in the same field.

“Law and God.” By W. Page-Roberts, Vicar of Eye, Suffolk.—For a small volume of sermons in the present day to reach a third edition within a year or two is something of a phenomenon, but the success of Mr. Page-Roberts' publication may readily be understood. In addition to conspicuous ability he possesses the true secret of success in preaching. That secret does not consist merely in eloquence, or in vigour of thought, or in ability of exposition. All these qualities may exist in abundance, and a man may yet be destitute of the one faculty which distinguishes the preacher from an orator, an advocate, or a divine. This faculty is that of speaking as man to man, with the life of personal experience and personal sympathy. The great majority of sermons, however rhetorically delivered, are simply essays. They are compositions upon a theme, not the expressions of a man's own heart and mind. We do not say this in disparagement of their authors. There are but few men, comparatively speaking, who can bring their minds into direct contact with the truths and facts of life, and who, having done so, can give expression to both the process and the result of their experience. But it is by virtue of this power that

preaching still holds its place in the world. In these days of many books no man need hear a sermon for the sake of mere mental instruction. But the voice of a living man speaking to us out of his own life carries with it more practical illumination than many essays. Without knowing it, he touches chords in our own hearts, interprets half-conscious questionings, and leads us with him by a more irresistible influence than that of logic. To do this, indeed, he requires rare qualifications. He need not be a powerful original genius, but he must be original so far as to look at every question and every experience for himself, and to bring his own heart into fresh and direct contact with it. He must enter, moreover, into the problems, the difficulties, the new and the half-understood truths which are stirring the world about him. In the faith he proclaims we look to him to find a key and an interpretation for these perplexities of life, and a guide to lead us through them; and if we find that he understands us and leads us forward with a good heart and in a true spirit, he is sure to be welcomed and followed. Sermons of this kind carry the impress of their personal life into print, and such is the vitality which distinguishes the present volume.

Among the remarkable literary productions of the year may be reckoned Dr. Newman's Reply to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the Vatican controversy. —The professed object of the letter is of course to meet Mr. Gladstone's challenge, but the method of doing so is so radically different from that of his Ultramontane opponents as to make it in fact quite as much a reply to them as to him. If we do not entirely misinterpret him, Dr. Newman seems to have had a threefold purpose in writing—first, to vindicate against Mr. Gladstone the substantial identity of modern and ancient Catholicism; secondly—and this object is at least equally prominent—to vindicate the latter against what he regards as Ultramontane perversions of it; thirdly, and chiefly, to “minimize” to the utmost not only difficulties on the score of civil allegiance, but what to a large and increasing number of Roman Catholics appear grave, if not insuperable, theological difficulties in the new Vatican dogmas. It is not too much to say that the direct reply to Mr. Gladstone, though in some respects it is very complete, is in itself, and apparently in the author's own estimation, the least important part of his letter. The spirit which prompted his well-known protest, in a private letter which accidentally got into print, against the “insolent and aggressive faction” who were virtually responsible for the Vatican Decrees breathes throughout. He begins and ends with a sharp attack upon them. “There are those among us,” we read in the second page, “who for years past have conducted themselves as if no responsibility attached to wild words and overbearing deeds; who have stated truths in the most paradoxical form, and stretched principles till they were close upon snapping; and who at length, having done their best to set the house on fire, leave to others the task of putting out the flames.” The alienation of “so religious a mind” as Mr. Gladstone's is ascribed in great measure to this “chronic extravagance.” A still stronger passage occurs further on in reference to the Vatican Council:—

“What I felt deeply, and ever shall feel, while life lasts, is the violence and cruelty of journals and other publications, which, taking as they professed to do the Catholic side, employed themselves by their rash language (though, of course, they did not mean it so) in unsettling the weak in faith, throwing back inquirers, and shocking the Protestant mind. Nor do I speak of publications only: a feeling was too prevalent in many places that no one could be true to

God and His Church who had any pity on troubled souls, or any scruple of 'scandalising those little ones who believe in Christ,' and of 'despising and destroying him for whom He died.' It was this most keen feeling which made me say, as I did continually, 'I will not believe that the Pope's infallibility will be defined, till defined it is.'"

And again in the last page Dr. Newman feels bound to denounce, as "a usurpation *too wicked to be comfortably dwelt upon*," the prevalent Ultramontane habit of "using private judgment for the purpose of anathematizing the private judgment of others." That he has shown some of Mr. Gladstone's criticisms to be mistaken, and most of them to be irrelevant in their practical bearings, we are quite ready to admit. Meanwhile, we need hardly read between the lines to become aware that, if Dr. Newman has confuted Mr. Gladstone, he has far more effectually confuted, and intended to confute, such writers as Dr. Manning and the editor of the *Dublin Review*. But it is impossible to forget that they, and not he, represent the party who are virtually responsible for the Papal decrees which he is so laudably unwilling to suffer them to interpret.

"Charge of the Lord Chief Justice in the case of 'The Queen v. Castro.'" Reprinted from the official copy taken from the shorthand writers' notes, corrected by the Lord Chief Justice.—The Lord Chief Justice need have no fears for his reputation. His judicial character is safe in his own keeping. This Charge is its best vindication, and its noblest monument. It is the *monumentum ære perennius*, which will, in the immortality of print, outlive all his assailants, and embodying, as it does, the history of a most extraordinary case in a masterpiece of judicial eloquence, will exhibit the most masterly exercise of judicial faculties, inspired by the purest zeal for justice and for truth. The Charge is worth studying, as a model of judicial fairness and candour, and, perhaps, it is more valuable from that point of view than from any other. It is in this aspect of it, also, that it has a peculiar interest with reference to those false and groundless attacks which have been made upon the judicial honour and character of the Lord Chief Justice in his conduct of the case, and especially in his summing-up. The reader can here satisfy himself fully as to the utter falseness and groundlessness of the accusation. The Lord Chief Justice had reason, from some dark threats of the defendant's counsel, to anticipate some such attacks, and in terms of indignant eloquence he met them by anticipation, and proudly repelled them. He said:—

"A system of intimidation unheard of in courts of justice has been brought to bear upon us, who are sitting here to administer justice. If our views should be adverse to the defendant we are threatened with the reprobation of our countrymen; and we have been told that if our countrymen do not visit us with sufficient reprobation, a history of the case shall be written, in which those who do not take part with the defendant, or who think it necessary, in the honest discharge of their duty, to point out things that make against him, are to be handed down, covered with infamy, to the execration of posterity. Gentlemen, the history of this case may be written by whom it may—I care not. It may be written hereafter, for aught I know, with a pen steeped in gall and venom, that may not scruple to libel the living or to calumniate the dead. I have no fears; the facts will speak for themselves. I have sat on this Bench for many years. I cannot hope that my memory, like that of the great and illustrious men who have gone before me, will live in after ages; but I do hope it will live in the remembrance—may I venture to hope the affectionate remembrance?—of the generation before whom and with whom I have administered

justice here. And if my name shall be traduced, if my conduct shall be reviled, if my integrity shall be questioned, I leave the protection of my judicial memory to the Bar of England, my relations with whom have never, until this trial, been in the slightest degree unpleasantly disturbed, and whose support, I may say, has been the happiest part of my judicial life."

Sir Henry Holland has left us in "Fragmentary Papers on Science and other Subjects" a last legacy of his rich and varied experience. It appears that they are not altogether in the shape in which he meant them to go forth, for on his last journey, and with the last words he wrote, he set before himself the plan of a further revision. He looked on them partly as notes made for his own instruction, and to some extent they have that character, but they must not be mistaken for the rough notes which mark the first stage of a man's collected thoughts. They rather show the final stage when, in Sir Henry Holland's own words, the argument has been concentrated on the conclusion sought for, and all superfluous matter has been cleared away. The title of the book is, in fact, almost misleading; the essays are fragmentary only in the sense of being conceivably parts of some unfinished whole, while each part is finished and complete in itself. But the best proof that we have here nothing hasty or sudden, but the well-considered expression of the writer's mind, is furnished by his own act in incorporating considerable parts of these essays in an article contributed by him to the *Edinburgh Review* so late as 1871. This was entitled "Langel's Problems of Nature and Life," and is also reprinted in this volume; and we think the reader will do well to take it first, as being more continuous and satisfactory in form than the constituent fragments which stand before it in order, although it suppresses occasional details of these which one would be sorry to lose. The range of subjects discussed in these pages is such that few other men could have ventured upon it without being open to the charge of presumption. But in this case it is perhaps the charge from which the work is most entirely free. One often sees a writer able and even exact in his own department led astray by the desire of saying something effective on a matter he does not quite understand. But there is no trace of such temptation here. The thoughts are always the thoughts of a man who has seen, learnt, and considered the things before him.

"The Papers of a Critic." Selected from the writings of the late Charles Wentworth Dilke: with a biographical sketch by his grandson, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.—The greater part of the matter here collected appeared in the *Athenæum*, and the sketch of Mr. Dilke's connexion with that paper found in the editor's memoir has much interest, both for the picture which it affords of the strict rules which Mr. Dilke set up and maintained in the conduct of his duties, and for the little bits of correspondence from distinguished contributors which it contains. There are notes from Keats, Lamb, and Hood, and various references to literary events of the time, which may be curiously contrasted with the importance those events afterwards assumed. Allan Cunningham, for instance, says in one letter: "I send you Montgomery's new poem. He wishes for *justice*. But you must give *more*. You must be *merciful*. He is now suffering under the double misery of being over and under praised." In another he asks, "Who is the author of that odd, queer, natural and unnatural book, 'Contarini Fleming?'" The "natural and unnatural" points with great justice to a striking characteristic of Mr. Disraeli's book, in which true poetry and insight into character are marred by an extravagance of idea and diction which, however, are not without their own charm. But for what it professes

to be, a psychological romance, "Contarini Fleming" is, and is likely to remain unrivalled. The necessity for what might otherwise seem the affected strictness of the principles which Mr. Dilke preserved in his editorial duties is shown by several instances, amongst others by a curious communication which Mr. Dilke received in 1840 from the editor of the official journal of France, who wrote "informing him that his name had been placed upon the free list, and begging Mr. Dilke to ask the English publishers for, and to send him, six English books which he needed." Among the correspondence published in the memoir there are several amusing scraps from Hood, one of which may be here quoted. He had been ordered by his doctor not to speak:—

"The silent system did not answer at all. Jane and I made but a sorry game of our double dumby, for the more signs I made the more she didn't understand them. For instance, when I telegraphed for my nightcap she thought I meant my head was swimming—and as for Mary, she knew no more of my signals than Admiral Villeneuve of Lord Nelson's. At last I did burst out, fortissimo, but there is nothing so hard as to *swear in a whisper*. The truth is, I was bathing my feet, and wanted more hot water—but as the spout poured rather slowly, Mary, whipping off the lid of the kettle, was preparing to squash down a whole cataract of scalding. I was hasty, I must confess; but perhaps Job himself would not have been patient if *his boils* had come out of a kettle."

Mr. Dilke's editing of the *Athenæum* practically ceased in 1846, when he became manager of the *Daily News*, which had then been started only three months, and retained that occupation for the next three years; after which he retired into private life.

The present "Dissertations and Discussions" are a continuation of the kind of work by which Mr. John Stuart Mill was known in his lifetime, and by which one now prefers to bear him in mind. They consist of reviews and occasional writings published by him in his last three or four years. They have obviously not undergone any process of editing, as indeed there was no great reason why they should; and one or two pieces are of a kind which the author himself would probably have kept till he could work them up into other forms; but this again is now not a matter of choice. The first paper, dated April 1869, is on Endowments. To a certain extent it already belongs to the past by reason of subsequent legislation and the advance of opinion and discussion on the whole subject of education. But it contains a good many remarks of permanent value, and especially the warning that education cannot be treated as a simple matter of commerce, to be left to take care of itself on the ordinary principles of free trade and competition. Mr. Mill says:—

"There are many things which free trade does passably. There are none which it does absolutely well; for competition is as rife in the career of fraudulent pretence as in that of real excellence. Free trade is not upheld, by any one who knows human life, from any very lofty estimate of its worth, but because the evils of exclusive privilege are still greater, and, what is worse, more incorrigible. But the capacity of free trade to produce even the humblest article of a sufficient degree of goodness depends on three conditions: First, the consumer must have the means of paying for it; secondly, he must care sufficiently for it; thirdly, he must be a sufficient judge of it. All three conditions are signally wanting in the case of national education."

Then we have a series of articles dealing with or bearing on land tenure. The review of Sir Henry Maine's "Village Communities" is curious and in-

structive for the manner in which it brings out Mr. Mill's attitude towards what is known as the historical method. He was ready and willing to see the importance of its results as results, and more than ready and willing to adopt and use them for his own purposes. But into the spirit of the method, the connexion of the results with the process by which they are reached, the new light and meaning thrown into the present by seeing it as the definite and intelligible offspring of the past, he could not, or at any rate did not enter. The reason of this we leave the reader to consider, if he think fit, for himself, remarking only that we believe, paradoxical as it may seem, that the real framework of Mr. Mill's philosophic habit of mind was made in the fashion of the last century rather than of the present. It was probably for the same reason that he so marvellously missed the importance of Mr. Darwin's discovery as to pass over it in a couple of pages (in the separate volume of posthumous essays), as not making much difference either way to one's understanding of the world in general.

Of purely philosophical matter we have comparatively little, but that little is very good. The article on M. Taine's work, "*De l'Intelligence*," short as it is, and professing to be a mere summary of the book, contains some interesting observations, in which the reviewer dissents from M. Taine's attempt to find for axioms a truth independent of the limits of experience.

"Old Times and Distant Places." By John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex and Vicar of Kensington.—The store of anecdote contained in this book will furnish something to the taste of every reader. Well received in youth on his father's and family's account, and highly considered since on his own, its author had unusual opportunities of studying men and society. Eloquence, readiness, the faculty of meeting the occasion, social brilliancy, all the qualities in which society shone in Mr. Sinclair's younger days more conspicuously than it does now, are favourite subjects with him. On this he tells the following story of Sir Walter Scott :—

"When Mr. Lockhart was appointed editor of the *Quarterly*, Sir Walter, while rejoicing at his promotion, keenly felt the loss which the family circle would sustain, and could not make up his mind whether to accept congratulations or condolences. Mr. Lockhart's friends resolved to give him a farewell banquet. Sir Walter was present, and on his health being proposed rose with some emotion to return thanks. After a few commonplaces he proceeded: 'I intend on this occasion as on many others to escape from a difficulty by relating a story. A Highland chief, being informed that one of his neighbours had lost his wife, sent for his clerk, and began to dictate a letter suitable to the melancholy event. The chief walked up and down the room, and the clerk repeated his words in an under-tone. The chief began, "My dear Sir." The clerk repeated "*My dear Sir*"; "I beg leave"; "*I beg leave*"; "to congratulate you"; "*to congratulate you*"; "on the death of your beloved wife." Here the clerk interrupted him. "Sir, since she was a *beloved* wife, would not the proper word be *condole* rather than *congratulate*?" The chief took several turns, muttering to himself, "congratulate," "condole," "condole," "congratulate"; and then concluded, "They are synonymous terms—leave the words as I have given them." Sir Walter then concluded:—"Gentlemen, in my present divided state of feeling, I have been running over the changes of condole and congratulate—congratulate, condole—till I am as much perplexed as the Highland chief himself, and have no resource but to pronounce them synonymous terms.'"

Among his hearers in St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Mr. Sinclair records one Widow

Butler, whom he believes to have died at the age of a hundred and nine. Her case had been looked into by a clergyman who doubted the fact and had taken some pains to investigate the truth of her statements. At the time Mr. Sinclair first became acquainted with her she was almost a hundred, wrinkled and bowed double, but able to take her place regularly on Sundays on his pulpit-stairs. She was seventeen when Prince Charles Stuart led his army through Dumfries, and, when asked about his appearance, described him as wearing tartan, with plenty of silk and gold. "Many thought he was the best-looking man in the army; but for my own part I was but a girl, and I thought I saw men who, with as much silk and gold, would have looked as well as he." Her reflections on the brevity of life, on taking leave of her pastor some years before her death, recall the patriarch before Pharaoh—"A hundred years, when you look on them, are but a span long. It would be ill for us if we had naething but this poor world for a portion."

Mr. George Henry Lewes's remarks "On Actors and the Art of Acting" are, as might be expected from such a writer, clever, but as criticism, somewhat hasty and inconsiderate. Of his criticisms upon actors of a past generation those upon Kean, Macready, and Rachel will probably be read with the most interest. But his judgments upon individual actors do not appear to be as sound as his general views upon the art of acting. Of Rachel, for instance, Mr. Lewes says that she "could not speak prose with even tolerable success," and that she failed in all attempts in modern drama. He must surely have forgotten that Adrienne Lecouvreur was among the finest of the actress's characters. He gives, however, a vivid description of Rachel's *Phèdre*, and points out with discrimination the fault in the delivery of the words "*C'est toi qui l'as nommé*," which she spoke "in a tone of sorrowful reproach." Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who has lately played the part in Paris, takes of this passage much the same view as does Mr. Lewes, and, as she speaks the words, seems to shrink in horror from the name which lays bare her passion, while, in casting from herself the burden of pronouncing that name, she would fain believe that she has cast off something also of her guilt. The author's account of Macready is strangely contradictory, for it is difficult to reconcile his one assertion that the characters in which the actor excelled were "not characters of grandeur, physical or moral," with his other, that he was great in "*Lear*, *King John*, *Richard II.*, *Cassius*, and *Iago*." Mr. Lewes gives a keen description of Mr. Charles Mathews's acting, and his observations suggested by the "*Golden Fleece*" upon the true method of burlesque acting are valuable; but there is one grave fault in the chapter. Mr. Charles Mathews's *Affable Hawk* in the English version of *Mercadet* is one of his most important parts; we are, therefore, surprised to be told that it is needless to speak of it. Again, Mr. Lewes thinks it "enough to say that all who had the opportunity of comparing this performance with that of the original actor of the part in France declared that the superiority of Charles Mathews was incalculable." This is a wide statement, and the note in brackets which follows it, concerning another French actor who has played the part, does not lend it any force:—"I have seen Got, the great comedian of the *Théâtre Français*, in this part, yet I prefer Charles Mathews." This bare statement of a preference, unsupported by any reason, is the kind of thing which is offered nowadays in the place of criticism by the ordinary run of writers; from Mr. Lewes one might have expected something more.

A collection of "Folk-lore," by the author of "*Songs of Solace*," is divided

into sixteen chapters, of which the two on womankind and matrimonial maxims might with advantage have been compressed into one. The first-named, heading the series on the gallant ground of "ladies first," proposes to treat of feminine proverbs, by which might, not unreasonably, be understood those proverbs which owe their origin to the wit and wisdom of woman herself, not, as for the most part do these, to the very ungallant view apparently taken by the witty of our own sex of her less attractive qualities. Let us, however, do justice to our author, who is fully conscious that there is a reverse side to every medal when he quotes the words of a certain painter who, painting the sign of the "Green Lion," remarked that should the lions ever take to painting the men we should find ourselves "shown up in quite as startling colours." And, indeed, the ladies can well afford to let mankind have their little say, for is not Burns himself to be found on their side, singing :—

"Old Nature's self the lovely dears
Her noblest works she classes, O!
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!"

The selection of matrimonial maxims, too, is a somewhat one-sided one, and presents a variety of warnings more or less sarcastic to unsatisfied bachelors, of which, however, few come up to Punch's famous advice to "persons about to marry," and of which, as a specimen, we may take the cynical saying of St. Jerome, "*Qui non litigat cælebs est.*" But on the other side may be quoted this pretty stanza from Secker's "Wedding Ring":—

"Hast thou a soft heart,
It is of God's breaking!
Hast thou a sweet wife,
It is of God's making!"

Much wise advice is given as to the choice of partners, including that which warns young ladies that it is better to be "an old man's darling than a young man's slave;" or, as Theodore Hook once wrote :—

"Don't talk of hearts,
Of flames and darts,
Soon flattery turns to snarling:
To pass my life,
A happy wife,
Make me an old man's darling."

"Glimpses of the Supernatural: being Facts, Records, and Traditions relating to Dreams, Omens, Miraculous Occurrences, Apparitions, Wraiths, Warnings, Second-sight, Witchcraft, Necromancy, &c." Edited by Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L.—Dr. Lee does not, as we gather from his preface and introductory chapter, write mainly for the delectation of children or the information of speculative critics. He makes no secret of his own profound faith in the reality of the phenomena he is handling, without of course at all professing to claim equal credit for all the startling revelations here recorded, and he considers them to supply an instructive comment on the materialism of the present day. But it is not at all necessary to agree with his conclusions in order to take an interest in his work. He tells us at the outset that it has been his aim to deal with "records and facts" rather than with theories, and we can

well believe that he has been engaged during the last twenty years in collecting this copious repertory of "examples of the supernatural," about fifty of which are now published for the first time. It has evidently been to him a labour of love, and he appears to have taken infinite pains to ascertain the most accurate version of the various stories and the precise authority on which they rest. There are many circumstantial accounts of appearances to relations or intimate friends at the moment of death. Dr. Lee gives a full record of the Wynyard and Lyttelton apparitions, the documents for the latter being supplied to him by the present Lord Lyttelton. But the most marvellous story is that of the well-known "Beresford Ghost," or, as Dr. Lee calls it, "Apparition." It dates from the close of the seventeenth century or the early years of the eighteenth. The "Dream of the Swaffham Tinker" is a very old story, and is still, as the present Vicar testifies, widely believed at Swaffham, where the memory of the tinker and his family is preserved in the painted glass and choir stalls of the parish church. Far more wonderful is the case of Mr. Williams, of Scorrier House, near Redruth, in Cornwall, who, if we may credit the account here given on the authority of his granddaughter, dreamt three times that he saw the assassination of Mr. Perceval in the lobby of the House of Commons on the very night that it took place, and described the locality and the persons concerned minutely, though he had never been in London or seen either Mr. Perceval or Bellingham.

"The Collected Works of Thomas Love Peacock," with a Preface by Lord Houghton, and edited by Henry Cole, C.B. To which is prefixed a Memoir of Peacock by his Granddaughter.—Peacock was born at Weymouth, on the 18th of October, 1785, the son of Samuel Peacock, of the firm of Peacock and Pellatt, in St. Paul's Churchyard. After spending his infancy and boyhood at Chertsey he removed with his family to London, at the age of sixteen, and commenced a course of classical reading in the British Museum, making use at the same time of the opportunities afforded him of studying the architectural and sculptural remains of classical antiquity. In a few years he had made himself one of the best scholars of the day, though the pedantry of a self-made one is conspicuous in his writings. In 1804 he began to publish poetry, and in 1807 he fell in love. The lady was a beautiful girl of eighteen, who lived in the neighbourhood of Chertsey, and returned his affection. The match was broken off; the lady married another man and died directly afterwards; and Peacock showed his sincerity by remaining single for eleven years. He has immortalized his early love in the person of Miss Touchandgo, in "Crochet Castle."

Peacock's earlier works made no pretence to composition. As his own Dr. Opimian says of the rocks and trees in a Grecian picture, his persons and incidents "serve simply to indicate, not to delineate the scene." The stories, if such they can be called, consist of two separate parts, which are left to take care of themselves. We have as grave discourse as in the "Rambler," and as broad farce as in "She Stoops to Conquer." But the space between the two is not filled up by any of those intermediate lights and shades which are necessary to fuse them into one picture. The force and the philosophy proceed independently of each other and acknowledge no bond of union beyond the convenience of the moment. In "Headlong Hall," in "Melincourt," and in "Nightmare Abbey" the separation between the two departments is most strongly marked. In "Crochet Castle" it is partially broken down, and in "Gryll Grange" it had so far disappeared that had this been Peacock's only novel the defect perhaps would scarce have been noticed. There is a resemblance, however, among them

all, suggesting to us at times what "Friends in Council" might have been had "Friends in Council" been written by Dr. Johnson. Not that Peacock's opinions were by any means in harmony with the Doctor's. But his Mr. Forsters, and Mr. Foxes, and Mr. Escots, and Mr. Panscopes, to say nothing of the two Doctors of Divinity, Folliot and Opimian, all talk a little in the style in which Johnson wrote, and some not a little after that in which Johnson talked, while, when ladies mingle in the fray, we are perpetually reminded of the Cornelias and Tranquillas who so stirred the bile of Lord Macaulay. With all this, too, there is an element of burlesque blending with the most serious discussion, and an element of romance blending with the most ludicrous incidents, which constantly leave us in doubt if the writer is in real earnest, and make up altogether one of the strangest but most piquant medleys that English literature has to show. Peacock seems to have improved in every way as he grew older. Not only is "Headlong Hall" not to be compared for a moment in dramatic interest with "Gryll Grange," but the humour of the latter is of a finer quality than the humour of the former. Even in "Crochet Castle," published in 1831, we see a great advance in this respect, Dr. Folliot being entitled to a colloquial reputation that would have been recognized at the Literary Club. In fact, nothing is more remarkable than the compass of Peacock's humour, and the ease with which he can assume the tone of either Johnson or Thackeray, the flavour at the same time being all his own, and owing nothing to any imitative faculty. Peacock is almost made up of elements which fascinate or repel according to the reader's habit of mind; he is something Voltairian, considerably Pantagruelic, and yet more Aristophanic—indeed, the most Aristophanic of English writers since the "Anti-Jacobin."

It would be hopeless to enumerate all the things Peacock made a mock of, from the wisdom of Parliament (explained as a wisdom *sui generis*) to the discovery of flint implements; but we must give a specimen of one more antipathy to show that Peacock spared the Tory squire as little as the Panto-pragmatics, or even the "learned friend." He thus imagines the happy state of the Welsh in the sixth century:—

"The people lived in darkness and vassalage. They were lost in the grossness of beef and ale. They had no pamphleteering societies to demonstrate that reading and writing are better than meat and drink; and they were utterly destitute of the blessings of those 'schools for all,' the house of correction and the treadmill, wherein the justice of our agrestic kakistocracy now castigates the heinous sins, which were then committed with impunity, of treading on old footpaths, picking up dead wood, and moving on the face of the earth within the sound of a partridge."

But the singular circumstance pertaining to almost all of Peacock's novels is that they were written more than thirty years before his death. Though he lived till 1866, but one of his novels and only five of his poems were written after 1831. His critical articles, indeed, were written at a later period, between 1852 and 1860, but these are comparatively few. Had it not been for the appearance of "Gryll Grange" in 1860 one might have supposed that his creative faculty had been exhausted by the time he had reached middle age. So far, however, from this being the case, "Gryll Grange," written at the age of seventy-five, is incomparably his best work, for thought, vigour, and constructive skill beating all its predecessors out of the field, except, perhaps, "Crochet Castle," and decidedly superior to that. Of all the odd things about Peacock this, perhaps, is one of the oddest, that after allowing his dramatic

power to lie fallow for twenty-nine years, till he had reached old age, he should suddenly have called it into life again, and have been rewarded with a harvest superior to the produce either of his vigorous youth or his mature manhood.

Mr. Tennyson has given to the world his long-expected drama of "Queen Mary." Its action covers the five years from Mary's accession, in 1553, to her death, in 1558. As a study of the time, at once truthful in its broad aspects and accurate in detail, we believe that it would bear the scrutiny of Mr. Froude and Mr. Spedding. As a vivid picture of the whole reign—of the feeling in England towards the Spanish marriage, of Mary's effort to cancel not merely the Protestant Reformation, but the more moderate reforms of the New Learning, of the temper in which the Parliament and the nation, after the submission to the Papacy, refused to accept the purely Catholic policy of Spain, and, lastly, of that profound tragedy which centres in the blasted hopes and blighted love of the Queen—the drama, merely as a chapter of English history, can be appreciated by all. The first act opens in "Aldgate, richly decorated." Edward VI.'s "plan" and Northumberland's plot have been defeated; Lady Jane Grey is in the Tower, and the Marshalman is shouting, "Long live Queen Mary, the lawful and legitimate daughter of Harry the Eighth!" There is a good touch in the dialogue between the citizens as they are waiting for the royal procession to go by:—

OLD NOKES (dreamily). Who's a-passing? King Edward or King Richard?

THIRD CITIZEN. No, old Nokes.

OLD NOKES. It's Harry!

THIRD CITIZEN. It's Queen Mary.

OLD NOKES. The blessed Mary's a-passing! (Falls on his knees.)

Successive scenes then show us Cranmer, in Lambeth Palace, urged by Peter Martyr to fly from the vengeance sure to come upon him from the daughter of Katharine of Aragon, but refusing; Noailles, the French Ambassador, busy in sowing dissensions; Elizabeth, hearing from Courtenay, Earl of Devon, the scheme afoot to thwart the Spanish marriage; and, lastly, Mary, overcome with the joy following on anxiety, as she sinks into a chair, half-fainting, and Simon Renard hears from her pale lips that the Council has sanctioned her union with his master, Philip of Spain. Act II. is the stirring episode of Wyatt's rebellion, illustrated by Mary's heroic courage, and closed by the overthrow of the rebels, when—with Wyatt, Courtenay, and the Princess Elizabeth in the Tower—the Queen can at last say, "My foes are at my feet and Philip King." Act III. has for its central incident the formal return of England to the Roman obedience, when Reginald Pole, Cardinal-Deacon and Legate of Julius III., in the Great Hall of Whitehall, hears Gardiner read the formal supplication of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, and, by authority Apostolic, absolves the realm from heresy. But closely upon the stately ceremony of the reconciliation follow signs that the further course of Mary's policy will not run smooth. Pole, in a stormy scene with Gardiner, himself rebukes that "over-much severeness" with which the Faith is being vindicated, and Philip has already wearied of his childless bride:—

MARY. The sunshine sweeps across my life again.
O! if I knew you felt this parting, Philip,
As I do!

PHILIP. By St. James, I do protest,
 Upon the faith and honour of a Spaniard,
 I am vastly grieved to leave your Majesty.
 Simon, is supper ready ?

When, some months after her marriage, Mary for a moment anticipates the realization of a great hope, her joy finds utterance in what is, perhaps, the grandest as it is certainly the most pathetic passage in the whole poem :—

He hath awaked ! he hath awaked !
 He stirs within the darkness !
 O, Philip, husband ! now thy love to mine
 Will cling more close, and those black manners thaw,
 That make me shamed and tongue-tied in my love.
 The second Prince of Peace—
 The great unborn defender of the Faith,
 Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
 He comes, and my star rises.
 The stormy Wyatts and Northumberlands,
 The proud ambitions of Elizabeth,
 And all her fieriest partizans—are pale
 Before my star !
 The light of this new learning wanes and dies :
 The ghosts of Luther and Zuinglius fade
 Into the deathless hell which is their doom
 Before my star !
 His sceptre shall go forth from Ind to Ind !
 His sword shall hew the heretic peoples down !
 His faith shall clothe the world that will be his,
 Like universal air and sunshine ! Open,
 Ye everlasting gates ! The King is here !—
 My star, my sun !

At a house near London Elizabeth receives a visit from an envoy of Philip, the Count of Feria, who comes to sound her—who is loftily repulsed—and who finally divulges that at that very moment Mary is dying. Elizabeth hastens to her sister, and finds her yet breathing :—

She knew me, and acknowledged me her heir,
 Pray'd me to pay her debts and keep the Faith ;
 Then claspt the cross, and pass'd away in peace.
 I left her lying still and beautiful.
 More beautiful than in life. Why would you vex yourself,
 Poor sister ? Sir, I swear I have no heart
 To be your Queen. To reign is restless fence,
 Tierce, quart, and trickery. Peace is with the dead.
 Her life was winter, for her spring was nipt ;
 And she loved much ; pray God she be forgiven !

CÆCIL. Peace with the dead, who never were at peace !
 Yet she loved one so much—I needs must say—
 That never English monarch dying left
 England so little.

ELIZABETH. But with Cecil's aid
And others, if our person be secured
From traitor stabs—we will make England great.

(Enter PAGET, and other Lords of the Council,
Sir RALPH BAGENHALL, &c.)

LORDS. God save Elizabeth, Queen of England.

BAGENHALL. God save the Crown ; the Papacy is no more.

PAGET (aside). Are we so sure of that ?

ACCLAMATION. God save the Queen !

The paramount merit of the poem as a work of art consists in the skill with which the dramatist has held the balance between the horror excited by Mary, the persecutor, and the compassion felt for Mary, the sufferer. Howard tells Paget how he has seen heretics of the poorer sort, in daily expectation of the rack, lying chained in stifling dungeons over steaming sewers, fed with bread that crawled upon the tongue, drinking water of which every drop was a worm, until they died of rotted limbs. Among those voices of the night which pass the palace in which Mary is dying, there is one of a citizen who had seen a woman burnt in Guernsey :—

. . . And in her agony
The mother came upon her—a child was born—
And, sir, they hurled it back into the fire,
That, being but baptized in fire, the babe
Might be in fire for ever.

A poem by the Queen's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, was sure to arrest attention. "Guido and Lita" is romantic and melodious ; but the reader must not expect to find in it any vigorous flights of poetry. A band of brigands in the tenth century troubled the low-lying country between the mountains and the coast. "Upon the topmost ridge" of a hill overlooking the sea lived at the time Count d'Orles and his son Guido, in a castle, "the strongest in the land."

The elder knight, whose fierce and haughty mien
In his firm stride and on his brow was seen,
Was grizzled, swarthy, and his forehead worn
By scars of fight and time not lightly borne ;
For the dimmed eye that gazed, deep sunk, beneath
Showed that the spirit's blade had worn its sheath ;
And that full soon the years must have an end
In which on friend or foe that glance should bend.

The younger man, who followed at his side,
Bore the same impress of a lofty pride.
But all his bearing lacked the rigid mould
That in the other of tough metal told ;
Thus as the sire with patient care surveys
How every movement practised skill displays,
The son would saunter heedlessly along,
His lips just murmuring as they shaped a song.
His large grey eye was restless as the thought
That fixed no purpose in the mind it sought.

Overtaken in a storm and finding shelter in a fishing-hut, Guido meets and falls in love with Lita, a fisherman's daughter, who, called by her father—

Came and made
A slight obeisance, as though half-afraid ;
Then stood—a coarse robe flowing to her feet,
Each limb round shadowed in the fitful heat.
And, like the glow that lighted her, there sped
Through Guido's frame a pulse that quickly fled,
But left his breathless gaze to feed upon
The figure that, to him, like angel's shone.

Guido is not stirred by his devotion to chivalrous acts, but becomes listless and dreamily indolent. The brigands and pirates now change the scene. El Sirad, a Saracen chief, from a neighbouring stronghold, attacks the valley, and takes off Lita as one of his fairest prizes. She escapes, and while Guido and his father do battle the girl becomes a hero, of which Count d'Orles, who is wounded, tells with his last breath :—

As Lita kneels by Guido's side the while,
And looking on his son and on the maid,
"Let nought against thy love for her be said."
He slowly speaks, "She came to bind my hurt,
She brought the warning to our town inert,
She reft the infidel of Sarad's aid,
Her timely help the battle's chances swayed,
By her the fire throughout the day was stayed,
And safe retreat ensured to wife and maid.
What say these people, are they ours? My sight
Grows dim. O place me 'neath the altar bright."

With the marriage of the knight and the maid the story ends as it should—

Hush ! for the sacred rites, the solemn vow,
That crowns with faith young love's impetuous brow.
The prayer is said : then as the anthem swells
The peal rings out of happy marriage bells :
Grief pales and dies 'neath joy's ascending sun,
For knight and maid have blent their lives in one !

An interesting and sympathetic preface by Professor Nichol of Glasgow introduces the reader to a new and complete edition of the "Poetical Works of Mr. Sydney Dobell," who will, perhaps, be remembered as one of the chief exponents of that spasmodic school of poetry which had a brief and flickering existence in the years following the revolutionary excitement of 1848. Mr. Dobell was not thirty when his first poem was published. Five years later his labours were wellnigh brought to a close by physical prostration, and the rest of his life was a painful struggle with sickness and a broken constitution. His time was then divided between travel in search of health and the management of a wine merchant's business at Gloucester, which he had inherited from his father. In 1865, when in Italy, he fell into a pit among some ruins ; and though the accident had apparently no serious effect at the time, it led subsequently to a definite seizure of epileptiform disease. Even then his disasters were not over ; for

in 1869, just when he seemed to be somewhat recovering strength, he was flung by a vicious horse, which reared over and fell on him, and he was thus thrown back into a state of helplessness, in which he lingered till his death five years afterwards. This personal record of Dobell will probably be thought the most interesting and valuable part of the present publication; and, if a judicious selection had been added of a few of his best poems, it would have made as complete and satisfactory a memorial as could be desired of one who, if not a great man in the ordinary sense, yet presented an example of a courageous, refined, and high-minded life which well deserved to be commemorated. Unfortunately Mr. Dobell's friends have allowed their admiration for his character to blind their critical discernment in estimating the value of his works, and have insisted on presenting him, not only as a man whose fine private qualities entitled him to love and respect, but also as a great poet; and by way of proof of this they have reproduced almost everything of his composition which they could lay hands on, including even some unfinished fragments.

Some of his best pieces are those written at the time of the Crimean War:—

L'AVENIR.

I saw the human millions as the sand
Unruffled on the starlit wilderness.
The day was near, and every star grew less
In universal dawn. Then woke a band
Of wheeling winds, and made a mighty stress
Of morning weather; and still wilder went
O'er shifting plains, till, in their last excess,
A whirlwind whirled across the whirling land.
Heaven blackened over it! a voice of woes
Foreran it; the great noise of clanging foes
Hurtled behind; beneath the earth was rent,
And howling Death, like an uncaverned beast,
Leaped from his lair. Meanwhile morn oped the East,
And through the dusty tumult God arose.

THE WOUNDED.

"Thou canst not wish to live," the surgeon said.
He clutched him, as a soul thrust forth from bliss
Clings to the ledge of Heaven! "Wouldst thou keep this
Poor branchless trunk?" "But she would lean my head
Upon her breast; oh, let me live!" "Be wise."
"I could be very happy; both these eyes
Are left me; I should see her; she would kiss
My forehead: only let me live."—He dies
Even in the passionate prayer. "Good Doctor, say
If thou canst give more than another day
Of life?" "I think there may be hope." "Pass on.
I will not buy it with some widow's son!"
"Help, help, help, help!" "God curse thee!"
"Doctor, stay,
Yon Frenchman went down earlier in the day."

A R T.

At the annual Royal Academy dinner this year Sir Francis Grant, the President, furnished the following statistics of that society:—It appears that the works sent for exhibition were, in 1873, 4,169; in 1874, 4,481; while in the present year no less than 4,800 products have sought admission. Sir Francis Grant observed on these figures that they show “an annual increase in the number of works of art sent for exhibition; the number this year being 319 over last year, and 631 over the year previous.” The President added:—“I think it well to mention these statistics, that the public and the general body of artists may appreciate the difficulties which annually beset the Academy in the selection of works for exhibition.” But the President stopped short of the painful conclusions to which these figures irresistibly point. The works accommodated this year are 216 less than last year; at the same time the numbers sent in this year are in excess of last by 319. These two sums added together prove that the rejections in 1875 have been 535 more than in 1874. Not to dwell longer on this painful state of things, we will sum up the “statistics” by the startling figure of 3,392 as representing on the present occasion the contributions rejected or crowded out. The number actually accommodated is 1,408, being not quite a third of the total sent in. It is only a few years ago that Sir Francis Grant at the annual dinner boasted, before Her Majesty’s Ministers and others, that all the works “accepted” had been placed; since then the situation has evidently not improved. The Paris Salon devotes no less than twenty-five rooms to its national and cosmopolitan collections. Our Royal Academy in comparison is but a private, not to say a commercial, establishment. Primarily it promotes the interests of its members in particular; after that it devotes any remaining space and opportunity to the interest of art in general.

The further “statistics” are read correctly as follows:—Of sixty Academicians and Associates ten are absent—not more than an average; also are absent the whole of the “Honorary Foreign Academicians,” including such great names as Messrs. Gaillait, Gérôme, and Meissonier. It becomes but too evident that these and other foreign artists do not care to contribute; the kindly overtures made by our Royal Academy have been received with indifference and, practically speaking, with refusal. Yet still the catalogue reprints the names of these artists for show, just as it inserts sundry professors whose names are supposed to have a value when written on paper. The Academicians and Associates whose absence is most felt are Mr. Thomas Faed, R.A., Mr. Herbert, R.A., Mr. Lewis, R.A., Mr. Webster, R.A., and Mr. Davis, A.R.A. The fifty-three Academicians and Associates who honour Burlington House with their presence contribute the comparatively modest total of 172 works. Mr. Frith is not content with less than eight, nor Sir Francis Grant with fewer than six, nor Mr. Thorburn with a smaller number than seven. Against the 172 works from the Academy stand no less than 1,336 from “outsiders.” This augurs something like fair play to rising talent, and goes far to justify the President in the assertion “that though it is quite possible the Council, in making the selection, may err in judgment, yet he is quite sure they are influenced by the most conscientious and kindly desire to fulfil their onerous and often painful duties with carefulness and justice.”

We cannot endorse Mr. Disraeli’s florid eulogium on the “imagination” of

the English School of Art. "I would observe," said the Premier, "that what has most in my opinion distinguished of late years the English school is the faculty of imagination; and, Mr. President, you know well that the English artist has developed that faculty under very great disadvantages. He is not favoured by a climate of inspiration. He is not surrounded by a sublime nature. He does not dwell in cities glittering with symmetry [*sic*] under purple skies. He is not surrounded by human beings whose flashing forms and picturesque gestures stimulate his invention and often afford a happy kind of expression and grace. For him there are no bannered processions parading the squares and streets of fair cities to animate his fancy amid the fall of fountains and the carolling of sacred bells. No, sir; he lives in a studio invaded too often by London fog. If he walks forth for relaxation he wanders in streets of hideous monotony. His living studies are the constable and the cabman. Instead of a procession he encounters a blockade of omnibuses. Instead of bursts of harmony he is greeted by the scream of the subterranean railway. And yet this man by his imagination, by that divine gift alone, can give us a canvas breathing with human passions, in scenes of romantic loveliness, and with every accessory of splendour and of grace."

On the whole the exhibition of this year was certainly not above that of 1874 in merit; indeed, it was generally considered to have been inferior to its predecessor. The pictures which obtained most notoriety were in many instances those of the increasing class of outsiders. We will begin with some of these. Mr. E. Long contributed a clever and amusing figure-piece, entitled the "Babylonian Marriage Market." Herodotus is the authority for the custom which it illustrates. The Babylonians, it seems, used to hold a periodical wife-market, at which the greatest beauty was put up first, and knocked down to the highest bidder; then the next in order of comeliness, and so on, to the one who stood at the safe half-way line between the extremes of beauty and ugliness. She was given away. The least plain, on the ugly side of the half-way mark was put up and knocked down to the spouse who would take her for the smallest consideration; and so on to the ugliest, who brought with her to her husband a dowry raised out of the prices paid for the beauty. The beauties include all types which might be supposed to be contained within the range of an empire reaching from Ionia to Southern Ethiopia, from the chiselled perfection of Aryan loveliness to the baboon-like ugliness of the most degraded descendants of Ham; and every shade of colour, from the firmness and fairness of Greek marble to Nubian bronze or black basalt. In the foreground, with their faces to the spectator, sit the ladies for sale, one blonde beauty looking at herself in a hand-mirror. A graduated anxiety is legible in the faces, from the prettiest downwards, which dies into equanimity about the dead level between the two extremes, and rises into fun in the superlatively ugly negress. An adventurous Babylonian, who has ventured an inspection of the richly-dowered and ill-favoured extremity of the line, holds up his hands in horror at the thought of what he will have to face for her money. Behind the row of wives in waiting is the block on which the charms of the reigning beauty are being unveiled by a dark-skinned attendant. We only read her charms in the faces of the ravished bidders, who devour her with their eyes.

Mr. Alma Tadema contributes a picture of great mark—"The Sculpture Gallery." A party of patrician Roman amateurs (portraits of the artist, his wife, and other relations or friends) are inspecting a vase or fountain curiously sculptured in black basalt, which an assistant or slave turns to view on its pivot.

Other sculptural works in white marble are in the atelier, as also a metal cylix copied apparently from the fine example found with other treasures at Hildesheim. Beyond, in an outer gallery or shop, hanging from the ceiling or ranged on shelves, is an assortment of lamps and other bronzes, with attendants and customers. The picture evinces careful archæological research.

We have to note the great stride made by Mr. Herkomer (hitherto known chiefly as a painter in water colours) in "The Last Muster: Sunday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea." The great power with which the wide range of types in the congregation of pensioners that fill the canvas is rendered; the grasp of the character of each; the pathos of the deep marks of time and service and hardship in the rows of aged heads, telling the life-story of each man; and the force and truth of the painting of those heads are worthy of the highest praise. One pale, emaciated figure, sitting on a bench in the immediate foreground, gives point to the first section of the title, and at the same time strikes the keynote of the pathetic composition. His head is drooping, his eyes are closed, he does not respond to the friendly challenge of the grip at his wrist of the old companion-in-arms at his side—it is verily the "last muster" for him. Few things in painting have struck us as more touching than this incident.

The *furor* which attended the exhibition of "The Roll-Call" in London and the provinces naturally excited public curiosity respecting Miss Thompson's Academy picture for this year, which represents "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras" formed in square, in a field of rye, resisting the last furious charge of French cuirassiers and lancers. The bare mention of this new subject assumes a scene of violent conflict and carnage, with redcoats and smoke of musketry in profusion—a scene in which there can be little or no room for the pathos of the former happily-conceived picture. But, in addition to these well-grounded assumptions, this year's picture appears, in parts, to have been executed rather hastily. The consequences are that, as a whole, it is comparatively feverish, forced, and commonplace, and somewhat lacks the deliberate care and completion of its predecessor. Nevertheless, the treatment is remarkably spirited, and an unusual power of original imaginative sympathy (all the more true, probably, for its feminine origin) is manifest in the rendering of the diverse expressions of the defensive infantry, ranging from calm heroism in the officers and fixed determination (though fully conscious of the danger) in the veterans, to the defiant, jeering levity which, according to a tradition in the regiment, was displayed by some of the youngsters repeatedly beating off the foe.

Comparisons were naturally drawn between this picture and "La Charge des Cuirassiers Français à Waterloo," by Phillopoteau (we do not know the nationality of this artist). We scarcely remember so masterly a battle-piece amongst all the acres of canvas at Versailles or elsewhere. Instead of confining himself, as in the "Quatre Bras," to a war episode such as was only possible in a near view of the angle of an infantry square, with few indications of the enemy, the artist here presents an extensive panorama of the battle-field along the heights of St. Jean, with countless figures—entire regiments, in fact—while the practised skill shown in the ordonnance of the masses under the effect of aerial perspective, and the wealth of invention displayed in the multitudinous incidents and details, are far beyond what is aimed at in Miss Thompson's picture.

In a large elaborate picture Mr. Armitage points a moral of religious toleration. The subject, which was suggested by Gibbon, is "Julian the Apostate presiding at a Conference of Sectarians." The Emperor sits in an open court, or proanos,

at the head of a marble table with sphinx supporters. At the other extremity are representatives of the various Christian sects into which the Church had already split—Gnostics, Essenes, Nestorians, Arians, and what not—who are in hot dispute; some of them producing manuscript authorities in rolls or bound together. Julius wears a large beard—recalling the work he wrote in defence of his “populous” beard. Behind his chair stand guards, a state functionary with wand, and ivy-crowned priests of the old paganism with sacrificial knife, and spatula wherewith the entrails of slaughtered animals were examined for the *haruspex*, or augury. In the background are a bronze statue of Minerva, and workmen engaged repairing a temple which Constantine had, we may assume, partially demolished. This thoughtful, finely-composed picture is decidedly Mr. Armitage’s *chef d’œuvre*.

Mr. Poynter’s two designs—“The Festival” and “The Golden Age”—are academic in subject as well as treatment. In the one, two girls, in white classical draperies, one mounted on a ladder, the other kneeling on the ground, are arranging a festoon of flowers for the ornamentation of a temple. In the other, two youths are at work in an orchard, one on a ladder gathering fruit from a pear-tree, the other below receiving it. The compositions have their balance, as the figures in each of them have a most carefully calculated harmony, both of form and colour. The form in both is noble and the colour harmonious; the action of each figure is easy, though sufficiently difficult of delineation to bring out the knowledge of the painter; the lines of the compositions are agreeable and, though studied, not needlessly intricate. These pictures stand high among the few that give a touch of distinction to an exhibition which, with all its spirit and cleverness, has but little to lift it out of the region of common life and familiar nature. They are worthy of one of the most energetic and accomplished of those professors of art who, outside the Academy, are doing the work which the Academy had not even begun to attempt till very lately.

To turn to the Academicians. Mr. E. M. Ward’s principal contribution represents Maria Thérèse, daughter of Louis XVI., sketching the tower of her prison from the garden, attended by her *gouvernante*, Madame de Chantereine. Mr. Ward also realizes an amusing scene from “The Spinster Days of Lady Teazle,” where, as she herself describes, in the “School for Scandal,” she is engaged—the petulance of her character already betraying itself in her expression—in the evening’s amusement of playing the spinette to send her dear old papa to sleep after his deep potations of claret. Mrs. Ward’s chief picture, entitled “The Poet’s First Love,” is derived from a confession by the Ettrick Shepherd, James Hogg, of his life when a little herdboy, in which he says he used to feign to fall asleep in the lap of a pretty gentle-hearted maiden, his companion, but some years older than himself. The pair are under a large tree, the girl engaged knitting; and before them is Hogg’s favourite collie. The story is told with true feeling, and the execution is more than usually creditable. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward seem to be adopting with advantage a greyer key of colour and more reserved effect.

We pause before Mr. Eyre-Crowe’s most elaborate representation of the French *savants* in Egypt, 1798, when, on the Mamelukes charging, the order used to be, “*Savants and donkeys into the square!*” Mr. Crowe has given us portraits of the most illustrious group of archæologists, astronomers, naturalists, antiquarians, artists, who accompanied Napoleon in his Egyptian enterprize—Berthollet, St. Hilaire, Monge, Denon, and the rest—in all sorts of comical costumes, discussing, observing, or noting as coolly as if there was not a Mameluke within a mile.

Though it is easy to find in Mr. Prinsep’s “Gleaners” traces of the influence of

such French painters as Jules Breton and Millet and our own Mason, his picture cannot fairly be called an imitation of any of these masters. It has its own power as a picture and its own significance as a rustic poem. While the young women who move homewards along the cliff path, as the harvest-moon rises, have a grace and charm which we should scarcely expect to meet in a chance group of English girls, it cannot be said that their beauty of face or form is out of the pale of possibility. In Mr. Watts's grandly-conceived *Vision of Christian Charity*, "Dedicated to all the Churches," a colossal Christ, seated on clouds which span a world in which there seems some symbolic juxtaposition of churches and cottages, points with one hand to his heart, with the other to a cluster of child-souls at his feet.

Among the landscapes two contributions from Mr. Millais—"The Fringe of the Moor," and "A Deserted Garden"—call for notice. The first represents the shoulder of a green hill overgrown with straggling clumps of broom, among which winds a faintly-marked track, through openings in rough rails and under lichen-dry-stone walls. Over the slanting brow of the hill are seen the far-off moorlands, purple with heather and dappled with the shadows of the clouds that chase each other over the wind-swept sky. The time of year is late autumn, when the heather-flush is at the full. We much prefer this to the other, "A Deserted Garden," catalogued under a well-known stanza of Campbell's; so deserted that the rabbit grazes and peers about the base of the moss-grown dial, and what were once well-tended flowers have tangled and towered and matted themselves into weeds; and beyond that saddest desolation which speaks of habitation in times gone by, a mist that clings like a shroud to the hillside and the moor.

Redgrave, O'Neil, and Vicat Cole, though represented as favourably as usual, contribute a very small proportion of the works in this department. Mr. Vicat Cole best sustains the credit of the Academy in his large picture of the lovely view from Richmond Hill, which is one of the most pleasing works we have seen from his agreeable pencil. One must appreciate the artist's courage in attacking a subject so uncongenial to his usual practice as "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye," if the result scarcely warrants Mr. Cole in forsaking his old Surrey haunts. The waves run high, a gusty wind whisks off their crests, the barren mountains are correctly drawn, and there is a due complement of cloud and mist and focussed sun-gleam; yet the whole fails to convey the savage grandeur of the Skye scenery.

Sir Henry Thompson's unpretending little study of brown fir-built houses, near the High Street, Zermatt, should be noticed, not only as a contribution from the fruit of a busy and famous surgeon's leisure, but as an illustration how the painting of such a subject from nature has resulted in something which critics would refer to a foreign rather than an English hand. Small as the picture is, the strength of its simplicity is noticeable.

Sir R. P. Collier's "View of the Wetterhorn from Rosenlauri" is the largest landscape this in every way distinguished amateur has yet exhibited, and is a most remarkable work to have come from one whose whole lifetime has been given to legal and Parliamentary labour. It quite holds its own with the exhibited work of the professional landscape painters.

The largest of Mr. M'Whirter's contributions—"Strayed Sheep," wandering ruefully along a road close by the sea—is one of those effective combinations of animals with shore scenery by which this painter has already succeeded in arresting public attention. In former years it was a donkey on the shore in

driving rain, or the same emblem of "dour" determination waiting outside his stable-door knee-deep in snow, patiently facing hard weather and lack of thistles. This year it is sheep, following their leader, though it be astray, under a rainy sky, by a leaden sea. Then we have good English landscape in its highest form, in which a strength akin to that of Rubens, and defiant, apparently, of age, is seen at work marshalling the mighty muster of rolling clouds, and dashing in the trunks and branches of the wild woodland, or laying low the brown boles, in old J. Linnell's "Woods and Forests."

Mr. Hook's finest work this year is his "Land of Cuyp," a scene near Amsterdam such as the Dutch master would have delighted to paint. The foreground slip of meadow, with a man and woman busy filling the great brass milk-vessels, of the resplendent colour of which the old Dutch painters made such good use, the busy river dotted with craft, the opposite shore with its picturesque boat-house and windmills, form a most effective composition.

The marine painters are in force. In the picture of the "'Devastation' at Spithead, on the occasion of the review given in honour of the Shah," Mr. E. W. Cooke has been more courageous than successful. The painter has judiciously hidden the hinder part of the ship in the smoke of its big guns, but neither that device nor the bunting with which it is bedecked suffices to conceal the hideousness of the monster.

Mr. H. Moore exhibits his customary mastery in the representation of storm-lashed seas in "Outside the Harbour," a dismasted and grounded hull helplessly heeled over and weltering in a trough of the mighty billows which pitilessly charge on and on to complete its destruction. The weight and sweep and the surge and fall of the waves, the network fret along their curves, the seething rush of their crests as they roll into hoary foam, and the indications of abating force in the storm, are all described with admirable felicity.

As a piece of ultra-literality, however, the most extraordinary work in this department is a view in a bay at Guernsey, by J. Brett, representing, in the words of the title, "the rocky spires and steeples of the Channel Islands," with their thousand strange fantastic forms and cleavage and rough faces, gleaming resplendent through an almost crystalline atmosphere, in the golden glow of summer afternoon sunlight on a clear, calm day, and set in a sea of turquoise and azure laughing over its broad surface with a myriad little dancing wavelets.

The portraits do not swarm throughout the Exhibition quite so thickly as on former occasions. When the Academy was founded portraiture was the only form of art that afforded the means of living; now the demand for incident pictures and landscapes is probably tenfold greater than for portraits. The Academy, notwithstanding, continues to maintain a staff of portraitists within its ranks quite out of proportion with the number of representatives of other departments, and to the nearly entire exclusion of the landscapists.

Two portraits by Mr. Watts, of Sir Edward Sabine and Mr. F. W. Walker, vindicate the painter's right to be called the painter *par excellence* of intellect. Sir Francis Grant, despite recent illness and advancing years, has rarely, if ever, been more felicitous than in his full-length of Colonel Pease. Equally happy is his full-length of Mr. J. Whyte Melville, equipped in the uniform of the famous St. Andrew's Golf Club. Mr. Richmond makes a re-appearance, in every way welcome, with his half-length of "Sir Moses Montefiore." One of the strongest of Mr. Millais's portraits is a half-length of Miss Eveleen Tennant, in rich deep-red dress and great black hat and feather à la Gainsborough.

Mr. Oulless's portrait of H. S. Marks, A.R.A., is the work of the most rising

portrait-painter of the day. Nothing can be better than the likeness or more characteristic than the attitude. But the workmanship, in its tendency to hardness and over-forcing of colour, shows the danger which Mr. Oules must be most careful to avoid, and which is even more strikingly apparent in other examples of his work in the present Exhibition, as the half-length of Colonel Addison Potter. His head of Darwin, with all its simplicity and force, is not free from this defect of over-hardness, and a certain monotony and want of silveriness in its flesh-tones. A tendency to similar faults is apparent in his truthful and vigorous head of Mr. Walrond. The portrait in which it least appears, and which is in all respects the most of a picture of all Mr. Oules's contributions, is the half-length, in the great room, of the distinguished chymist, Mr. H. D. Pochin, intent upon his retorts—one of those well-characterized pieces of portraiture in which the accessories, besides helping to make the picture, serve to stamp the tastes and occupations of the man. Mr. Oules, allowing for the defect we have indicated, is one of the portrait painters who this year do substantial service in vivifying this department of the Exhibition.

The drawings in black and white comprise admirable portraits of Theodore Martin, by S. Laurence; and of Dr. Newman, by that accomplished amateur, Lady Coleridge; two or three heads, drawn with exquisite precision, by F. Sandys; and some of Du Maurier's charming designs for *Punch* and *The Cornhill*. Mr. Seymour Haden has surpassed himself in his grand etching after Turner's "Calais Pier." In this branch of art, two portraits, one of the Rev. James Martineau, after Mr. Watts, R.A., by M. Rajon, and the other of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, by M. Legros, belong to an ultra-mannerism much affected by the French. One has only to imagine a dear friend suddenly made ten years older than he is, affected by spleen and given over to moody sadness, and then subjected to some of the black reproductions from photography which transmute lines of tenderness into hard moroseness, in order to have an idea of this style of art. However clever it may be, it is assuredly most unflattering and unpleasing. Turning to another class of subject, we find no artists so skilful and faithful as the French in translating an oil picture into an etching; take, as an example, M. Jacquemart's miniature plate, "Le Liseur," after Meissonier. But of all etchers who adapt their manner to suit the master M. Flameng merges his own personal identity most thoroughly. When simulating Toulmouche he assumes the delicacy and finesse of a French painter of polite and polished society; and then, again, in the rendering of the famous "Night Watch" at Amsterdam, he emulates the picturesque touch and the rugged character of Rembrandt.

Animal painting scarcely survives the death of Sir Edwin Landseer. "The Fallen Lamb," by Charles Landseer, R.A., is absolutely childish; and very infirm and formless are sundry sheep and goats severally painted on canvas, or rather cut out in cardboard, by Mr. Cooper, R.A., and Mr. Ansdell, R.A. Mr. B. Rivière again dotes on horrors. The sensational death of a dog—"The Last of the Garrison"—might almost fall under the censure of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals. Two small hunting scenes, by Mr. W. H. Hopkins, are good in action and firm in drawing. But the best picture of animals combined with landscape and figures we owe to the German Herr Otto Weber. "Flowers, Fruits, and Vases," by M. Robie, are also of exceptional merit in point of quality and execution.

The sculpture galleries continue to show the steady decadence of the English school. On the Continent, the French, the Italians, even certain of the Germans,

display distinctive manners indicative of intelligently pronounced nationalities; and leading foreign sculptors prove by their works the advantage of early and persistent training. The French, who take the lead in the plastic arts of Europe, do not betray shakiness or indecision in anatomical articulations; the Italians, supreme in sentiment and in smoothness of surface, have the advantage of seldom deviating from ideal standards; while the Germans, by their broad generalizations, demonstrate what may be done by means of a well-considered eclecticism. But the English, in comparison, labour under the disadvantage of being nowhere—or, what comes to pretty much the same thing, of being everywhere. They are by turns soft and sentimental as Canova, spasmodic as Bernini, realistic as Teniers, rugged in surface texture as the portraits of Denner.

Portrait sculpture prospers for the same reasons as portrait-painting. The most prominent effigy is the seated "Thomas Carlyle," by Mr. Boehm. The character is the reverse of exalted. We have here, not the Chelsea philosopher who, assuming the mission of a Hebrew prophet, pronounces an oracular "Woe! woe!" but we are rather reminded of the disguise of "Christopher North," who aired his literary wares in a dressing-gown or shooting-jacket. Mr. Boehm, after his habit, has scarcely escaped caricature. A tub only is needed for the personification of a modern Diogenes. Yet Mr. Ruskin, with a felicity peculiar to himself of pitchforking praise into wrong places, exclaims, "For this noble piece of portraiture I cannot trust myself to express my personal gratitude."

Busts, as usual, abound. Among the best are "The Rev. John Barlow," by Mr. Durham, A.R.A.; "Professor W. A. Miller," by Mr. Butler. Also may be commended "Alan Grant, Esq.," by Miss Grant, and "Mdlle. de Breton," by the late Mr. Fuller. We may mention, not without regret, the increasing practice of marking by lines, often incised deeply, the pupil of the eye. This has always been a sign of decadence, and is one of the melancholy symptoms that sculpture nowadays descends from high abstractions and takes refuge in realism and picturesqueness.

Death has this year been busy among the sculptors. Besides Mr. Foley we have had to deplore the loss of Mr. A. Stevens—not, happily, before the virtual completion of his *magnum opus*, the Wellington monument for St. Paul's; of Mr. J. Bernie Phillip, represented by a spirited and charming group of a peasant woman with her child pick-a-back, called "Homeward Bound;" and of the late C. F. Fuller, of Florence, who executed the bust of Mdlle. Breton. Mr. Foley's works are the colossal marble statue of the Prince Consort, for the University of Cambridge, representing the Prince in his robes as Chancellor; the memorial bronze statue of General Stonewall Jackson, "presented by friends in Great Britain to Virginia," which the visitor will find in the Lecture-room; and the model of the bronze seated statue of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, executed for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

In the musical department of Art the most important event of the season was the production at Covent Garden of "Lohengrin." Great credit is due to a manager who carries out the task of producing such a work with the general effect and care of detail which Mr. Gye brought to it at Covent Garden. The splendour of the armour and other trappings was, indeed, on the first night somewhat too dazzling for the circumstances represented; but that is a defect which it was felt would be cured by time. That, as one of our journalistic critics observes, on the occasion of the introduction to the London stage of the

so-called Music of the Future, there should have been some opposing spirits in the audience who gave evidence of their disapproval was only natural ; but, to make up for this, the general enthusiasm expressed at the end of the opera was greater than could have been reasonably expected. This new manner of opera has hardly any affinity with that of the Italian stage. Herr Wagner's theory, as illustrated by "Lohengrin," is that conventional forms are mistakenly employed in opera, which should represent in music the natural course of speech and action in real life ; and that consequently the system of airs and full closes is wrong. That it is artificial cannot be doubted ; but so, it must be remembered, is the translation of emotion from ordinary speech into music. People in real life certainly do not, when they wish to relate an interesting story, turn their backs to their hearers and describe their adventures in a florid air ; nor do they at a moment of supreme anguish, when action is before all things necessary, delay to give expression to their passion in song ; both of which things frequently occur in Italian opera. But, on the other hand, when a man and a woman are concocting a vile plot together as do Friedrich and Ortrud, in "Lohengrin," they do not convey their ideas to each other in recitative ; and there is no orchestra at hand to tell the condition of their minds more fully than does their own singing. A stage play is, like a picture, an artificial representation of life, in which the obtrusion of objects taken straight from nature and untouched by art only spoils the desired impression of reality ; and what is true in this respect of a play is yet more true of an opera, inasmuch as there the representation is of a yet more artificial character. Herr Wagner's theory, however, is nothing but admirable in its contention that the dramatic plan and construction of an opera should be considered of the greatest importance. There are too many fine operas which lose in attraction from the baldness or confusion of their story, and the most violent antagonists of Herr Wagner can hardly deny that he is right in thinking this to be wrong. He believes that the dramatist and the composer should be animated by the same spirit, and he has obtained this agreement by writing his own stories, the poetry of which in the original is of a high order.

In the theatrical world we have to record a great event in the introduction to the English public of the Italian actor, Signor Salvini. He made his first appearance at Drury Lane this spring in the character of "Othello," from an Italian version of the play ; and his rendering of the part of the Moor of Venice may be accepted as the finest ever witnessed in our country. Signor Salvini's presence is most august ; his face very handsome and expressive ; his gestures vivacious, without sacrifice of grace or dignity ; and his voice thoroughly delightful in its rich Italian quality, of extraordinary compass and volume, and melodious from its lowest to its highest note. The Othello of Salvini has, indeed, much in common with the Othello of Macready. Untiring force and that air of impulse and earnestness which infects and stirs an audience so promptly and so powerfully, distinguish Salvini's art, as they distinguished Macready's. The Italian voice, like Macready's, now broken by grief into a pathetic wail, now moved by passion to exclamations almost of delirium, awakens echoes in Drury Lane that have been mute for more than twenty years. Signor Salvini, of course, labours under the disadvantage of speaking in a language which his audience follow but imperfectly ; and the ready comprehension of his speech, the quick reception and appreciation of each word as he delivers it, upon which an actor so much depends for support and sympathy, is necessarily denied to the Italian Othello. Shakspeare's play is probably familiar, however, to all

spectators interested in Signor Salvini's performance ; and no difficulty attends the enjoyment generally of his efforts, his speech being valuably supplemented by the most eloquent of gestures and the most expressive of glances. Signor Salvini added to his fame by his subsequent appearance in the part of Hamlet, also as belonging to the Italian company at Drury Lane, and acting from an Italian version of the play. Striking as his performance was, it provoked some qualifying criticism ; and we here give from the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review* some remarks of spectators impressed severally with the faults as well as with the merits of his acting. "Signor Salvini," says the first, "achieves in Hamlet a genuine success. To many it must seem, as it seemed to Hazlitt, not only that no play suffers so much from transfer to the stage, but that Hamlet himself is hardly capable of being acted at all. Youthful good looks, a soldierly bearing, a picturesque look of age, may almost carry an actor safely through such parts as Romeo, Macbeth, or Lear. But how is a player to seem to be Hamlet—to convince spectators that he is at once prince and scholar ; something of a misanthrope, something of a philosopher ; strong of purpose, but infirm of action ; melancholy, but with gleams of humour ; gentle, but yet vehement upon occasion ; anxious for the vengeance to which heaven and hell seem to prompt him, but yet too subtilely scrupulous and vacillating to grasp and accomplish it even when it lies well within his reach ? In truth, there must always be a wide gulf between the Hamlet of the student and the Hamlet of the stage—the idea of the poet and the embodiment of the player. In the theatre inevitably the actor dominates over the dramatist. Signor Salvini's Hamlet must be viewed as an actor's Hamlet, a portrayal largely invested with the nature and manner, the form and pressure, of the individual artist ; nevertheless, it is the Hamlet of a really fine actor, majestic of presence, most graceful of gesture, gifted with a very fine voice and an elocutionary method of singular perfectness, capable of complete abandonment to the situations of the scene, with yet his passion well under control, and a curious skill in tender and pathetic expression. The representation is, indeed, not less remarkable for its force than its finish. Allowance has, of course, to be made for the fact that the actor's native air of vigour and energy are opposed to the many signs of irresolution, of reflection taking the place of action, which denote the character of Hamlet ; but this can scarcely be counted as a fault in Signor Salvini, seeing that it is due to conditions beyond his control. The actor possesses the power, the peculiar endowment of all truly great actors, of riveting the attention of his audience from the first, of holding them securely to the last, of impressing them deeply throughout by means of his art. The portions of the representation which perhaps the most signally moved the audience were the interviews with the Ghost in the first act, the discourse with the Queen in her closet, and the scene of the play. Here the audience were roused to the warmest enthusiasm by the force of genuine acting. The interview with Ophelia was marked less by the violence usually imported into the scene than by the actor's subdued emotion and extreme tenderness. The fencing of the last act was accomplished with grace and adroitness, and a following of the stage directions of M. Alexandre Dumas in his version of 'Hamlet' produced at the Théâtre Historique in 1848, which prescribe that, in lieu of the customary scuffle in exchanging rapiers, Hamlet, having disarmed Laertes, should give up his own sword and assume in its place the one fallen from Laertes. Applause was given to every scene, and Signor Salvini received repeated calls and recalls. To our playgoers his performance is of peculiar value in that it restores to them a standard for

testing histrionic accomplishments of which they have long been deprived. Signor Salvini furnishes convincing proof that acting may be of an heroic kind while yet it pays due regard to nature."

"Signor Salvini's Hamlet," says the writer in the *Saturday Review*, "is to some extent melancholy and meditative; but in his melancholy there is little tenderness; nor is it the sadness of a noble mind o'erthrown; and his meditation is less that of a man who is distraught by many emotions than of one who even in the most trying situations can make a cool and deliberate use of his faculties. He seems to carry far beyond its proper limits the advice which Shakspeare's Hamlet gives to the player—'For in the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness.' In the hands of the Italian actor the temperance so dominates over the whirlwind of passion that the presence of Signor Salvini never seems to be merged in that of Hamlet. In some passages, as in the answer to Polonius, 'Parole, parole, e poi parole,' the intonation and action are admirable in their mechanical execution, but excellence of this kind is ever marred by the self-consciousness of the actor. The same fault is observed in the scenes which precede that where the words just quoted occur; the heart of Hamlet's mystery is never reached through the means of thought and imagination; the physical gifts of the actor are relied upon to produce an effect. It is the activity displayed by Hamlet in starting back at the appearance of the Ghost, not the awe inspired by the spectre's presence, which is chiefly remarkable in the scene upon the platform. In the address to the Ghost Signor Salvini delivers the words 'rege, padre, signor,' as if the greatest force of appeal and passion were conveyed in the last; as many actors have done before him. It seems, however, natural that Hamlet should attach more importance to the title 'father' in such a situation than to that of 'royal Dane,' which is weakly enough rendered by 'signor.' In the scene on another part of the platform which follows this the actor keeps his face to the audience; if he could adequately represent the changing passions which should show themselves in Hamlet's countenance as he listens to the Ghost's story he would be wise in this. But a merely physical power of facial contortion is as little fitted for the portrayal of deep emotion as are the cries in falsetto to which the player here misapplies the resources of his voice. And there is assuredly no wisdom in removing every indication of Hamlet's wild passion after the Ghost has disappeared, and in omitting the speech with which the scene as Shakspeare wrote it is brought to an end."

The last week in November witnessed the elevation of the bronze statue of the late Prince Consort to its pedestal on the Albert memorial in Hyde Park. It was cast from the late Mr. Foley's model by Messrs. Prince, of Southwark, and promises to rank among the lamented artist's most successful works. He assuredly had enjoyed a sufficient number of opportunities of studying this particular portrait, for a full half-dozen of the models lately on view at the Burlington Club represented the Prince. This, it will be remembered, is the second figure set up under the canopy of Sir G. Scott's cross. Baron Marochetti was, strange to say, selected to make the statue, and, like Foley, left a figure in plaster behind him. But the work was greatly beyond his powers, which, at best, were very moderate in sculpture, and the statue was so poor, not to say ludicrous, that the model, after being tried *in situ*, was removed, and the commission was given, as it should have been in the first instance, to Foley. When some gilding has been put on the bronze there will probably be a public ceremonial of unveiling. The head alone is two feet in height, and the weight of the whole statue seven tons.

SCIENCE.

THE Admiralty Arctic Committee, consisting of Rear-Admirals George Richards, Sir Leopold McClintock, and Capt. Sherard Osborn, presented their Report to Parliament in the month of March, explaining the nature of the problem the Expedition was expected to assail, and the means provided or anticipated for its solution. They laid down that "the scope and primary object of the Expedition should be to attain the highest Northern latitude, and, if possible, to reach the North Pole, and from winter quarters to explore the adjacent coasts within reach of travelling parties. The limits of ship navigation should be confined within about the meridians of 20 deg. and 90 deg. of West longitude." They remind us that "in the absence of continuous land it must not be lost sight of that sledge-travelling has never yet been found practicable over any considerable extent of unenclosed frozen sea, although conditions may be found to exist which would enable parties to travel for limited distances by sledge and boat operations combined, and for this purpose the best boats and sledges that can be devised have been supplied." The condition of finding continuous land to aid in the approach to the Pole, fixes, so far as our present knowledge extends, the route to be selected. The highest latitude yet attained in Northern regions was reached by Captain Parry on sledges in 1827, in the direction north of Spitzbergen; but he found the great pack of ice, over which his course lay, trending South more miles a day than he could travel North, and was consequently compelled to desist from his attempt. The same or similar phenomena have been experienced in the last few years by the German and Austrian explorers, who have very gallantly attacked the unknown Polar region in that quarter. We know of only one locality where a continuity of land stretches far North towards the Pole, and where open water in the summer months permits of navigation to a high latitude. The northern part of Baffin's Bay is, for some reason or other, always open water during summer, and can be reached through the pack of ice by a course yearly followed by our whalers. This "North Water," as it is named, communicates directly with Smith Sound, which has been explored by the Americans for 500 miles; and to Smith Sound accordingly the Arctic Committee direct the steps of the explorers. They say: "The route by Smith Sound appears by far the preferable one to adopt, for the following reasons:—Its southern entrance, in the latitude of 78 deg., has been found free from ice by the several vessels which have visited it since 1852; of late years the Sound has been penetrated for a considerable distance by American exploring expeditions, notably by Hall, who reached and wintered beyond the 81st parallel without much difficulty; and the vessels comprising these expeditions were far inferior in power and equipment to those which will compose the present. Smith Sound is known to have a continuous coast-line on either side up to the parallel of about 82 deg., the highest point yet reached, with comparatively well determined points, where records of the progress of the expedition could be deposited, and depôts of provisions placed, if necessary. There are likewise the Danish settlements on the west side of Greenland to fall back upon by boats, should the expedition be hard-pushed, and the steam whalers frequent a high latitude in Baffin's Bay every summer. This route, moreover, offers the best—indeed, the only—promise of a continuous coast-line stretching far Northwards, and upon this fact the prospect of reaching the Pole by travelling parties mainly depends. It is the only route,

so far as our knowledge extends, where the operations of an expedition can be confined within such limits that succour would be reasonably certain of reaching it. Finally, animal life has been found to exist to a considerable extent in the highest latitude yet reached up Smith Sound—an advantage which cannot be over-estimated as regards the health and comfort of the crews; and, as a matter of fact, Esquimaux are found up to the entrance of Smith Sound, who appear to have a knowledge of regions to the Northward, and it is possible that some of their race may be found to exist in a higher latitude than has yet been attained." In the opinion of the Royal Society and other scientific bodies further results were to be obtained than those of geographical import only. It was urged that this voyage should operate as a necessary complement to the cruise of the "Challenger;" that much light would be thrown on the general question of oceanic currents by deep-sea soundings in the Polar seas; that the sciences of meteorology and geodesy have much to learn from the observations which will be made; that certain phenomena of magnetism and atmospheric electricity and spectrum analysis can only be observed near the Pole; and that there are great questions of geology, and botany, and zoology, and possibly, too, of ethnology, which await solution, and may be elucidated by the exploring parties. Much was done for science between the years 1818 and 1833, when the successive expeditions of Franklin, Parry, Back, John and James Ross, Sabine, Buchan, Beechey, and Lyons extended the boundaries of science and discovered the exact position of the magnetic pole. Professor Newton, of Cambridge, called attention to one instance of the migration of birds which awakens curiosity. Our shores are frequented annually by a multitude of birds which appear to proceed northwards for the breeding season, and traverse England with their progeny southwards in the autumn. The same phenomenon is observed in other northern latitudes. In particular, the knot, or *Tringa canutus* of ornithologists, a bird between a snipe and a plover, comes to Great Britain in vast flocks in the spring, and, after tarrying a fortnight, proceeds gradually to the North. In Iceland and in Greenland and on the eastern shores of the United States the same thing happens. The summer of those lands is no more to its liking than our own, and it seems to move still further on to the North. The Professor tells us: "The older naturalists used to imagine it had been found breeding in all manner of countries, but the naturalists of the present day agree in believing that we know nothing of its nidification. Towards the end of summer back it comes to us in still larger flocks than before, and both old birds and young haunt our coasts till November; if the season be a very open one some may stay later; but our winter, as a rule, is too much for it, and away it goes southwards, and very far southwards too, till the following spring. . . . Hence we may fairly infer that the lands visited by the knot in the middle of summer are less sterile than Iceland or Greenland, or it would hardly pass over those countries—which are known to be the breeding-places of swarms of water-birds—to resort to regions worse off as regards supply of food. But the supply of food must depend chiefly on the climate. The inference necessarily is that, beyond the Northern tracts already explored there is a region which enjoys in summer a climate more genial than they possess. It would be easy to summon more instances from the same group of birds, tending to show that beyond a zone where a rigorous summer reigns there may be a region endued with a comparatively favourable climate. If so, surely the conditions which produce such a climate are worth investigating." That the ships when they reach Smith's Sound will steer in a

south-easterly direction by compass on their way to the Pole will seem to many to be a paradox; the statement, nevertheless, is accurate. It was one of the glories of the private Arctic Expedition of 1831-33 that Sir John Ross discovered the exact position of the Northern Magnetic Pole—that is, the point towards which the north end of the compass-needle points. This, instead of being coincident, or nearly so, with the pole of the earth's rotation, was found to lie in N. lat. 70, and to the west of Baffin Bay. This position will be to the astronomical south-west of the Expedition when in Smith's Sound. As astronomical south-west will be identified with compass north, it is clear that astronomical north will be compass south-east. The instructions on the magnetical observations to be made have been drawn up by Professor J. C. Adams and the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Captain Evans, and under the superintendence of the latter three provisional maps have been constructed, showing for the whole of the unexplored area the assumed magnetical conditions which may be expected if the distribution of terrestrial magnetism on the earth's surface, based on the knowledge acquired up to the present time, and elaborated by Gauss, Sabine, and others, be the true one. When we consider that the commerce of the world depends upon the compass, and that the use of the compass depends upon a true theory of terrestrial magnetism, the practical importance of the Expedition would thus be established were this line of investigation the only one. The aurora will not be studied merely by the accompanying effects on the magnetical instruments. Following the example set by the Swedish and Austro-Hungarian expeditions, arrangements have been made for careful observations of its spectrum. It is, perhaps, from a perusal of the spectroscopic instructions drawn up by Professor Stokes and others, that the strangeness of the conditions in the Arctic area is to be best gathered. Total absence of the sun for months, the darkness of the night, months long, broken by brilliant and fantastic auroral displays; the gradual return of the sun, first appearing in the south, then gradually increasing the length of its low daily path—always, however, keeping for some time at least close to the horizon—such are the phenomena which here, and here alone, afford to the student the opportunity of solving several important problems connected with the atmosphere of our planet. One part of the inquiry is thus clearly and tersely put by Professor Stokes: "It has long been known that when the sun is near the horizon, additional lines and bands are seen in its spectrum, which are either not observed when the sun is high or are found to be much narrower. These are referrible to terrestrial absorption, and maps have been made of them by Brewster and Gladstone, by Angstrom, and by Henessey, which are sent with the Expedition. Recent researches appear to show that the greater part at any rate of these additional lines are due to watery vapour, but it is still a question whether some of them may not be due to some other constituent of the earth's atmosphere, to some substance present in the atmosphere in such minute quantity as to elude chymical tests. In the extreme cold of the Arctic regions the quantity of water present in the elastic state in the atmosphere must be comparatively small, and consequently the absorption due to aqueous vapour at a given small altitude of the sun might be expected to be considerably reduced as compared with what is observed in warmer and especially in tropical countries; and, as we have no reason to suppose that the other absorbing constituent or constituents of the atmosphere, if such there be, would be similarly affected by cold, the comparison of the absorption spectrum obtained in Arctic countries with that observed in more temperate climates might afford means of detecting

bands of absorption, if such there be, of other than aqueous origin, and thereby perhaps, by subsequent researches at home, of leading to the discovery of some other constituent of the atmosphere present in quantity too minute to admit of direct detection. Besides, the length of time that the sun remains at a low altitude every day shortly after he makes his first appearance in the spring affords time for more deliberate observations than can be made during the few minutes he remains at a low altitude in places in comparatively low latitudes."

Besides the observations to be made in both ships, one—the "Discovery"—will make as many series as possible of pendulum observations, with a view of obtaining data towards the figure of the earth along a parallel of high Northern latitude, as determined by variations in the force of gravity at different places. As we know that the earth is an oblong spheroid—that is, that it bulges at the Equator and is flattened at the Poles—the observer with a pendulum at the Poles will be nearer the centre of the earth than one at the Equator; the force of gravity will, therefore, be greater. If two pendulums be taken both of the same length, that at either Pole will swing fastest; and if we vary the length so that both may complete a swing in a second, the one at the Pole will be the longer. Thus it has been calculated that the length of the seconds' pendulum in lat. 42 deg. being 993.52 millimetres, at the Pole it is 996.19 millimetres, and at the Equator 991.03 millimetres. This is stated to give an idea of the principle on which this class of observations is based; but in the present Expedition the observations will not have reference so much to the oblateness of the earth as to deformation along a high parallel. Hence the pendulums will not be swung by the advanced ship, but by the one that is to winter in lat. 82 deg. or thereabouts.

Professor Huxley, F.R.S., lectured at the Royal Institution on Jan. 29 on the results as ascertained up to this time of the "Challenger" Expedition, whose return might be expected in the spring of 1876. Her work, he said, is now more than half-done, and important results have been obtained. Before considering these the Professor gave an interesting sketch of the state of our knowledge before 1872 of the nature of the bottom of the sea and the limits of life below 600 feet. Sir John Ross, in Baffin's Bay, in 1818, by his ingenious machine brought up from the depth of 6,300 feet several pounds of fine greenish mud, the nature of which was not determined till 1853, when Ehrenberg examined similar mud obtained by Penny, in latitude 73 deg. and 74 deg. N., and found it to consist of diatoms (vegetable) and radiolaria (animal), both living at the surface, and sponges (animal) living at the bottom. Other observations proved this mud to be purely silicious; and it was eventually ascertained that in the North circumpolar area there exists a zone of silicious deposit. After referring to Ehrenberg's discovery that organisms similar to those whose skeletons sometimes constitute the whole mass of cretaceous and tertiary rocks are still living, Professor Huxley adverted to Ross and Hooker's observations at the distant points of the Antarctic zone in 1839, showing the existence of a zone of silicious deposit similar to that at the North Pole. These results have been confirmed by the "Challenger." The discovery of the nature of the sediment forming the bottom of the intermediate zone of silicio-calcareous deposit is due to Ehrenberg's examination of Berryman's soundings down to 12,000 feet between Newfoundland and the Azores, in 1853, when he found the mass to be chiefly calcareous, and based on it his conclusions, that chalk is nothing but a heap of dead foramineferal skeletons, which has since been confirmed by other observers, including Professor Huxley himself.

The globigerinæ and other creatures, owners of the skeletons, certainly live at the surface of the sea; but as to the debated question whether they live also at the bottom the Professor would give no opinion. Thus far, he said, the work of the "Challenger" has confirmed and extended previous conclusions. He would now come to matter especially her own—the discovery in the Atlantic Ocean of a vast extent of red clay with manganese nodules at depths above 14,000 feet, with gradations of globigerina ooze through gray ooze into red clay, by the gradual breaking up of the calcareous and the disappearance of the silicious skeletons. After remarking upon the lifeless character of this red clay, and the present unsatisfactory explanations respecting its origin, the Professor said that the certainties are—1, that beyond certain depths the calcareous organisms which must fall over the area disappear, and their place is taken by fine red clay; and, 2, that when the ordinary globigerina ooze has its calcareous matter removed a residuum of fine red clay remains. Taking these facts as a basis for deduction, he said that, supposing a globe to be covered with water uniformly to a depth of 12,000 feet, the tidal and current movements would be insufficient to cause any important amount of degradation of the solid crust, and there would be little sedimentary deposit; but if the lowest forms of vegetable life were introduced there might result an accumulation of their remains, till they formed beds of rottenstone and chalk many thousand feet thick. The rottenstone might be converted into opal or perhaps quartzite, while the chalk might be converted into crystalline limestone, and thus all traces of their origin would disappear. If the silicio-calcareous area were raised to within 1,000 feet and others depressed to 18,000 feet, the former might give rise to green sand and the latter to red clay, and both might be metamorphosed into great varieties. This imaginary world would eventually be covered with more or less extensive patches of all the most important rocks which enter into the composition of the globe in great thickness, every particle of which would at one time have formed part of a living organism. In his concluding remarks Professor Huxley commented on the results obtained by the "Challenger" expedition as confirmatory of the doctrine of uniformitarianism in relation to the formation of our globe, as advocated by Lyell.

The annual meeting of the British Association was held this year at Bristol. It was an unexciting meeting; and the address of the President, Sir John Hawkshaw, afforded a marked contrast with that which Professor Tyndall had delivered in 1874 at Belfast, and which had so vehemently awakened the susceptibilities of the religious world. Sir John's subject was simply a history of the science—or art—of civil engineering. It could excite no opposition and alarm no orthodoxy. He conducted his hearers from Egypt and Mesopotamia to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and included in his survey not only civil engineering in its widest sense but also mechanical engineering and architecture. But in so vast a field many omissions were noticeable, and in particular some disappointment was at the moment occasioned by no mention being made of the projected tunnel between England and France beneath the Straits of Dover, an enterprize with which Sir John Hawkshaw has been connected for a considerable period, which is said now to be on the eve of its commencement, and about which the ladies and gentlemen assembled at Bristol would have been delighted to receive trustworthy information from the fountain-head. This subject was, however, taken up in the Geological Section, where a paper was read from Professor Hébert, who argued that, in consequence of the number of anticlinal ridges running under the Channel, parallel with it and at right angles, it would be impossible to construct

the tunnel under the Straits of Dover otherwise than in a circuitous direction. Sir John Hawkshaw replied that very likely from general reasoning Professor Hébert might safely arrive at the conclusions which he had placed before them, but he himself had taken means to ascertain as nearly as it was practicable at present what was the state of things in that portion of the Channel, and he did not think the result accorded with the intimation which Professor Hébert gave. He then went on to describe what had been done. The first inquiry made was a geological one, by carefully measuring to ascertain on each side of the Channel the outbreak of the beds which lay underneath as accurately as could be done by that process. Having done that, and ascertained the thickness of the beds by levels, the results were laid down in the geological map. Of course that was not sufficient to satisfy him, because in a work of that sort they must have more accurate information. It appeared from the geological map that a line between St. Margaret's Bay and Sangatte would be suitable to carry the tunnel through the lower chalk, and to verify this an examination was made across the Channel by dropping from a steamer a weighted instrument in 500 places, the apparatus running with great velocity to the bottom and bringing up chalk where they expected. That was so far in corroboration of what had been done before; and if it were necessary in constructing the tunnel to follow such a circuitous line as Professor Hébert had pointed out, it would never be constructed at all—only in a straight line. People found that the tunnel would be near the water, and thought that any small error would affect its construction; but the deepest point of the Channel in that part was 180 feet, and it was proposed to take the tunnel about 230 feet or 240 feet below the bottom. Having had to tunnel below the sea, he knew the difficulties which must be encountered. The current was so strong there that the bottom was washed quite clean, and their experiments showed the absence of any deposit. As to the question of ventilation, it was continually assumed that they would construct a tunnel into which nobody would dare to go. A great difficulty would be the conveyance to and fro of the men and material, but this might be provided for by introducing pneumatic tubes on each side of the Channel; and assuming the tunnel to be made, the only necessity was to exhaust the air from the tube by an aperture in its centre. The ventilation would be quite easy. He had been silent about it, because engineers did not usually speak of works until they were executed, and did not care to talk about them; but when the tunnel was accomplished the way in which it had been made would be patent to everybody. Of course, in many of these things they were obliged to return the Scotch verdict of "not proven;" but it was sufficiently conclusive to his mind to induce him to enter upon the work.

Another interesting subject in the Geological Section was the statement made by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., on the condition of the sea-bottom of the North Pacific as shown by the soundings recently taken by the United States' steamship "Tuscarora," and its bearings on the geological theory. "The Pacific," said Dr. Carpenter, "presented phenomena extremely remarkable, the basin being enormously wide and deeper than the North Atlantic, the depth being in parts 3,000 fathoms. The ocean had no connexion with the Arctic basin, except through Behring's Strait, which was narrow and shallow. Yet the temperature, which at the surface was 70 degrees, sank as low as 32. That cold water did not belong to the place, but had come from the Antarctic basin simply by gravitation. It was found by those in the 'Tuscarora' that every one of the submerged elevations was of recent coral; so that, according to the views

of Dr. Darwin, confirmed by Professor Dana, even the lowest peaks must once have been at the surface, because corals could not grow except within 20 fathoms of the surface. There must, therefore, have been a recent rapid subsidence."

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in November, the President was able to exhibit a complete chart of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, sent by Mr. Stanley, the American explorer, who had almost circumnavigated its shores. It appears that Mr. Stanley reached in 103 days the southern shores of the lake, distant 730 miles from Bagamoyo, having fought a severe battle with the natives on the way, and having discovered and followed to the lake a new river which rises 300 miles beyond the Victoria Nyanza, and is thus, as far as present information extends, the true southern source of the White Nile. Mr. Stanley embarked in a portable boat on the lake, and coasted along its southern, eastern, and northern shores till he reached Uganda; and thus he showed that it was a lake, and not a mere collection of lagoons. The height of the Victoria Nyanza has been determined at about 3,800 feet above the sea-level. Mr. Stanley intended, after completing the survey of the Victoria Nyanza, to cross the intervening country to the Albert Nyanza, where he hoped, by means of his portable boat, to make a voyage of discovery round the hitherto almost unvisited lake. It appears, however, that he was likely to be anticipated by Colonel Gordon, who had forced his way from Egypt to a point above the principal rapids of the Upper Nile, whence the passage southwards to the Albert Nyanza would be tolerably free from impediment. Colonel Gordon was only 140 miles from the Albert Nyanza at the end of August. M. Linant was sent by him to Uganda, and there met Mr. Stanley. Unfortunately, M. Linant was killed, with thirty-six of his men, in an attack by the Bari tribe, when near Colonel Gordon's station, and this lamentable event would retard the execution of the Colonel's plans, inasmuch as he was obliged to give up for the time his visit to the Albert Nyanza, in order to go and punish the tribe that had attacked the party. Everybody speaks most highly of Colonel Gordon and his doings, the Khedive and his Prime Minister, English residents, and American missionaries. He has not only checked the slave-trade, and still more the slave-hunting, but he has made his expedition almost pay itself by economy and by judicious management of the conquered districts.

The deaths of Sir Charles Wheatstone and of Sir Charles Lyell were events which may well call for some record in our Scientific survey. M. Dumas, perpetual secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, delivered an address at the funeral service of Sir C. Wheatstone, in which he said: "There were no delicate questions relating to acoustics, to optics, and particularly to electricity, which he had not grappled with and thrown a clear light upon. In several instances his studies led to discoveries most valuable to science, and of a practical character, which rendered them popular. When we survey through the stereoscope those astonishing views of distant scenes and inaccessible mountains, those reproductions of the grand monuments of Egypt, Greece, or Italy, we cannot but remember that the instrument which presents them thus with their perspective, their surface, their solidity was invented by Sir C. Wheatstone, not by a happy accident nor by painful struggles, but through a course of delicate and profound study of the physiology of vision. Thence has sprung the new industry, which, brought to perfection by his illustrious fellow-countryman, Brewster, affords employment to-day to thousands of artists and workmen, and contributes to the intellectual enjoyments of millions of civilized beings. About the same period of his life Sir C. Wheatstone gave a practical form to the idea

of Ampère. His electric telegraph, one of the first which was worked over a line of any length, has been replaced by more convenient arrangements, but the name of our colleague will retain its place in the history of the new telegraphic system. He has entitled himself to that, not only by this effort, but also by a long and persevering succession of studies and inventions intended to render the arrangements of telegraphic apparatus more certain, their working more easy and simple. It was thus that Sir C. Wheatstone was led to inquire into the speed with which the electric wave passes along a metallic wire, by what causes its passage may be retarded or diverted back to its starting-point. It was thus, by changing the nature of the metals along which the electric current passed, that he ascertained that the sparks given forth by each emitted special coloured rays, thus shadowing forth the discovery of the spectroscope, which was soon to surprise the scientific world. Again, it was while engaged in measuring the rapid passage of electricity over a metal wire—equal to that of light—that he invented the admirable method of revolving mirrors, of which Arago, who has described them, and his fellow-workers were to make such noble use. The admirable plan, indeed, enabled Arago—crowning the work of his scientific life—to trace with certainty the plan of fundamental experiment which should decide whether light is a body emanating from the sun or the stars, or an undulatory motion excited by them. Carried out by a consummate experimentalist they put aside the theory of emission. This method, therefore, has supplied to the philosophy of science the certain data upon which rest our ideas of the nature of forces, and especially of that of light. By the aid of this or a similar method we have been enabled to ascertain the rapidity of light by experiments purely terrestrial, which, carried on by a skilful physicist, have governed the admeasurement of the distance of the earth from the sun. The duration of movements rapid as thought, or even more rapid still, is measured with certainty by the method of revolving mirrors, or by other methods of analogous principle. This method, which will render the name of Sir C. Wheatstone immortal, marks a date and characterizes an epoch in that difficult art of consulting nature, the solid basis of modern science. It is thus that Sir C. Wheatstone, associated by his most brilliant discoveries with the labours of the French school, and honoured by the friendship of Arago, was in the habit of coming among us sometimes for recreation, but more frequently to favour us with the first fruits of his recent labours. The noble traditions which for more than two centuries have caused so close an union between the Paris Academy of Science and the Royal Society of London were personified in our illustrious colleague.”

Of Sir Charles Lyell, an English critic in the *Saturday Review* said: “The death of Sir Charles Lyell ends a stage in the history of geology in England. He was the last of the veteran geologists the labours of whose lives kept England famous in spite of the dearth of eminent successors in the younger generation, and one cannot but feel that his departure severs the tie that connected us with the infancy of geology. These men found geology uncertain as to the nature and scope of its investigations, feeble and hesitating in asserting its claims to attention, wild in its notions of their possible causes, and submitting to be dictated to as to both by the narrow theological views of the time. They have left it one of the soberest and least flighty of the many branches of natural science, taking its rank unquestioned among those which it is important for all to study; and though it never has lost, and probably never will lose, the charm which is given to it by the vastness of the scale upon which the operations of

which it speaks have been carried on, and the dim mystery of the countless ages through which we have to look back in reading its records, yet such is the mass of facts it has accumulated as compared with the amount of theory that can possibly be framed upon them, that it is rapidly getting to be regarded as consisting mainly of observations of minute details, to be enjoyed only by specialists, and at which a theologian would as little think of cavilling as he would think of cavilling at the daily meteorological observations at Greenwich. The jealousy with which its progress was watched has become a thing of the past, save so far as its teachings bear upon the controversy on evolution; and a clergyman who should treat his congregation to the invectives once so common against those who would weaken the authority of Scripture by throwing doubt on the literal descriptiveness of the Mosaic account of the Creation would trouble the minds of none but his ecclesiastical superiors. Of all the men who have aided in effecting this revolution by far the highest place must be assigned to Sir Charles Lyell. We would not for a moment disparage the labours of such men as Murchison, Phillips, and Sedgwick; but all these, though vying with him perhaps in their actual knowledge of the subject, and the extent and value of their original researches, stand far below him in that grasp of it as a whole and that power of generalization by which he made his knowledge fruitful. Under his hands the science took shape, its phenomena were shown to be parts of a consistent whole, and the vast accumulation of facts which threatened to encumber rather than to aid those who sought to reach from facts to causes, fell into their proper places, and ceased to be subjects of special explanations, because they needed none. He found the subject a heap of building-stone; he left it a building; and such was his freedom from bias and his capacity for weighing evidence, that the results of his labours are in but little danger of being superseded. Every day we learn something new which bears upon his conclusions, and they must necessarily be greatly modified by advancing knowledge; but, so far as its main features are concerned, his system is too firmly based upon sound reasoning and trustworthy observation to be shaken." Between the publication of the ninth and tenth editions of Sir C. Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, the celebrated work of his friend Mr. Darwin on the *Origin of Species* appeared. Sir Charles, though upwards of sixty years of age, gave his adhesion to the new doctrine, and, first in the work on the *Antiquity of Man*, which appeared in 1863, and subsequently in the tenth edition of his *Principles of Geology*, he incorporated it with his system, elaborated, and defended it. Some of his old companions in research declined to follow him in the step he took, and remained to the end of their days firm opponents of the Darwinian theory; but Sir Charles Lyell so completely adopted it and made it his own, that it is hard for one who reads the later editions of his works to figure to himself how the hypothesis of special creations could ever have formed part of them. Thus his system represents the world past and present as the result of a continuous process exactly similar to what is going on now. And whatever may be thought of the conclusions of the arguments by which he supports some parts of his theories, his works must ever remain a monument of his genius and one of the most valuable productions of our age.

PART II.



CHRONICLE OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN 1875.

JANUARY.

1. THE WEATHER.—The opening of the year found the country white with the unusually severe snowstorms which we chronicled last year; but a thaw commenced on or about the first day of this month, the remainder of which was mild. The scene in Paris on the evening of New Year's Day was such as has not often been seen there. The streets were already slippery when, at nine in the evening, the rain began to fall and to freeze instantaneously; it was frozen before it could run off an umbrella. The roads were quickly sheeted with ice, and it was impossible to obtain a cab at any price. Along the boulevards when the theatres were over the sight was at once painful and ridiculous, for ladies and gentlemen who had counted on their carriages were forced to face the road on foot, and the only way to walk with any safety was to pull off your boots and trust to your stockings. A gentleman said he never saw so many horses down except at Champigny, when the German batteries played sad havoc with the French artillery teams. In many instances the poor animals remained where they fell, either too much frightened or too much hurt to rise, and it is said that the omnibus company lost no fewer than 200 horses from broken legs or severe strains. One gentleman cut up a railway wrapper, and, making stockings for his horse, drove home; and an enterprising smith established himself on the boulevards, and roughed a number of steeds. A man with a quantity of list slippers made a little fortune, but his stock was soon exhausted. In some of the worst places, at the Pont Neuf, for example, there were dozens of vehicles unable to move, and in fact all over Paris were to be found deserted carriages and omnibuses, in which persons who despaired of getting home took

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refuge. Several deaths were reported, and nearly 300 people were taken to the hospitals with broken limbs or serious contusions. A blind man, who clung to the railings of the Mayoralty of the 11th arrondissement, was fastened there by the tips of his fingers, which became frozen. He was released by a picket.

2. SEVERAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS took place this day, in consequence probably of the frost. The most serious occurred on the Forth and Clyde Railway to the passenger train leaving Balloch for Stirling at 8.48 a.m. While the train was proceeding at full speed between Balfron and Bucklyvie, the tire of one of the wheels suddenly gave way, and the result was that a number of the carriages left the line, one of them being thrown into a field and broken to splinters, and other two considerably smashed. The passengers, to the number of ten or eleven, were more or less, but none of them seriously, injured, except a young lad, who was severely cut about the head. The others were forwarded to their several destinations. The traffic on the line was stopped for several hours.

A collision between a goods train and a coal train at Rhyl in North Wales, which caused great destruction of property, was accounted for by the slippery state of the rails.

4. FOUR EXECUTIONS IN ONE DAY.—There were four criminals hanged to-day, three in Liverpool and one in Newgate. The three men executed at the Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, were Michael Mulan and John McCave, who were leaders in an unprovoked attack upon Richard Morgan in Tithebarn Street, and William Worthington, the master of a canal boat, convicted of murdering his wife by kicking her. Both cases were marked by extreme ruffianism. The man executed at Newgate was James Cranwell, who was convicted of the murder of a woman named Emma Bellamy, by beating her on the head with a shoemaker's hammer and cutting her throat.

— DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A terrible gas explosion occurred at the Aldwick Main Colliery, Park Gate, Rotherham, on the same day. The pit was considered one of the safest in South Yorkshire, and had long been worked with naked lights without any accident beyond slight falls of roof. On the previous day there was a smell of gas in the pit, and the men in that part which was more particularly affected came out in consequence. However, all was passed as being safe before the men went to work, but they had not been down more than twenty minutes when the explosion took place. There were then over 300 persons in the pit. As soon as the noise was heard all the men near the shaft hurried to it, and were drawn out, but many of those at a distance worked on for hours without being aware of anything wrong. Eight men were killed. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be the liberation of a large volume of gas by the fall of the roof in a part of the pit. The force of the explosion blew

the stoppings away and disarranged the circulation of air, and for a considerable time it was feared that a second explosion would take place. Although the explosion occurred very early in the morning, it was nearly noon before the first body was got out, and it was late in the evening before all the bodies were recovered. Some of the corpses were almost reduced to cinders.

— **FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.**—Nine men were drowned in a boat accident on the Tyne on the same day. The rapid thaw had greatly swollen the river, and quantities of broken ice were carried down the stream with great force. A number of labourers employed at Blaydon, but living on the south side of the river, were returning home from work, and, as usual, entered a wherry to cross it. They encountered much difficulty, even at the outset, in making progress towards the opposite bank, in consequence of the velocity and force of the stream. Persevering, however, they managed to reach nearly to mid-stream, when their craft was struck and driven rapidly along by a huge mass of ice, and in a moment the boat was upset and all its occupants were thrown into the water. The accident was witnessed by a large number of persons on shore, and several boatmen at once put off to their rescue, but before they could succeed in reaching them nine had been carried away and drowned. Five others having clung to the floating ice and trees which were being driven down the river, kept themselves on the surface and were saved. They were much exhausted, and terribly cut and bruised.

6. FREEMASONRY AT DUBLIN.—The Duke of Abercorn was installed to-day as Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, in the room of the late Duke of Leinster. There was a brilliant gathering of the Masonic body, including the Marquis of Headfort, Senior Grand Warden; Lord Dunboyne, Junior Grand Warden; Viscount Bernard, Grand Secretary; the Hon. David Plunket, M.P., Senior Grand Deacon, and a number of representatives of foreign lodges. The ceremony took place in the Masonic Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin. His Grace reinstated Mr. Shekleton as Deputy Grand Master; and the Marquis of Headfort having been installed Senior Grand Warden, and Lord Dunboyne Junior Grand Warden, the Grand Lodge was closed with the usual forms.

16. FIRE IN GLASGOW.—The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city for a long time broke out this day, when the well-known biscuit factory of Gray and Dunn, Kinningpark, was totally consumed. The damage was estimated at 50,000*l*. Three hundred persons, male and female, have been thrown out of employment by the fire. By the time the Glasgow Brigade arrived the flames had obtained complete mastery of the premises. The city and local firemen therefore directed their efforts to prevent the flames consuming the neighbouring dwelling-houses and the Burgh police buildings. The occupants had fled for their lives, leaving most of their household goods

behind them. Happily the fire was confined to the factory, and near midnight all danger was past. The conflagration illuminated the whole city, and attracted many thousands of persons to the scene of the fire.

18. LONDON BICYCLE CLUB.—The opening meeting of this newly-formed club was held at the Lillie-bridge Grounds. The event for decision was a twenty-five-mile match, between the two best amateur riders of the day, for a silver cup, value 20*l*. Mr. G. P. Whiting, of the London Bicycle Club, has long been known as the amateur champion. He is twenty-two years of age, 5 ft. 10½ in. high, and weighs 10 st. 10 lbs. His opponent was the Hon. Ion G. N. Keith-Falconer, of the Cambridge University Bicycle Club, who has been credited with riding ten miles in thirty-four minutes on a turnpike road. He is 6 ft. 3 in. high, weighing 12 st. 10 lbs., and is just under twenty years of age. There was a large muster of spectators, including many ladies, admission being by ticket. The race was closely contested, and finally Mr. Whiting won a race as creditable to the loser as the victor by 11½ seconds, his full twenty-five miles occupying 1 h. 41 min. 16½ secs.

19. THE CONGREGATIONAL MEMORIAL HALL.—A Congregational Hall, commemorative of the ejection of the 2,000 Nonconforming ministers from their benefices in 1662, was inaugurated in Farringdon Street to-day. The ground floor consists of offices, the flat above of a library capable of containing 8,000 volumes and 400 persons; on the top flat is the hall for public meetings, which will hold 1,000 people.

This hall is to be the headquarters of the Congregational section of the Nonconformist body, and the place where most of their business will be transacted; to it is also transferred their valuable library of theological and historical works. It is a handsome building in the decorated style, with a lofty tower on the south angle and a smaller one on the north. In the hall is a handsome painted window representing the "Pilgrim Fathers," and others will be added to it. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the site and fittings, is about 30,000*l*.

— ROBBERY AT PADDINGTON STATION.—Under precisely similar circumstances to the robbery of the Countess of Dudley's jewels, the dressing case of the Russian Ambassador has been stolen. With the Duke of Edinburgh and a number of other members of the upper circle, His Excellency was at the station to proceed to Witley Court on a visit to the Earl of Dudley, and while the train was being prepared, the dressing case was abstracted from the pile of luggage. Search was at once made for the case, but it could not be found, and the Ambassador had to proceed on his journey without it.

23. ALARMING SCENE IN A CHURCH.—The Catholic Apostolic Church at Albury, near Guildford, has been the scene of a very unpleasant and alarming occurrence. During the communion

service a young man rushed into the pulpit, demanding to be heard upon some personal grievance of which, it seems, he imagines himself to be the victim; and upon being requested to withdraw, he drew a sword from under his coat and flourished it in the air in an excited manner, threatening anyone who should dare to approach him. Upon further remonstrance he produced a loaded pistol from his pocket, which he declared he would fire at the officiating minister if anyone interfered with him. After he had remained for some time in this threatening attitude, some persons succeeded in arresting his attention for a moment, and a gentleman, who had for some time parried his sword cuts with his umbrella, rushed up the steps of the pulpit and secured him, not, however, until he had received a severe cut on the back of the hand. The young man, who proved to be the Rev. John Symes, of the Irish Episcopal Church, and was staying with his friends, members of the above congregation, was removed to the vestry, and after a medical examination was consigned to a lunatic asylum.

— **THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.**—This long debated project has at length emerged from the region of speculation, and is entering the stage of actual experiment. On this side the Channel a company has been formed to carry out the work, and on the other side the French Minister of Public Works has presented to the Assembly a bill authorising a French company to co-operate with the English engineers. The course which, as at present fixed, will be taken by the proposed tunnel lies between the two points which are nearest each other on the two coasts, and to which the railway systems of England and the Continent respectively converge. On the French side there is direct railway communication with Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris in one direction, and with the network of Belgian railways on the other. The bed of lower chalk, lying to the south-west between Sandgate and Dover, is that through which Sir John Hawkshaw has recommended that the tunnel should be made. This chalk is upwards of 500 feet deep on each shore from high-water mark, and the investigations lead to the conclusion that it is continuous, and that it stretches without interruption beneath the sea across the Straits.

On the line of tunnel the depth of water at high tide nowhere exceeds 180 feet, so that were Westminster Abbey to be sunk in the deepest part, its towers would project forty-five feet above the surface of the water. As at present planned, there will nowhere be less than 200 feet of strata above the tunnel, and this will allow the railway approaches to be formed with a gradient of about one foot in eighty. From the bottom of the descent on either side the tunnel will, for the purposes of drainage, slope upward towards the centre at an inclination of one foot in 2,640.

24. SEVERE STORMS AT SEA.—A gale unequalled in violence for forty years blew over Belfast on the night of January 19. Great damage was done to buildings and shipping. On the 24th a very heavy gale raged from the south-west, and several wrecks

took place. The barque "Marie Reine," Captain Durand, after desperate efforts to weather Portland Bill, was wrecked in Chesil Cove. The rocket apparatus was at once brought out, and at the second trial a line was carried on board, but the crew did not know how to make use of it. They made it fast, but, instead of pulling the cradle on board, several of them attempted to make their escape by crawling hand over hand on the cord. A Lascar, who was one of these, had a wonderful escape. He was washed off, and almost carried round the bows of the ship, but was caught by another wave and actually brought to the line again, when some of the Portlanders, with life-lines around them, rushed into the trough of the sea and rescued him. One of them went into the surf after another of the crew, and a wave came and carried both away. It was thought they were drowned, but on the sea coming in again they were found clinging to each other, and several coast-guardsmen rushed in and brought them ashore. All the crew were saved except the captain, who had had his arm broken by the falling of a spar upon it. The vessel speedily went to pieces. The "Northern City," a screw steamer belonging to the Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Hull Packet Company, was also wrecked on the coast of Kincardineshire, but all hands were happily saved. At St. Mary's, Nottingham, the flagstaff was blown down just as service was about to begin. No one was hurt, but the incident caused great dismay. A fearful gale raged over Jersey. Five vessels broke from their moorings in the harbour, and were somewhat damaged. The new harbour works also received injury, the waves having washed away the material that had been filled into the breach made in December last.

30. PRINCE LEOPOLD.—Great anxiety has been felt during this month in consequence of the serious illness of Prince Leopold. The disorder began with typhoid fever, from which it was announced on the 14th that the patient was convalescent, but the hemorrhage and weakness which followed it were of a very alarming character. By the end of the month, happily, His Royal Highness's strength had begun to return, and his physicians, Sir William Jenner, M.D., Dr. Hoffmeister, and Dr. Marshall, were able to announce that no more bulletins should be issued.

OLD FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTSMOUTH.—These fortifications, now deemed useless for the protection of the town, have been condemned by the War Office authorities, and their removal is in progress. King Edward IV. first erected fortifications for the defence of this town and port. Richard III. made additions, and Edward VI. improved them. They were greatly extended by Charles II., James II., and William III., but the works now to be removed were erected between 1770 and 1790. Their removal cannot fail to be of great benefit to the town. The space covered by them, amounting to some hundreds of acres, will then become available for building; the railway terminus may also be brought nearer to the Government establishment.

FEBRUARY.

1. PRESENTATION TO THE 21ST FUSILIERS. — A very interesting ceremony took place to-day at the North Camp, Aldershot. At noon the 2nd batt. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Collingwood, paraded for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a challenge shield to the best shooting company for the year 1874. Three sides of a square having been formed, the prize shield, which was of ebony with silver plates of blazonry, was brought forward and placed on a table. Col. Collingwood, having stepped into the square, addressed all ranks of the battalion to the effect that he had great pleasure in assembling them on that occasion for the purpose of presenting them with a shield to be competed for annually, the winning company to retain it in their possession for a year. When he assumed command of the battalion he was pleased at hearing that a shield was to be offered for competition. Owing to this inducement he was glad to find that the result was an excess of average on that of the previous year, and he trusted that the average next year would be much higher. The competition was so keen that the several companies showed very close averages. No. 1, or A Company (the victorious one), obtained 89·12 points; F Company, 88·86 points. Mrs. Collingwood, the colonel's wife, then presented the shield to the winning company, and Col. Collingwood called for three cheers, which were heartily given. Capt. Thorburn having thanked Mrs. Collingwood for making the presentation, the victorious company marched off with the trophy, headed by the band playing "The British Grenadiers."

2. WRECK OF THE "SOUDAN." — The African Royal Mail Company's steam-ship "Soudan" was wrecked on the night of the 2nd inst. in Funchal Bay, Madeira. She was from Liverpool, bound for Madeira and the West Coast of Africa. She had a crew of forty-five, all told, and one passenger, in addition to the mails and a full cargo. On arriving at Madeira, about six in the evening, the vessel came to an anchor off Low Rock. As usual, a gun was fired as a signal to those on shore to come out and take off the mails. It was also the practice for the harbour-master to go out in his boat and give orders where the vessel should anchor, as there are no pilots at Madeira. The harbour-master did not, however, come off to the "Soudan," although she made signals and fired guns for three hours. After waiting this time, the captain decided on putting to sea and taking the Madeira mails on to Grand Canary, whence they would be sent back by the next steamer. At this time the vessel had eight and a half fathoms of cable out and was swinging to the anchor. She was about a mile and three quarters off the land, and a strong breeze was blowing. The vessel's head

was lying S.S.W., and the wind was from the S.W. The order was given to weigh anchor, and it was got up and dropped several times, for the engines would not work. The captain rang "half speed," and then "full speed," but the engines would not start. The ship was consequently, on the breeze blowing, driven towards the land. They got the anchor up again, but still the engines did not move, and they could do nothing. The wind then drove her on to the land. The engine moved once, but the anchor was not off the ground. They got out the boats, and the crew were all landed, as well as the passenger and mails. The ship went to pieces, and her remains were sold at Madeira for 6,666*l*.

6. CABMEN'S SHELTERS.—A society has been formed, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, to establish moveable huts or pavilions, with glass sides, at the cabstands, for the drivers to take shelter in during inclement weather. The first of these that has been erected in London was opened with some ceremony to-day. It is situated at the cab rank in the Acacia Road, St. John's Wood. The building stands in the middle of the road, and is constructed principally of wood, and raised on low wheels. It contains conveniences for cooking and a supply of hot coffee, and is lit by a lamp presented by M. Dietz. Among those present were the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. J. E. Charrington, Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, Capt. Armstrong, Mr. Macnamara, treasurer, and Mr. Dennistoun, secretary to the Cabmen's Shelter Fund.

9. RAILWAY COLLISIONS.—Three serious accidents from this cause have taken place in two days. The first occurred to the passenger train due in Middleton from Manchester at 8.45 on the morning of February 8th, which came into violent collision with some stationary carriages at the Middleton Station, whereby seven persons were severely shaken and some received external injuries. It appears that the train was started at Middleton Junction without a guard, so that when the engine was detached, near the station, the carriages moved forward, and there being no one to apply the brake they ran with great force into the carriages in the station. The other accidents both occurred at Rugby Station on the following day, two passenger trains, one at 3.15 and the other at 4 p.m., dashing into a goods train which was in the station. The guard of the goods train jumped out and saved himself, but the driver, fireman, and passengers were all severely shaken, and two were seriously injured.

10. PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR LADIES.—A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject of female education met at Professor Holloway's, in Oxford Street, to-day, for the purpose of discussing the details of a scheme for the establishment, at Egham, of a university for ladies. Mr. Holloway, who recently expended 100,000*l*. in the erection of a sanitarium for the insane, proposed to find 250,000*l*. for the university, and the meeting was convened with a view to enlist the co-operation of the most com-

petent authorities in framing the constitution of the college, arranging the mode of government, and prescribing the course of studies. Mr. James Beal presided, and there were also present Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. D. Chadwick, M.P., Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Grey, Mr. E. Ray Lankester, and Dr. Richardson. After a speech from Professor Holloway, in which he stated that a site had already been secured for the building at Egham, for 25,000*l.*, a discussion followed as to the best course to be adopted by the meeting in aiding Mr. Holloway to carry out his scheme; and ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Morley, a committee was appointed to seek counsel from the most competent authorities on the subject, and report to a future meeting. All the speakers joined in expressions of gratitude to Mr. Holloway for his munificence, and promised him their active assistance in establishing a college on a sound basis.

15. A JERSEY MAIL PACKET ASHORE.—Great excitement was caused in Jersey by the information received that the London and South-western Company's steamship "Havre," Captain Long, with the mails from England, had gone ashore on the Platte Boué Rock, a short distance off Guernsey, during a dense fog. This is the same rock on which the mail packet "Waverley" was lost in a similar manner two years ago. The passengers were conveyed in boats to the Amfroyne Rocks, about three quarters of a mile from the wreck, and they remained there till brought to Guernsey in the afternoon by a steamer from Jersey. Shortly afterwards the mails were landed.

— JEWEL ROBBERIES IN BERKSHIRE.—Several robberies of jewels and plate to a considerable amount have taken place lately in the neighbourhood of Windsor. At the residence of the Count and Countess of Morella, near Virginia Water, while the family were at dinner, gold watches, chains, brooches, necklaces, rings, and trinkets of various kinds, amounting in value to 1,000*l.*, were stolen from the countess's dressing-room.—At Madame Van de Weyer's house, New Lodge, Windsor, the thieves entered by means of a rope ladder, which they fastened to the trellis-work beneath that lady's bedroom, and carried off valuable property. Not long afterwards Lord Ellenborough's house at Holly Springs, Bracknell, was broken into and a quantity of jewellery stolen. On the 6th of this month Lord Ellenborough, after driving home, went upstairs to his bedroom, the door of which he found fastened inside, so that he could not undo it. Upon breaking open the door the interior of the room was found in the greatest confusion, the things having been spread out upon the bed in order that the robbers might the more conveniently make their selection. Evidently the thieves had been disturbed by the unexpected return of Lord Ellenborough, for many valuable articles had been untouched. As in the case of the robbery at Madame Van de Weyer's, a ladder had been used on the exterior wall of the house

to ascend to his lordship's bedroom. It was not placed exactly under the window, but a little on one side, so that had his lordship attempted to follow suddenly a dangerous fall would have been the result. The police of the county are actively engaged in tracing out the thieves.

16. **MILITARY PRIZES.**—The Duke of Cambridge presided to-day at the award of commissions and prizes at the end of the term at the Royal Military Academy, the occasion being rendered more than usually interesting by the fact of the Prince Imperial being one of the senior class. The Empress Eugénie was present, having driven over from Chislehurst.

The cadets, who were drawn up in a line, received the Duke with a general salute, and were put through a series of manœuvres. Individual cadets were next called out of the ranks to drill the remainder, the first being Mr. Cameron, the senior of the first class, who went through the manual exercise, and the Duke's voice was then heard to command in the customary phrase, "Fall out the Prince Imperial." The young prince, who had been standing in the supernumerary rank, acting as corporal, then doubled round to the front, and in loud commanding tones and excellent English drilled the cadets for about ten minutes, changing front by deploying on various companies, and performing several movements of a somewhat intricate and difficult character. When he had finished, the Duke said, "Very good—could not have been better;" and going to the open carriage in which the Empress was seated with Lady Sydney, he complimented her in French upon her son's proficiency. Two other cadets, Messrs. Wrottesley and Cleeve, also drilled the battalion, which was then marched off to the School of Arms, while the Duke inspected the drawings of the cadets in one of the class rooms.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, Governor of the Academy, next presented his report, in which he referred in eulogistic terms to the Prince Imperial.

The Director-General of Military Education then read the list of cadets recommended for commissions, stating, when he came to the name of the Prince Imperial, that His Imperial Highness "does not take a commission."

In conclusion the prizes were presented to the successful candidates, and the Duke made a speech in which he expressed his gratification at the favourable report of the pupils which he had received from the governor of the academy, and made especial mention of the progress of the young French Prince Imperial.

A few days previously, Sir Garnet Wolseley (Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces) presented the prizes to the successful marksmen in the London Scottish Volunteers; and on the 19th the Inns of Court Volunteers received their prizes from the hands of Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

20. **A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.**—Three residents of Plymouth started in a boat for a fishing excursion, and in the course

of the afternoon landed at Newstone, a desolate and barren rock, five miles from Plymouth. They had been ashore half an hour when they discovered, to their great consternation, that the boat, which contained their fishing tackle, provisions, and overcoats, had broken adrift and floated away, and they were left without food, light, shelter, or means of making signals. They remained on the rock throughout the bleak night, and all next day; and no aid having come, a second night—one of intense cold—had to be passed on the rock. In the meanwhile their families suffered great anxiety, but no search was organised, as it was not known in which direction the missing men had gone. Subsequently a fishing boat passed near enough to the rock to be hailed, and the castaways were taken off, exhausted with exposure and hunger.

— **FATAL EXPLOSION AT A FUSE MANUFACTORY.**—An explosion, attended with fatal results, occurred the same day at the Unity Patent Fuse Manufactory at St. Day, Cornwall. Twelve persons were at work in the factory at the time. Five young women were in the upper floor; of these four were almost reduced to ashes, and the fifth, who tried to save herself by jumping out of a window, died soon after. A man named Pooley, who lived near, hearing the explosion, rushed to the spot and rescued from the burning building three girls, one of whom was his own daughter. Another daughter that he could not reach was one of the four who perished in the upper floor. The other girls escaped without serious injury. The patent machinery is a complete wreck, and a large quantity of fuse has been destroyed. The powder magazine, a detached fire-proof building about thirty yards distant from the factory, remains uninjured. The boiler of the engine, which stood in a house at the end of the factory, would have exploded from over-heating, but this was prevented by a man who entered the house at considerable risk, and turned off the steam. Information of the catastrophe was at once sent to the proprietor, Sir F. M. Williams, M.P. for Truro, whose seat is at Goonbrea, about five miles distant. Deeply concerned by the terrible calamity, he hurried over, and made the best possible arrangements for the relief of the sufferers. The coroner's jury completely exonerated the owner and all concerned from blame, it being shown that every precaution against accidents had been thoroughly observed. The cause of the explosion remains an entire mystery. It is ascertained that, although its effects were so fatal, only about five pounds of gunpowder exploded.

21. **A WOMAN KILLED BY A DONKEY.**—The death under shocking circumstances of a married woman, named Hannah Church, at Bucklebury, near Newbury, has formed the subject of inquiry before the coroner. The deceased, who was rather more than fifty years of age, lived with her husband in a cottage close to Bucklebury Common. This morning the husband had left home to call upon a neighbour. On his return he found his wife was out, and after waiting about a quarter of an hour he heard his

donkey bray louder than usual, and on going out saw that the animal had left its stable. The thought then crossed his mind that as his wife regularly went to the stable to feed the donkey, something might have befallen her. He went at once to the stable, where he saw stretched upon the ground the lifeless body of his missing wife. Her face was downwards, and her shoes, bonnet, cap, and apron had evidently been torn off by the donkey. One of her hands had been bitten completely through, and the bones were fractured. Even her stockings were much torn. She had been in the habit of feeding the donkey, but on no occasions during the three years the parties had had the animal had it shown any viciousness. The jury returned a verdict of "Kicked and bitten to death by a donkey."

23. **BANQUET TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.** — The Prince Imperial was entertained this evening at mess by the officers of the Royal Artillery stationed at Woolwich. The officers present comprised only those belonging to the regiment and attached to the garrison, space precluding a more general invitation. There were about 150 present, and Major-General D'Aguilar, commandant of the garrison, presided. On returning thanks after his health had been drank, the Prince said: "General D'Aguilar and officers of the Royal Artillery,—I thank you for the kind words I have just heard, and for the hearty manner in which you received the mention of my name. I hope that the officers of this Royal Regiment of Artillery will allow me still to consider myself as belonging to this corps. Thanks to the hospitality of England, I have been enabled to carry on the traditions of my family, which has always been a family of gunners. I have not been able to obtain an education in my own country, but I am proud of having had for companions the sons of the men who have fought with us so bravely on many a field of battle. At all events, I never can forget the two years I have spent in this garrison, or fail to estimate highly the honour of belonging to a corps whose motto is "*Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt.*"

24. **A SNOWSTORM** has been experienced in Scotland equaling in severity, in the Edinburgh district at least, that with which the year began. It commenced early in the morning, and continued, with but short intervals, throughout the day.

The greatest quantity of snow appears to have fallen in the counties bordering the Firth of Forth, in the border district, and in Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring part of Banffshire. The Peebles line was blocked between Eddleston and Leadburn, and the Formartine and Buchan, Macduff and Inveramsy, and other branches of the Great North of Scotland Railway, were rendered impassable for some time by heavy snow wreaths. Much more disastrous has been the effect of the gale at sea. A Dunbar fishing-boat was capsized during a squall on Tuesday evening, and the crew, four in number, drowned. Other four fishermen, belonging to Cairnbulg, were drowned off Fraserburg by the

upsetting of their boat. Three small vessels were sunk in the Clyde at Greenock during the gale.

25. **THE EXETER REREDOS.**—Judgment was given to-day by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the long-pending litigation respecting the reredos in Exeter Cathedral. At the instance of Archdeacon Phillpotts, who is Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, Bishop Temple held a court of inquiry into the legality of a handsome new reredos which had been erected in the cathedral; and, with Mr. Justice Keating as his assessor, his lordship pronounced the structure illegal, and ordered its removal. On appeal to the Court of Arches this decision was reversed, and the judgment of Sir Robert Phillimore has now been affirmed by the Judicial Committee. Each side pay their own costs.

— **THE “LA PLATA” AND THE “COSPATRICK.”**—The official inquiries into the loss of these two ill-fated vessels have been concluded. In the case of the “La Plata” Mr. Balguy said that the Court were agreed unanimously that the vessel, on leaving Gravesend, was perfectly strong and seaworthy, that she was not overladen, that her cargo was properly stowed, and the trim was not the actual cause of the loss. He added that there was not the slightest shadow of evidence for the imputation of drunkenness that had been made on the captain and the first engineer, and on the first, second, and third mates. With reference to the other charges, the Court would take time to consider their judgment. They were unanimous in exonerating the captain. In that of the “Cospatrick,” the Court are of opinion that some of the crew or emigrants must have got into the forehold to plunder the cargo, and by the use of naked lights or matches must have set fire to some of the inflammable material lying about; and while exonerating the officers from the charge of negligence in not getting the boats more quickly in readiness, they held that all ships carrying passengers should be compelled to exercise their crews regularly at fire and boat stations.

27. **THE SHAKER COMMUNITY** in Hampshire have left Mr. Herbert's barn at Ashby, and have taken to the open road. Being houseless, they have naturally suffered much during the severe weather which has prevailed. The women and children are living in a tent, but the men have slept in the roads. At night they light fires in a field which they possess, and sleep as best they can while lying around. One of the community, Miss Julia Wood, a lady considerably over seventy, was visited by her nephew, who endeavoured to persuade her to return to her friends, but without success. He consequently obtained an order from the Commissioners of Lunacy for her apprehension as insane, and went, in company with two medical men and a female nurse, to take her in custody. After a long search over the parish of Hordle, Miss Wood was found in a cottage at Bashley, about two miles from the barn. She was pronounced insane by the medical men, who signed the necessary papers for her removal to a lunatic

asylum. Miss Wood was then forcibly put into a carriage and driven off to the Laverstock Asylum. On entering the carriage Miss Wood called on the representatives of the press to bear witness that she was being taken against her will.

— FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES LYELL.—The great geologist, whose death, at the age of 77, took place on the 22nd of this month, was buried to-day in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley read the service and the lessons. The Queen's carriage and the Prince of Wales's were among those which followed the hearse, and Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, one of the Grooms-in-Waiting, placed upon the coffin at the last moment a memorial wreath of white camellias and hyacinths, to which was affixed a paper with the words, "A mark of esteem from the Queen." Public feeling was much shocked before the interment of the body by the proceeding of the Middlesex coroner, Dr. Hardwicke, who, not having been summoned by the family to hold an inquest on the occasion, insisted some days after Sir Charles's death upon going through that formality, and had the coffin forcibly opened for the purpose; the reason given being that the deceased had met with a fall two months previously, which might have accelerated his death. The subject was brought before Parliament, and the coroner met with a severe rebuke.

MARCH.

2. FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—A serious fire occurred to-day in the first flat of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Just as the cleaners were preparing to leave the premises, flames were seen proceeding from the flue of the furnace used for heating the water which is led through the building. Catching hold of the wood, the fire soon communicated with the books, and before the arrival of the fire brigade of the city a large portion of the library was placed in jeopardy. The flames, however, were soon got under, though not before about 1,000 volumes had been destroyed. These consisted principally of geographical and historical works.

— SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The express train which leaves Lichfield for Birmingham by the London and North-Western route at 9.15 a.m. met with an alarming accident the same morning. Whilst turning a curve near Brownhill Station, the driver observed a coal train standing on the line in front of the engine, and at once shut off steam and endeavoured to bring the train to a standstill. At the moment the express was travelling at a high rate of speed, not being timed to stay at Brownhill, and the efforts of the driver to avoid a collision were therefore unavailing. Seeing this the driver and stoker jumped off, thus, in all probability, saving their lives. The engine of the express

and the guard's van of the coal train were smashed to pieces by the force of the collision, and several of the carriages and trucks were greatly damaged and broken. There were about fifty passengers in the train, and as soon as possible they were removed. Some twenty persons were then found to have sustained various injuries more or less severe. Three or four of the passengers were seriously injured and left at Brownhill, the others being either conveyed to Birmingham or taken back to Lichfield. It is stated that one man was thrown forward and his head forced through the panel of the carriage in which he was sitting.

— AN ALARMING ACCIDENT happened on the same day at the Jerusalem Chamber, Cowper's Court, about mid-day, when most of the leading merchants of the City had assembled beneath the dome of the building, to the number of about 200. A man who was employed upon some adjoining premises lost his foot-hold; and came with a tremendous crash on to the skylight of the Jerusalem Chamber, sending the glass flying in all directions. He, however, managed to sustain himself by means of his arms, but his position was exceedingly perilous, owing to the slight support offered by the fragile sash. Every one present thought that he must soon fall, but in a moment an old gentleman, nearly eighty, rushed to the rescue, and grasped the labourer by the collar until sufficient assistance arrived to place him on the roof in safety. The man was terribly shaken and frightened, and also sustained some severe cuts from the broken glass, as indeed did several of the gentlemen down below, two or three of whom had to procure medical assistance. Had the man fallen, nothing could have saved him, for the distance from the roof to the ground must be nearly sixty feet. Others, too, would have been killed or severely injured by his descent.

— A COURT-MARTIAL.— The members of a general court-martial, which assembled at Chatham garrison by direction of the Duke of Cambridge, have just passed a more than usually severe sentence on a soldier belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 16th Regiment, named Robert Kelly, with the object of endeavouring to put a stop to the desertions and fraudulent re-enlistments which now prevail to so great an extent in the army. The accused originally belonged to the Royal Artillery, from which he deserted, making away with the whole of his regimental necessaries and uniform. He then re-enlisted at Sunderland in Sept. 1873, in the third sub-district, having previously falsely declared that he had not served in the army before. Within a few weeks he deserted from the third sub-district, and almost immediately re-enlisted at Middlesborough, selecting this time the Grenadier Guards, again receiving a free outfit, kit, &c. On July 4th last he once more deserted, and on the 7th of the same month enlisted at Chatham for service in the 33rd Brigade Depot, again falsely declaring that he had never served in the army before. He was, however, a short time since detected as he was again on the

the eve of deserting, and handed over for trial by a general court-martial, by whom he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service with ignominy.

3. **SHIPWRECKS.**—A telegram from Melbourne has informed us of the loss of two Australian steamers. The "Gothenburg" was wrecked on Flinders Island, Port Darwin. She had on board 85 passengers and a crew consisting of 35 men, and 3,000 ozs. of gold. Only four passengers were known to be saved, and three boats full of passengers were adrift. The "Norseman" was wrecked on the Bunker group, but the crew were saved.

— **MURDER OF MR. MARGARY IN CHINA.**—Intelligence has also been received by telegraph of a terrible tragedy in the East. An exploring party was despatched some time since by the Indian Government, under Colonel Horace Browne, to enter South-Western China through Burmah. It was joined by Mr. Margary, a civil engineer, of the Chinese Consular service, who was despatched from Peking to act as Chinese interpreter to the expedition. Letters were received from this gentleman describing his daring journey from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, a route which had previously been impracticable to Europeans, and stating that he everywhere found the Chinese mandarins civil and the people "charming." He joined the expedition safely at Bhamo, in Burmah, but on the 22nd of February they were attacked at a place called Manwine, in Chinese territory, by several hundred Chinese and natives, and Mr. Margary and five Chinese servants were surrounded and killed.

4. **A GAS EXPLOSION** occurred this evening at Messrs. Dickinson's, 168, New Bond Street, where "The Roll Call" is being exhibited. An escape of gas being perceived, the manager insisted on the bags containing the gases used for the illumination of Miss Thompson's picture by limelight being removed from the gallery. They were taken into the basement, where shortly afterwards a violent explosion took place. The contractors in charge, being hurt, were removed to St. George's Hospital; their injuries were not found to be dangerous. It was resolved for the future to use ordinary gas when artificial illumination is necessary. No damage whatever was done to "The Roll Call," or to the valuable collection of water-colour drawings exhibited in the gallery.

— **A DARING ROBBERY** was effected on the same day at a jeweller's, Mr. John Neal, Edgware Road, by some expert burglars, who drilled through the iron shutters, and then through a large square of plate glass, and, by means of a hooked instrument, drew through the aperture so formed all the gold chains, rings, and other valuable jewels within their reach. A robbery of the same description has also been committed in Commercial Street, Leeds. About seven o'clock a man went to the shop window of Mr. Smith, jeweller, and breaking a pane of glass with

a stone, seized a quantity of jewellery and made off with it. He was captured in Briggate. He gave the name of William Thompson, and describes himself as a cloth dresser. The articles stolen were recovered.

6. THE BOYTON LIFE-DRESS.—A practical experiment of great interest was successfully carried out on the Thames to-day. An American belonging to the New Jersey Life-Saving Service, Captain Paul Boyton, having, it is said, saved many lives along the American sea-board by the help of an inflated dress, has brought it to England, for the purpose of making its usefulness more extended. The dress, which is of American invention, consists of a solid india-rubber tunic, with head-piece and gloves attached, and a pair of pantaloons terminating in boots. It is secured with a watertight joint at the waist. The wearer is rendered buoyant by the inflation of five air-chambers. The head-piece has a small opening, which only exposes his eyes, nose, and mouth. On the present occasion, Captain Boyton was accompanied by two gentlemen, Lieutenant Morgan and Mr. Willis, a surgeon, all three being equipped in the life dress. They entered the Thames at Westminster Bridge, several scientific and other gentlemen keeping near them in a steamer, and floated down the river, helping themselves with canoe paddles, till they reached Greenwich, where they landed after a voyage of two hours and a quarter. Captain Boyton took in tow an india-rubber canoe and a large tin canister or floating magazine. The former contained a supply of rockets and signal lights; the latter, which has a close-fitting lid, some working tools and a stock of provisions and cigars, with an axe suspended from it. Each gentleman had a socket strapped to one foot, in which he carried a flag, Captain Boyton flying the American, Lieutenant Morgan the English, and Mr. Willis the Irish colours. As soon as the parties were afloat, their chief fired a series of signal rockets. In the Pool Captain Boyton showed the manner in which a life-line could be carried from shore to a ship. He received the end of the line from his brother, who was on board the steamer. Aided by his paddle, he carried the line a long distance across the river to a barge, which represented the vessel in distress. After this Captain Boyton and his two companions partook of a luncheon, including bottled beer, carried in their magazine; fresh cigars were lighted, and they continued their course. At Greenwich a large concourse of people awaited the three voyagers, who were enthusiastically received. They proceeded to the Ship Hotel, where further explanations respecting the dress and its capabilities were afforded. The voyagers were not in any respect the worse for their two hours' immersion and their exertions in paddling, although it was a cold, raw day. The experiment satisfactorily establishes the value of the Boyton life-dress in many respects, and the ease with which various operations can be carried on in water by the wearer suggests its applicability to the purposes of fishing,

shooting, and exploring. Its capabilities on a rocky and dangerous coast and in a rough sea have not yet been demonstrated in England. It is Captain Boyton's intention to make a voyage from Dover to Calais as soon as his arrangements will permit.

— **ESCAPE OF A LION.**—Great consternation has been caused in the neighbourhood of Balsall Heath by the escape of a lion from a menagerie at that place. The lion had succeeded in freeing himself from the cage, and one of the keepers observed it in the garden, walking towards the gate leading into the Balsall Heath Road, and with great courage and presence of mind closed the gate, thus preventing the animal from leaving the garden. The keeper obtained assistance, and a large piece of meat was tied to a rope and thrown to the animal, the men putting themselves in a secure position as they did so. The lion seized the meat, and held it so pertinaciously that the keepers succeeded in drawing the animal into its cage again, and so prevented it from doing serious mischief.

9. **SEVERE STORM.**—There has been a furious gale in Scotland lasting two days; the rain fell in torrents, flooding the rivers and causing great damage to property. Mr. John Cumming, lessee of the pier at Cove on the Clyde, lost his life during the gale. He had gone down to the end of the pier to cover with tarpaulin some goods which had been discharged from a steamer but had not been removed. He had finished his work, when he either fell over the pier or was carried over by the force of the wind. His cries were heard, and several persons rushed to the spot and took him out of the water. Not more than 12 minutes elapsed from the time the cries of distress were first heard till he was found, but although not dead when brought ashore, all the efforts made to restore consciousness failed, and he died soon after.

— **AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT** occurred at the sitting of the House of Commons this evening. During the debate two strangers entered the House by the members' doorway, and passing unchallenged, took their seats in the body of the House on the Liberal side close by the chair of the serjeant-at-arms. There they sat, according to their own story, for over half an hour, keeping their hats on, in imitation of those they saw around them. At length a division was called. The Speaker's wonted emphatic warning, "Strangers must withdraw," fell upon deaf ears, for the two strangers did not understand the summons and remained in their places. When the doors were locked and tellers were appointed, and members passed leisurely into the division lobbies, the two visitors must have begun to feel uncomfortable and see that they were not quite where they ought to be. By this time Captain Gosset's attention had been called to them, and the first order they received was "Take your hats off." As the doors were locked the intruders could not be turned out; and it would have been against all Parliamentary precedent to unlock the doors

for any purpose. They were therefore led upstairs into the gallery reserved for distinguished strangers, and after the division was over were severely taken to task by Captain Gosset, Colonel Forester, and the officials of the House. As it appeared from their explanation that they had taken their seats in pure ignorance, having orders for the Strangers' Gallery, signed by Colonel Forester himself, the delinquents were let off with a severe admonition.

— **REVIVAL MEETINGS.**—The first of a series of revival meetings held in the metropolis by the American revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who have within the last few months created a great sensation in the provinces, was opened this evening at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The hall and galleries had been fitted up with seats to the number of above 21,000, and they were occupied by a crowded audience. On the platform were a considerable number of clergymen, as well as lay members of the committee and other gentlemen. Among those present were the Earl of Cavan, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Dr. Allon, &c. The rear of the platform was occupied by a numerous and remarkably efficient choir. Ushers with long white wands in their hands engaged themselves in marshalling the arriving throngs into their places, and so admirable were the arrangements that, notwithstanding the vast multitude—unprecedented in number, it is believed, under one roof in London—there never was the slightest confusion. The audience may be roughly said to have consisted of about two-thirds of the male sex and one-third of the female; its members appeared for the most part to consist of the middle classes, and their conduct was characterised by the utmost decorum. The service was conducted by Mr. Moody, the intervals between the prayers, scripture reading, and sermon being filled up with hymns led by Mr. Sankey, who played an American cabinet organ, and whose vocal powers are very great.

10. DEATH FROM FOOT-BALL.—A fatal accident occurred this day during a game of foot-ball between the students of St. George's Hospital and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in Battersea Park. During the progress of the game Mr. Bayly, one of the players, ran along with the ball in his arms. Mr. Branson, a young medical student, aged 21, attempted to stop him by catching him by the legs, and they both fell heavily to the ground. Mr. Branson appeared to be much injured in the chest, and was taken home in a cab and put to bed, where he died a few days afterwards from the effect of the severe internal injuries he had sustained. No blame was attached to any of the players, but there can be no doubt that the game, when played by the Rugby rules, is a highly dangerous one.

11. DEATH IN A BAKER'S KNEADING-TROUGH.—Early this morning a man named Gibson, a discharged soldier, went to the bakehouse of Mr. Pemberton in Warrington, and asked the baker in charge, named Peter Knowles, if he might be allowed to

warm himself. His request was complied with; but Knowles, having to call up some of the other workmen, left Gibson warming himself in front of the oven, the gas being lighted at the time. Knowles returned in about ten minutes, but Gibson was nowhere to be seen. His coat and waistcoat were lying on the kneading-table, and Knowles, becoming alarmed at the man's mysterious disappearance, ran to the police-station and obtained the assistance of a constable. Upon carefully searching the bakehouse they found that Gibson had fallen into the trough in which the sponge was set, and that he was completely covered with the soft and yielding dough. The body was pulled out, but life was quite extinct, the deceased having no doubt been immediately suffocated by inhaling the carbonic acid gas generated in the process of fermentation, and the soft dough stopping his mouth and nostrils. Mr. Pemberton sustained a loss of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, as he gave orders to throw away the dough in which the deceased was smothered. It is supposed to have been an act of suicide.

12. GAILLANT CONDUCT OF A LIFEBOAT'S CREW. — The crew of the "Caistor" lifeboat behaved with much gallantry on the occasion of two shipwrecks which occurred on the Barber Sands, near Great Yarmouth. They put off to the sands in the "Boys" lifeboat, belonging to the National Institution, about one o'clock in the morning, during a strong wind from the E.S.E., with squalls of hail and heavy sea, in reply to signals of distress shown from a vessel which they found lying on the sands in the midst of the breakers. After endeavouring to get to her from three different quarters, and failing to do so on account of the shallowness of the water, the lifeboatmen got out of the boat, anchored her on the sand, and leaving two or three of their number in charge of the boat, the remainder waded across the sands for upwards of a hundred yards, until they were near enough to the wreck to secure a rope thrown them by the sailors, whom they then hauled out of the ship, which was in too deep water for them actually to get alongside, the seas breaking over the wreck at the time. They were successful in taking them to the lifeboat; the master had to be carried, he having had two of his ribs fractured by the tiller of the vessel. In passing to the boat the sea was at times no deeper than to their ankles or knees, while occasionally it was up to their armpits, with the spray beating over their heads, and in addition the men were in peril of being swallowed up in the holes which occur at intervals in these treacherous sands. The six shipwrecked men were very grateful for the good service thus rendered them by the crew of the lifeboat. Their vessel was the schooner "Punch," of Carnarvon, bound from Newcastle for Dublin, with coals; she has since become a total wreck, having sunk in the sands. While the lifeboatmen were engaged at this wreck they saw another vessel coming towards the sands, and they signalled her by burning and waving blue lights to change her course, which she appeared to

do. However, about an hour after they had returned to the shore they saw at daybreak the wreck of a ship on the north-east end of the sands. The brave men at once launched the lifeboat again and proceeded out, but unfortunately they could discover no traces of the crew of that vessel, a small schooner named the "Elizabeth," of Yarmouth.

17. ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated in Dublin with the usual enthusiasm, but everything passed off quietly. The old custom of trooping the colours in Castle Yard was revived by the Duke of Abercorn. His Grace appeared on the balcony with Lady Georgina Hamilton and the principal members of the Viceregal household. A crowd of about 10,000 persons assembled in the yard, and the proceedings were characterised by the greatest good humour. The day passed off quietly in other towns in Ireland. In London the shamrock was generally worn by Irishmen, and special services were held in Roman Catholic churches.

19. FIRE IN THE STRAND.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in the perfumery manufactory of Mr. Eugene Rimmel, Beaufort Buildings, Strand. The premises, consisting of a four-storied block, were built across the bottom of a comparatively narrow street, and forming one end of a parallelogram of houses, the opposite end being open, leading into the Strand, to which the buildings in question directly faced. The back of this block overlooked the Thames. Here were stored large quantities of spirits and oils used in the preparation of perfumery, dyes, &c., for which the house is so celebrated, and their highly inflammable character rendered the work of destruction quick and certain. The fire-engines arrived in rapid succession until there were in all sixteen in full play; in addition, there were two floats at work pouring a copious supply of water from the Thames on the back of the premises. As floor after floor became a prey to the flames, sharp explosions took place, indicating the firing of the oils and spirits in each department, and these were followed by a brilliant burst of flame, flooding the river with light. The danger to the adjacent houses was imminent, and the exertions of the firemen were directed chiefly to preserve these. For the most part they were successful, but in two or three of the houses on either side the windows were burned in, the outer and even the interior walls scorched, and the unfortunate tenants were obliged to make precipitate flight to secure their own personal safety. Towards six o'clock the back and front walls were observed to be impending inwards, and the firemen were accordingly cautioned by those in charge. On the alert, the men calculated their time, and retreated just as the back wall fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying charred beams and rafters in its fall, and sending up a cloud of dust and smoke and fire sparks. Soon afterwards the front wall fell in, leaving standing only portions of the gables and the chimney, and the fluted columns of the front façade. At seven

most of the firemen and police officers left, all danger to adjacent property being then at an end, but the floats and two pipes from the mains continued to play on the smouldering ruins for some hours longer, and the Salvage Corps were also in attendance.

20. THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE ended, as all competent judges of rowing imagined that it would, in the ridiculously easy victory of Oxford. The Cambridge stroke, possibly with the hope of flurrying his opponents, led off with a very fast thirty-eight or thirty-nine to the minute, and at the end of half a mile had nearly drawn clear; but from that point Way, the Oxford stroke, who was not to be beguiled into any advance upon his steady thirty-five, gradually overhauled and then rapidly left him astern, passing under Hammersmith Bridge about a length and a half ahead, and increasing his lead, without any apparent effort, to three lengths at Chiswick Church, and to some fifty yards at Barnes; eventually winning as he liked by about ten lengths. Indeed, after the first mile, it was no struggle whatever, but simply one of the old processions of the '60 era. In justice to the Cambridge crew, we should mention that one of them broke his slide after about a mile had been covered, an unfortunate catastrophe which must have greatly crippled him. The Prince of Wales, with the ex-King of Naples and their suites, were on board the umpire boat; the crews were as follows:—

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
H. M. Courtney, Pembroke (bow)	10	13	P. J. Hibbert, St. John's (bow)	11	2
H. M. Marriott, Brasenose	11	13	W. B. Close, 1st Trinity	11	10
J. E. Bankes, University	11	11	G. C. Dicker, 1st Trinity	11	7½
A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke	12	10	W. G. Michell, 1st Trinity	11	12
H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12	2	E. A. Phillips, Jesus	12	5
J. M. Boustead, University	12	3	J. A. Aylmer, 1st Trinity	12	10
T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose	12	5	C. W. Benson, 3rd Trinity	11	6
J. P. Way, Brasenose (stroke)	10	12	H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	11	8
E. C. Hopwood, Christ Ch. (cox)	8	3	G. L. Davis, Clare (cox)	6	10

The Inter-University sports took place at Lillie-bridge on the day preceding the boat-race, and Oxford scored a decided victory by securing six out of the nine events. On the whole, the performances were scarcely so good as those of the last few years, Cambridge being terribly deficient in distance-runners.

21. MURDERS AT PENGE.—A terrible series of murders, and attempts at murder, took place this morning at a house in the Dulwich Road at Penge, occupied by Frederick Hunt, a foreman clerk in a warehouse, who had lately been out of employment. On going downstairs in the morning, the maidservant found a note fastened to the door of her master's room addressed to a Mrs. Guest, an intimate friend of the family who lived near. The note being sent to this lady, she immediately came with her husband to the house, and on entering the bedroom they found Mr. Hunt was absent; his daughter Annie was lying in bed looking quite calm, and dead, and the wife was outside the bed in a kneeling

position, with her face buried in her hands, and her arms resting on the side of the bedstead. Her throat had been cut in a frightful manner, and there was a great deal of blood about the place. In another room the two other children—Percy and Arthur—were found in bed, suffering from the effects of poison. A medical man was soon in attendance, and pronounced the girl Annie, who was quite cold, to be dead, and that the wife, who was still warm, had ceased to breathe. The little boys recovered from the effects of the poison. In the meantime it appeared that the unfortunate perpetrator of the crime, Frederick Hunt himself, had gone to the railway and laid himself down on the line, from which perilous position he was rescued by the signalman, and taken into custody on a charge of attempting suicide. He confessed to the murder of his wife and child, and said that he was mad when he committed it. His former employers gave him an excellent character, and said that he had left their service in consequence of their refusal to raise his salary from 250*l.* to 300*l.* per annum. At the coroner's inquest a verdict was returned of "wilful murder" against him; but at the subsequent assize trial his insanity was proved, and he was accordingly acquitted and placed in an asylum.

SYSTEMATIC INCENDIARISM.—In the last three months great alarm has been occasioned in Worcester by the frequency of fires, caused, beyond doubt, by some malignant incendiary. Night after night alarms of fire have been given, and it has only been through the vigilance of the police and the inhabitants that these fires have not been more destructive, some of them originating close to stores of inflammable and combustible materials, and many of them breaking out in the sheds or stables of hotels and inns. From the character of the fires, and certain other circumstances, it is clear that one favourite plan of causing these fires has been by throwing lighted matches or fusees into stables or outhouses where straw or other combustible materials were lying. In some cases stable windows have been broken for the purpose. Notwithstanding the active exertions of the police, and the special precautions taken by the local authorities, not a single arrest has yet been made. The last attempt was made on the Worcester Market House. Two crates of china, packed with straw, were lying at night within reach of the locked iron gates, and these having been ignited, the east end of the market hall was quickly in flames. It was, however, promptly discovered, and extinguished after about 200*l.* worth of damage had been done. Several rewards of 50*l.* and 100*l.* have been offered for the conviction of the miscreant, and Her Majesty's pardon is offered to an accomplice on the conviction of the actual offender.

26. A CLOTH MANUFACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Early on Good Friday morning a fire broke out in the cloth manufactory of Messrs. Cogswell, of Trowbridge, Wilts, and resulted in the almost entire destruction of the premises and machinery. The fire originated in the upper storey and spread with great rapidity.

The firm is one of the oldest in the West of England, and the manufactory was celebrated for a make of black doeskin cloth. The damage to stock, building, and machinery is estimated at from 7,000*l.* to 9,000*l.*

29. EASTER MONDAY was generally observed as a bank holiday, not only in London, but throughout its most distant suburbs. There were nearly 50,000 visitors to the Crystal Palace, 12,603 to the British Museum, 23,174 to the South Kensington Museum, 5,175 to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, and 34,955 to the Zoological Society's Gardens. The numbers were smaller than on last Easter Monday—a fact which is probably due to the occurrence of the holiday so much earlier in the season. At Hampstead Heath, which was visited by many thousands of persons, mostly of the artisan class, a large number of the visitors signed papers protesting against the contemplated erection of a hospital for contagious diseases at Hampstead, stands for that purpose, with pens and ink, being placed at all the entrances to the heath.

The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and others of the Corporation, went in state from the Mansion House to Christ Church, Newgate Street, where the Spital sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ely, who in the evening was one of the guests entertained at the Mansion House. At the Mansion House the usual Easter Monday banquet was given, and upwards of 200 guests assembled.

About 3,000 men took part in the metropolitan volunteer field-day, which was held on Barnes Common. The forces were divided into two bodies, an attacking and a defending party, the former under the command of Lord Ranelagh, and the latter under Lord Truro. Volunteer operations also took place at Alexandra Park and elsewhere, and there were military manœuvres by regular troops and volunteers at Dover. The Tower Hamlets volunteers spent a pleasant day at Ilford. The 37th Middlesex volunteers marched on the 27th from St. Albans (to which place they marched on Good Friday) to Hertford, where they attended Divine service on Easter Sunday, marching back to town on Monday.

Besides the gatherings of volunteers in or near London, there was an Easter meeting of artillery corps—namely, the 9th Kent, 1st Surrey, and 2nd Middlesex—at Sheerness for gun practice, and the operations were continued and brought to a close on Monday.

Several thousand persons marched in procession with banners and music to Hyde Park for the purpose of making a demonstration in favour of the claimant. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Guildford Onslow, and others, and resolutions were passed expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

— HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—A very daring robbery was perpetrated in Newcastle Street, Strand, about nine o'clock on the same evening. A gentleman, his brother, and wife had come out of the Olympic Theatre between the acts; they were about to re-enter the theatre, and had reached a badly-lighted portion of Newcastle Street, when they were hustled by

three powerful young fellows clad in suits of grey, wearing billy-cock hats and carrying heavy walking-sticks. On demanding an explanation of such an outrage, the three fellows knocked down the husband, and assaulted both him and his brother with their sticks, striking with such violence as to draw blood. In the struggle they threw the lady with violence to the pavement and robbed her of a valuable gold watch and chain. A large crowd gathered to watch the fray, but abstained from interfering. No policeman was present during its continuance, and the three ruffians made off with their booty in the direction of Stanhope Street. A policeman arriving on the scene in about a minute after the transaction was informed of the matter and gave chase. Two other constables joined in the pursuit, but the fellows succeeded in effecting their escape.

— **RAT LABOUR.**—The “Telegraphic Journal” states that a mode has been found of utilising the labour of rats. An inspector who had been sent to re-lay some worn-out cable, and who had been foolish enough to pull out his wires without thinking how to get the new ones in, hit on the idea of placing a rat, to which a piece of string had been tied, in the tube, and sending a ferret after him. The contrivance answered admirably, but on being repeated the rat faced about and fought the ferret. The electrician, by twitching the string, however, succeeded in parting the combatants, and the rodent performed for the second time the task required of him.

APRIL.

2. **A RUNAWAY TRACTION ENGINE.**—An agricultural traction engine became unmanageable and did considerable damage in Stamford to-day. It was left in the High Street by its owner in charge of a man who, contrary to orders, put on steam. The engine rushed down the street at a rapid pace, and from some cause or other the speed did not slacken. A lad at the wheel did his best to steer the engine round a corner into a narrow street with a deep descent. Luckily, one of the wheels struck the doorstep of a jeweller's shop, and so broke the gearing, or the ponderous engine must have gone into a cellar kitchen or have steamed its way through the shop. As it was, every part of the front, the finest in the town, was shattered to splinters. The proprietor, who was in the shop at the time, fortunately escaped with a few slight contusions about the head.

6. **MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.**—The installation of this ancient school in their new buildings at the Charterhouse, which include parts of the old Charterhouse School, the gown boys' buildings, and the master's house, took place this day. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, took part in the

ceremony. An address was presented in the lecture theatre to the Prince of Wales, who briefly replied, and declared the school open. A Latin ode was then declaimed by Mr. Shearman, the head monitor of the school, and the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a prayer and pronounced the benediction. A luncheon was subsequently given in the Assembly Hall.

— UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—A public meeting, called by the Plimsoll and Seamen's Fund Ladies Committee, was held in Exeter Hall the same day, to consider the Government Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. Brown, a shipowner. A procession of seafaring persons and others, with banners, scarves, and a band, marched up the Strand to attend the meeting, which was a very full one. Mr. Morley, M.P., moved the first resolution:—"That having regard to the dreadful and preventible destruction of human life at sea, this meeting strongly insists upon the duty of the Government to secure an efficient and compulsory survey of all unclassified ships, and also a load-line to prevent overloading." This was unanimously carried, as was another resolution, expressing an opinion that means should be adopted for securing the employment of good iron in shipbuilding in future, that deck cargoes ought to be prohibited except under strict limits, and that grain cargoes should be properly secured, or else carried in bags.

7. LAUNCH OF THE "ALEXANDRA."—The ceremony of launching this splendid iron-clad ship was performed to-day at Chatham dockyard by the Princess of Wales, in the presence of her royal husband and a distinguished assemblage, among whom were the Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge, the Lords of the Admiralty, and about a hundred members of both houses of Parliament. Their Royal Highnesses took their places in the gallery prepared for them at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, the two bands in the slip playing alternately "God save the Queen" and the Danish National Anthem. When the party had taken their seats the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Rochester, performed the service set apart for the launching of ships in Her Majesty's navy. It consisted of the 107th Psalm, a special prayer appropriate to the occasion, and other prayers. This short ceremony being over, the preparations for launching were rapidly completed. The Princess of Wales sat at a small table, on which was a pretty toy, as it seemed, of ivory and gold, being the handle of a lever, which, by dropping the shores, would at once set the vessel at liberty. When all was ready the lever was moved by the Princess of Wales, the dog shores released, and the bottle of champagne dashed against the bows of the vessel. There was a slight movement, but the vessel did not go steadily down the slips until a minute afterwards, when the power of a hydraulic ram was used, and then, amid loud cheering, she gradually slid into the water, turned gently round towards Rochester Bridge, and was soon brought up in deep water. The ship thus auspiciously launched has taken the best part of three years to build, and it

will be a considerable period ere she is fit for sea. She is technically described as a broadside ocean-going ironclad, built for speed and for carrying the maximum weight of armour and armament consistent with the qualities for which she has been specially designed.

10. THE BOYTON LIFE DRESS.—Captain Boyton's successful experiment on the Thames was recorded last month. To-day the gallant American attempted the bolder adventure of crossing the Channel in his ingeniously contrived dress, and though he failed of entire success, owing to the fears of his friends rather than to any want of will on his own part, he went far enough to prove that a man, by the aid of this invention, may keep his head above water, and maintain not only life but strength for many hours when apparently at the mercy of the waves. Clad in his grey suit, and furnished only with a flask of brandy, a fog-horn, a small axe in a sheath, and his canoe paddle, Captain Boyton walked from the Lord Warden to the pier, and at 3.20 a.m. started on his expedition accompanied by the steam-tug "Rambler," the firing of a gun from which stout little craft, with a display of fireworks and the hearty cheering of the spectators on board and on the pier, celebrated his departure from the English coast. He glided into the water, turned on his back, and quickly propelled himself out of Dover harbour with his paddle, progressing feet first as usual. The wind was N.N.E., favourable for his project. Once fairly out in the Channel, he rode over the waves with astonishing ease. Frequently quite half a mile distant from both the "Rambler" and the pilot-lugger that also convoyed him, he seemed not to concern himself as to their whereabouts, but paddled serenely on, only sounding a cheery note on his fog-horn when those on board the "Rambler" had completely lost sight of him for a time. Proceeding in an easterly course, he made good progress in the first hour. A little later he called for his sail. What looked like the small mainsail of a miniature yacht was then fixed into a tube fastened to the sole of his boot, and with sail set, he rode more fleetly than ever over the billows, steadying and steering himself with his paddle. The easterly course was persevered in till half-past six, when he turned with the turn of the tide, and sailed down Channel with the ebb. He had made such good way by a quarter-past seven that two carrier pigeons were sent off for Folkestone with messages announcing his success so far. Cigars and food were administered to the floating man from time to time from the steamer, and on hearing that he was becoming drowsy, his brother, Mr. Boyton, jumped into the boat and went alongside of him. Holding on to the boat, Captain Boyton then took a good rest, had his sail shifted from one foot to the other, and resumed his trying battle with the waves, which were growing more and more turbulent as he approached the Varne ridge. The French pilot entreated that he would come on board, but the captain persevered gallantly in his course, crossed the ridge, and shouted

“All right!” in answer to an inquiry how he felt from the Folkestone steamer as she passed within hail. As it drew towards evening the sea became rougher, and at length at six o'clock the pilot emphatically declared he would not be responsible for Captain Boyton's safety after dark, but would resign all charge of the “Rambler” if he did not come on board. Sorely against his will, therefore, the courageous American at length gave up his undertaking, and climbed on board, warmly cheered by everyone, at ten minutes past six, after being in the water close upon fifteen hours, and covering a distance of quite fifty miles. The point at which he was compelled to give up was subsequently ascertained to be about five or six miles from Cape Grisnez, and ten or twelve miles from Boulogne, at which port he was soon landed amid the cheers of the crowd assembled on the jetty to receive him. Her Majesty the Queen (who, as well as General Schenck, the American minister, had telegraphed to Dover to inquire whether the wind favoured the captain's enterprise) received a telegram the same night announcing the arrival at Boulogne. Next morning there came back a telegram from General Ponsonby, Her Majesty's private secretary, saying that the Queen had learnt the news of his safe arrival at Boulogne with much pleasure, and congratulating him on the success of his expedition.

15. THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.—After holding their services in the north of London for a month, Messrs. Moody and Sankey entered upon their campaign in the more fashionable quarter by engaging the Haymarket Theatre for their afternoon meetings, which were very numerous attended, the Princess of Wales being on one occasion among the audience. An action was brought by Mr. Leader, as a shareholder in Her Majesty's Opera House, to prevent the theatre from being used for these meetings, but the Master of the Rolls, considering that the arrangement made for that purpose was only temporary, refused to grant the injunction applied for by Mr. Leader, while at the same time he admitted that the plaintiff had established his rights, and consequently awarded him the nominal damages of one shilling, the defendants to pay the costs.

17. THE VOLUNTEERS.—The annual spring muster of the whole of the corps—Artillery, Engineers, and Rifles—constituting the Volunteer force of the City of London, was held this day, and, favoured with beautiful weather, the defile of the troops through the City and West End to Hyde Park was witnessed by an immense number of spectators, who in many of the principal thoroughfares lined both sides of the way. On arrival in Hyde Park, the ground was taken up on the site occupied by the Exhibition of 1851, which was well kept by a few mounted police, and, with little delay, Col. R. Gipps, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, who was deputed by the War Office to brigade the troops, got the force in line of columns facing the park—the Artillery and Engineers being on the right and 2nd London on the left of the

line. From this position the brigade deployed into line—one of unusual length—and advanced in excellent order, the 3rd London directing. The line then retired, and subsequently Col. Gipps put the troops through a long series of movements, which, with only one or two exceptions, were very well done. The movements lasted till dusk, when the troops returned to London, and were dismissed. At the same time that the City corps were being drilled, the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Duke of Westminster, K.G., were going through a series of battalion movements on the space near the Albert Memorial. The muster of all ranks was good.

— TELEGRAPHIC PARALYSIS is a new malady said to afflict the workers of telegraphic instruments, reported by a French physician to the Académie des Sciences. An *employé*, who had been engaged in a telegraph office for nine years, found that he could not form clearly the letters U, represented by two dots and a stroke, I, by two dots, and S, by three dots. On trying to trace the letters his hand became stiff and cramped. He then endeavoured to use his thumb alone, and this succeeded for two years, when his thumb was similarly attacked, and he subsequently tried the first and second fingers, but in two months these were also paralysed. Finally, he had recourse to the wrist, which also shortly became disabled. If he forced himself to use his hand, both hand and arm shook violently, and cerebral excitement ensued. It appears that this disorder is very common among telegraph clerks.

19. ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—Some very remarkable cases of poisoning come under notice from time to time, but perhaps a more extraordinary case was never heard than that of two servant-maids, in a village near Norwich, attempting to murder two children, a baby and a child seven years old, to save themselves work. One of the girls calmly gave as her reason for the attempt on the lives of the children that “if baby died she would not have so much work to do this summer;” and if the other child had also died, the work of these two maids would have been very materially lessened. The younger of the two maids, who was only fourteen, administered the poison, and told the other maid, who was three years older, what she was doing, making her promise not to tell her master. The children fortunately recovered.

— A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT took place on the 19th in St. James' Park. It seems that about 7 p.m., when the carriage was near Storey's Gate, the horse took fright and ran away. The coachman and the footman, named Webb, who sat by his side, tugged at the reins with all their strength, but without avail, for the animal dashed on at terrific speed and ultimately came in contact with the railings of the enclosure at the Foreign Office. The footman and the coachman were pitched headlong to the ground, two privates of the Coldstream Guards were knocked

over, and the carriage was smashed. Happily the vehicle was empty. The coachman received severe cuts and bruises, and the two soldiers were so much hurt that they were at once taken to the military hospital, where they were placed under the care of the medical staff. Webb was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where he died.

COCK-FIGHTING NEAR LIVERPOOL.—A raid has been made by the police at Aintree, near Liverpool, upon a party of about a hundred “gentlemen,” who were assembled to witness a cock-fight. On the appearance of the police the assembly endeavoured to disperse, and several gentlemen are said to have sustained severe injuries in leaping through the windows. The names of many persons present were obtained, and proceedings were instituted against them; seven of the party were eventually fined 5*l.* each. It is believed that the fight had been going on for some hours, as several dead cocks were found, together with about thirty live ones, which were trimmed in the usual fashion ready for fighting. The stakes are said to have reached 3,000*l.*, and the persons present, many of whom occupying high positions, are reported to have come from various parts of the kingdom and also from the continent.

28. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS.—A ceremony of great splendour, which attracted considerable attention, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on this day, when the Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the English Freemasons. The stewards assembled at eleven o'clock, and after having partaken of slight refreshment were marshalled in order, and instructed in their duties by Sir Albert Woods and Mr. Fenn. As to the manner in which they discharged these duties it is sufficient to say that some 8,000 brethren, who had to take their places between one o'clock and half-past two, had settled down in them without the slightest confusion in the time specified. At the latter hour the doors were closed, all communication with the outside was cut off, and Grand Lodge was ready to be formed. At this time the vast area of the Albert Hall presented a sight such as will never, possibly, be seen again. Tier upon tier, loggia after loggia, was filled with men in their picturesque clothing, either as representatives of the various lodges of which they were members, or as grand officers past and present. Blue was the predominant colour, that being the hue of the collars worn by members of ordinary lodges; but besides this there were some hundreds of other Masons who, for reasons known to the craft, wore decorations of other colours; while the members of grand lodges, metropolitan and provincial, were distinguished by purple and gold, of which no sparing use had been made. The procession gradually entered, and filled the whole length of the route from the room where the grand officers clothed to the foot of the dais under the organ, and Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the Earl of Carnarvon, who was received with immense cheering.

The minutes of the last quarterly communication as to the election of a M.W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer having been read and confirmed, the Earl of Carnarvon directed a deputation of Provincial Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and Grand Officers to withdraw for the purpose of introducing His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

His Royal Highness was conducted to a chair on the left of the Pro Grand Master, and the brethren took their respective seats, except those bearing the insignia, who stood behind the throne. A prayer having been offered by the Grand Chaplain, the Most Worshipful Grand Master was conducted to the right hand of the throne, when the Pro Grand Master invested his Royal Highness with the insignia of his high office, and conducted him into the chair of the Grand Master. The Grand Director of Ceremonies then proclaimed the installation after sound of trumpet, and called upon the brethren to salute the Most Worshipful Grand Master according to ancient form. The Earl of Carnarvon then delivered an address, which was responded to by the Prince, and after the introduction of deputations from the grand lodges of Scotland, Ireland, and Sweden, the proceedings were brought to a close. In the evening a grand banquet was held at the great hall in Queen Street, at which the Prince of Wales presided.

— **SPRING MEETINGS.**—The Epsom races commenced on April 20th with most brilliant spring-like weather, which, added to the interest taken in the principal handicap, attracted an immense concourse to Epsom Downs. The course presented an unusually brilliant spectacle. The coaches were more numerous than usual at a Spring meeting, and some of the teams that will probably be found at the Magazine later in the season were out for an airing on Epsom Downs. For the chief event of the day the City and Suburban Handicap of 15 sovs. each, twenty-two came to the post, and the race was won by Dalham, Mr. T. Smith's horse. On the second day, which is usually less exciting, there was again a good attendance. Unhappily the Surrey Stakes was productive of one of those bad and fatal falls for which Epsom has an unlucky celebrity. Coming down the hill Dudain struck against a post and rolled completely over, of course crushing poor Wass, his jockey, who was picked up quite dead. No blame could be attached to the poor lad, but some precaution ought to be taken by the management to prevent a repetition of such a catastrophe. The new course at Sandown Park was opened on the 22nd, and although the weather was unfavourable the racing was far above the average.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting commenced in such glorious weather that visitors were tempted to overlook the poorness of the sport provided on the opening day. Harmonides won the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Stakes with such ridiculous ease that he would have found a few backers for the great event, had not his owner scratched him some time previously. Yorkshire

Bride was beaten very easily by Punch in the Coffee-Room Stakes; while Kaiser (9 st. 4 lb.), though made a strong favourite for the Prince of Wales Stakes, had once more to put up with place honours, Carnelion (7 st. 2 lb.) just beating Duke of Parma (5 st. 13 lb.), after a rattling finish.

The racing on the Two Thousand day was much better in every respect. Three very smart animals contested the sweepstakes over the T.Y.C., at weight for age; and, though 2 to 1 was laid on Tangible in running, he was beaten the moment he had done pulling, and Horse Chestnut won easily. The chief interest of the day, however, centred in the Guineas, which is thus described:—

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES for 3 year-olds.
R.M., 1 mile 17 yards. 84 subs.

Mr. R. C. Vyner's Camballo, by Cambuscan—Little-Lady (J. Osborne)	1
Count Lagrange's Pic Nic (Fordham)	2
Lord Fitzwilliam's Breechloader (Custance)	3

On the last day of the month nearly 3,000 spectators, including nearly every prominent athlete both past and present, assembled at Lilliebridge, to witness the four-mile match between W. Slade (one-mile amateur champion) and J. Gibb (four-mile amateur champion). The pair met in the Four Miles at the Championship Meeting last month, when Slade, who had previously won the mile, did not finish the distance. On this occasion, however, he completely wiped out this defeat; for, after waiting on Gibb until reaching the top of the straight in the last lap, he came right away, and won by forty yards, in the unparalleled amateur time of 20 min. 22 sec.

30. FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A terrible explosion took place this afternoon at the Bunker's Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, the property of Messrs. W. Rigby and Co. The mine is situated not far from the ill-fated Talke Colliery, where so many lives were lost a few years ago, and is but a short distance from Bignall Hill Colliery, the scene of the lamentable catastrophe last Christmas-eve. The bodies of forty-two men and boys were recovered, and from their appearance death must have been instantaneous. The damage done to the pit was comparatively trifling, beyond the destruction of nearly all the lower stopings. Some of the bodies were so horribly burned as to be utterly unrecognisable by their features; others, by their peaceful expression, seem to have had a painless death, produced by after-damp. A son of the manager (Mr. Sumner) was at the engine at the top of the dip, and was blown against some timbers with great force, while his hair was scorched off his head. He died soon afterwards. He was highly respected in the neighbourhood, and had been married only a fortnight. Of all the men in the part visited by the explosion not one escaped to tell the tale. How the accident happened can only be known so far as the scientific investigation of the Government inspector can reveal it; but there appears to be good ground for believing that it was caused by the firing of a shot for blasting purposes.



MAY.

1. OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The new palace of popular entertainment, built in its own pleasure-grounds on Muswell-hill, Hornsey, in place of the edifice destroyed by fire so quickly after its completion two years ago, was this day opened to the public. The weather was as bad as it could be on the first day of May, and the whole company of many thousand visitors had to remain indoors; but there was plenty of gratification for them in the vast and splendid building. The most distinguished part of the assembly consisted of the municipal dignitaries, in number approaching one hundred, of many English cities and borough towns, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head. These came in their official character, and the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works also attended; but among the visitors and spectators were many persons of rank, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, judges, prelates, foreign ambassadors, and other gentlemen of position, with a bright-looking crowd of ladies. The ceremony was merely that of presenting an address to the Lord Mayor, and of his declaring the palace open. This was followed by a grand concert, and a banquet in the afternoon. The building, which covers an area of seven and a half acres, is a parallelogram in form. The great hall in the centre, 386 feet long by 184 feet wide, has a semi-circular roof supported on four rows of columns, and is adapted to receive 12,000 persons. It is adorned with a series of statues of the Kings and Queens of England, and the roof is decorated with bright cinque-cento paintings. In addition to the central hall are two large open courts, with corridors around them for picture galleries, &c. An Italian garden will occupy one of the courts, and there are also handsome conservatories.

4. A PERILOUS BALLOON JOURNEY.—An aeronaut named Youens has had a narrow escape from death in his descent to the earth. He had been engaged by the Messrs. Sanger to ascend from Nunhead Grounds, Peckham, and commenced inflating the balloon at eight o'clock in the morning, but in consequence of a scarcity of gas the balloon was only three parts filled when the time to ascend came. Several gentlemen wished to accompany Mr. Youens, but he declined to take anyone with him. The ascent was rapid until he got into a south-south-east current, which carried him back to the place from which he started. A slight breeze sprang up again from the southward, and ultimately Mr. Youens found himself over the River Thames. When between London Bridge and Southwark Bridge the balloon appeared stationary. At a quarter to eight it was carried by a south current towards St. Paul's Cathedral, and Mr. Youens states that

he was driven back towards the Thames no fewer than six times. By throwing out some ballast he got into a south-south-west current, which carried him over the railway bridge at Ludgate Hill, and shortly after eight o'clock the balloon fell with great velocity into Farringdon Market. Mr. Youens was unhurt, but a thief, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the crowd which gathered around the place where the balloon fell, stole the aeronaut's watch. The neighbourhood of the market was impassable, owing to the crowd.

5. THE ROYAL ARCH FREEMASONS.—The Prince of Wales was installed to-day as First Principal of this body, in the temple at Freemasons' Hall. The "Royal Arch," is a restricted and high degree in the craft, entrance to it being only gained after a brother has been for a given time a Master Mason, and the Grand Chapter is wholly composed of rulers in the craft who have reached certain positions in regular Chapters. The Grand Master of the craft is always placed in the position of First Principal, and the elevation of His Royal Highness to this position created an interest second only to the ceremony of last week at Albert Hall. After the ceremony of investiture His Royal Highness made a short address to the Grand Chapter, expressing his high gratification at the reception he had received from his brethren, and his great appreciation of the high honour they had conferred upon him. He said that he had many pressing engagements, but he had felt it a duty as well as a pleasure to be present on the first night after his installation as Grand Master of the Order to attend to the business of the craft, for he did not intend to treat Freemasonry as a mere pageant; he should, as far as his other duties would admit, devote himself to its working on all occasions.

— DISTURBANCE AT A FUNERAL.—A scandalous disturbance occurred at the funeral of the late Baron Pigott at Sherfield Churchyard, near Basingstoke. The Baron had been dead more than a week, but it was not till the day before the funeral that his two sons, who are members of the sect known as the "Plymouth Brethren," intimated that they did not wish the Church service to be used. Mr. Osborne Morgan's opinion was at once telegraphed for, and he replied that the clergyman was bound to read the service, but that, if interfered with, he might refuse to continue it, but could not stop the burying. The clergyman went early to the churchyard, and exhorted the crowds to seemly and decent behaviour. He then met the funeral at the gate, and was proceeding with the opening words of the service when some of the mourners shouted to him to stop and others to go on. Meanwhile the bearers, commanded by one of the Baron's sons, pushed along and threw the coffin into the grave near the gate. The clergyman shut his book and walked quietly away. The case was subsequently brought before the magistrates, and Mr. Arthur Pigott, the late Baron's eldest son, was fined 1*l.* for the disturbance. He gave notice of appeal to the Queen's Bench.

— EXHIBITION OF MULES AND DONKEYS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The second annual exhibition of mules and donkeys at the Crystal Palace was held during this week. The number of entries this year was eighty-two as against seventy-three last year, and judges of these peculiar kinds of live stock report progress in the quality as well as in the quantity of the present show when compared with its predecessors. With respect to numbers, the donkeys have decidedly the advantage of the mules, being in the overwhelming majority of sixty-six to sixteen. The costermongers' donkeys have improved both in number and condition. The present exhibition comprised quite as much variety, both in the mule and in the donkey breeds, as did the show of last year. The Poitou jackass is a conspicuous figure, and the very perfection of ugliness—rather a prevailing characteristic, by the way, in these mule and donkey shows, although a certain beauty is not altogether wanting in some of the animals. One mule, which took a first prize, stands as high as seventeen hands, while among the donkeys the height dwindles down in some instances to about twelve hands. One or two individuals are estimated as high as 150*l.*, and one at least is not to be parted with by its owner for love or money. This is the famous donkey recently presented by the costermongers to the Earl of Shaftesbury and bearing the name of “Coster.” The catalogue abounds with curious information as to the capacity of some of the mules and donkeys in the way of work, one being declared capable of drawing a ton, whilst another is warranted to do a journey of thirty miles in a day without complaining in the least.

6. MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.—The “Jefferson Borden,” an American schooner, arrived at Gravesend to-day, bringing a shocking account of a mutiny which took place on board on the 20th of April. In addition to the captain and his wife the crew consisted of eight men only. It seems that the mutineers, one of whom was a Russian, another a Frenchman, and the third an American, began by murdering the two mates, and then aroused the captain, who was sleeping below, with the intention, they said, of securing him and his wife, and after removing the valuables, of scuttling the ship. The captain, however, had time to arm himself with two revolvers, and the mutineers, being wounded, retired into the fore-castle, where the captain was able to confine them by nailing planks across the door. During the rest of the journey the vessel was managed for five days by one seaman and a boy, until, coming into contact with a Norwegian vessel, one of her hands was placed at the disposal of the “Jefferson Borden.” In the absence of medical attendance, Captain Patterson carefully watched the injured men, and on reaching Gravesend Dr. Russell was summoned to go on board to examine their wounds, which were found to be severe. They were subsequently removed to the London Hospital, and when in a fit condition to be taken before the sitting magistrate of the Thames police court, they were con-

victed, and sent to America to take their trial, in accordance with the Extradition Treaty.

7. WRECK OF THE "SCHILLER."—One of the greatest disasters at sea that have ever been recorded took place this night near the entrance to the British Channel. The fine German mail steamship "Schiller," an iron screw steamer, which ran from New York to Hamburg, calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg, was totally wrecked on the Retarrier Ledges, near the Bishop Lighthouse, Scilly, and more than 300 lives were lost, as well as the whole cargo.

The "Schiller" left New York on the 27th of April having on board fifty-nine first-class passengers, seventy-five second class, 120 in the steerage, and a crew of 101 officers and men all told, making a total of 355 persons. She also brought the Australian and New Zealand mails, in all 250 bags; specie to the value of 300,000 dols. for Cherbourg; and a full general cargo. In the first part of the voyage hard weather was experienced, and during the three days before the disaster it was so thick that no observations could be taken. On the night of the catastrophe the fog suddenly increased, and in fifteen minutes it was impossible to see the length of the steamer. Sails were at once taken in, the engines were reduced to half speed, and the number of men on the look-out was increased. Almost immediately afterwards the "Schiller" struck heavily on the Retarrier Ledges. She made four great lurches, and then settled on the rock. When the ship struck, at ten o'clock in the evening, most of the male passengers were on board looking out for land; the women and children were mostly in bed. It took only a few minutes for the sea which then ran to force her over on her broadside, where she lay constantly washed over by the breakers. Captain Thomas, who commanded her, is said to have acted calmly and kindly, using all the means he could to get assistance, and to quiet the terror-stricken passengers. Against the wind, the waves, and the fog, the distress signals could not be seen or heard. The officers and crew succeeded, with great difficulty, in launching the starboard gig. It was instantly filled with men, eager to save themselves, and thrusting back the women and children. The port gig was also got clear, and both boats kept near the ship. The darkness was intense, and the Bishop Rock Light, though not half a mile off, could not be seen. The starboard lifeboat was launched by an almost superhuman effort, but it capsized. By this time a great many people crowded into the remaining boats, so that it was impossible to clear them. The captain fired his pistol over the men's heads to compel them to keep better order, but in vain. With the greatest difficulty the remaining five boats were swung out from the davits, ready to be launched as soon as the sea subsided. Heavy bodies of water washed over the ship, so that it was impossible to stand on deck. The women and children were collected in the pavilion or deckhouse, over the first-class cabins

and saloon. About midnight the smoke-stack fell over and smashed two of the starboard boats. Two of the port boats were swept away by a heavy sea. Rockets were again thrown up and guns fired. Soon after the fog cleared away, but only for a short time, and the bright clear light of the Bishop Rock Lighthouse became visible about one o'clock. But dense darkness again came on. There was a refuge in the deckhouse over the first-class cabins until about two o'clock, when a heavy sea, which ran up to the top of the mainmast, swept away the deckhouse, and a heart-rending cry rent the air. Groans and cries for help and long piercing cries of children were heard for a few seconds above the roar of the waves. Nearly 200 thus perished. The captain then gathered for safety some people on the bridgeway, the highest place, in the hope of saving them; but every wave washed some of them overboard. About three o'clock the captain, chief engineers, and doctor, the remaining persons on the bridge, were swept away. By this time, owing to the flood tide, the deck was swept by the sea continually fore and aft. The rigging of both masts was now crowded with people. With every lurch the steamer careened over to the starboard side until the yards touched the water, and the cargo began to float about. Bales of wool and cotton, feathers, trunks, boxes, and woodwork of every sort covered the sea. About five o'clock the fog cleared a little, and the lighthouse became visible. A shout went up from both masts, but was lost in the roar of the breakers. At six o'clock it was evident that the masts would soon go, and about half-past seven the mainmast went over the side, and, being mostly iron, sank. One of the seamen on it seized hold of a spar and a trunk, which supported him above water. Others clung to pieces of wood. Soon after the foremast fell, with every person on it, and, being also of iron, sank. Some had life-belts on, and others got on pieces of wood and were drifted about with the tide.

The people of the nearest Scilly Isles were meantime becoming aware of the disaster. Two rowing-boats put off from the island of St. Agnes and picked up seven men floating on the tide. Two Sennen fishing luggers returning from fishing found three and five men respectively floating by means of life-belts and pieces of wood about half a mile from the wreck. These boats arrived at St. Mary's Island about eight o'clock the following morning, and the sad news was sent on to Penzance. The Scilly lifeboat was presently afloat; she was soon followed by the Penzance lifeboat, the steamer "Lady of the Isles," and many fishermen's boats. They were, however, too late to save those clinging to the upper spars of the wreck. Two of the "Schiller's" boats, containing together twenty-six men and one woman, reached Bryer first and then Tresco, the seat of the lord proprietor of the isles, Mr. Dorrien Smith, who kindly took care of them. They had been carried towards Bryer by the force of the current. A few more were rescued by the boats belonging to the islands, which picked them

up as they dropped from the mast ; or while swimming, after they had been again and again washed from the rocks to which they had endeavoured to cling. Altogether, during the day, forty-three persons were saved alive, but only one woman, a passenger named Mrs. Jones, whose husband had got her a place in a boat. The first, second, and fourth officers of the ship were among the saved. Three days later no less than thirty-seven bodies which had been picked up by the fishing boats were buried in the churchyard of Hugh Town, the capital of the islands. Many other bodies were washed ashore subsequently.

8. WRECK OF THE "CADIZ."—The same fog which caused the wreck just detailed, proved fatal to another vessel, the "Cadiz," bound from Lisbon to London with a general cargo. She struck on the Wizard Rock, off Brest, at three o'clock in the morning. There were sixty-six persons on board, thirty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-one, and of these but one English seaman and three Portuguese were saved. The "Cadiz" had six large boats, but, as far as is known, only one was lowered, and after fourteen men had got on board of her, the ship heeled over and capsized her. By the account given by the only English seaman that was rescued, the captain (Captain J. Hall) seems to have behaved with coolness and self-possession, and to have met with due obedience from the officers.

— THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAMER.—The new steam-ship with the suspended saloon, invented by Mr. H. Bessemer to prevent sea sickness to passengers across the Channel, made the trip from Dover to Calais on the 8th of May, with above 200 passengers on board. She started from the Admiralty pier soon after eleven o'clock, under the command of Captain Pittock. There was some mist and rain at that hour, but it soon cleared off, and the sea was very smooth. The wind too, was favourable, so that there was really no opportunity for proving the reputed peculiar advantages of this vessel. The hydraulic-power apparatus designed to keep the swinging saloon in a horizontal position was not used at all, and the saloon remained fixed in the hull of the ship. But as to the spaciousness and convenience of all the accommodation for passengers, those on board, who came by special invitation, were fully satisfied. The run over to Calais was performed in just an hour and a half. Unfortunately, as the vessel was entering Calais Harbour, she ran against one of the wooden piers and did it much damage, but was herself little the worse. Admiral Spencer Robinson, who was on board, expressed his conviction, nevertheless, that whenever there is water enough the Bessemer can be taken into Calais Harbour without an accident.

The pier authorities laid a claim against the Bessemer Company for a sum of 2,800*l.* for damages done to the pier.

— AN AFRICAN PRINCE.—Among the passengers who arrived in the steamship "Ethiopia" from the West Coast of Africa was

the son of Coffee Calcalli, the late King of Ashantee. The young Prince, whose name is Coffee Jutea, has been sent home for the purpose of being educated, according to the terms of agreement made when the treaty of peace was signed last year. He is an intelligent-looking boy of about fourteen years, of age. The young Prince is under the charge of Major Lanyon, who was sent out to the Gold Coast in November last on special service by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

11. **THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE CITY.**—The magnificent service of plate, of the value of 3,000 guineas, voted with acclamation by the Corporation of the City of London to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in honour of their marriage, was presented to their Royal Highnesses at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor this day. Their Royal Highnesses, who arrived at the Mansion House about one o'clock, were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the entrance hall, and thence escorted to one of the state drawing rooms, when the Lord Mayor made a short address to the Royal pair, which was responded to in a few suitable words by the Duke. With this the ceremony concluded, and the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by their suites, with the aldermen and sheriffs present, were entertained at a stately déjeûner, which was served in the long parlour. The service of plate, which was displayed in the drawing room, consisted of a splendid centrepiece and candelabra, all in solid silver.

— **A DANGEROUS CATAPULT.**—On the occasion of a small juvenile party given by the Queen at Windsor, some of her Royal grandchildren were nearly meeting with a disagreeable accident. While the train which conveyed the Princess of Wales and her children to Windsor was passing over a viaduct near Eton Wick, a boy who was in a meadow below discharged a catapult at it. The bullet went through one of the large plate-glass windows, fortunately without hurting the Princess or her children, and fell into the saloon. On arriving at Windsor, Prince Albert Victor, on stepping out of the saloon, held out his hand with a piece of broken glass, and exclaimed, "Some of the boys have thrown a ball." The little Prince had been seated nearest the broken window. Inquiries have been made at Eton College with a view of discovering the offender, and two young students have admitted throwing at the train, but not at the precise spot mentioned.

— **A FENIAN LUNATIC.**—The boy O'Connor, who on the day after the public thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales presented a flint pistol at the Queen with one hand and a petition for release of the Fenian prisoners with the other, has been again apprehended. It appears that on his release from the sentence passed upon him for his former attempt he was sent to Australia, and has frequently since forwarded letters to this country containing unquestionable proofs of mental aberration. Recently

he found his way back to England, and on the day of one of the late Drawing Rooms he was recognised by detectives in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, at the very spot where his previous outrage was committed, apparently waiting for the return of the Queen! from the Drawing Room. He has now been sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

12. THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.—The opening meet of the season took place in the vicinity of the Magazine, Hyde Park. The turn-out of equipages and pedestrians to view the procession was enormous, the road throughout the park being lined two and three deep with carriages. At twenty-five minutes to five the Duke of Beaufort, president of the club, arrived, and took the head of the line facing south from the magazine towards the Serpentine. His Grace was accompanied on the box seat by the Prince of Wales, and at once there was a rush. The Prince good-naturedly returned the repeated salutes with which the loyal public sought to testify its approval of his patronage of coaching, but he must have been tired of it in the twenty minutes or so which elapsed before the start. The other twenty-eight coaches, some of which were not in the club colours of red and dark blue, but the drivers of all of which wore the club costume of cut-away coat and plain gold buttons, were ranged in ranks of three until the assemblage was reported complete, and then they moved off in Indian file at coaching distance, the Duke of Beaufort leading. All the line of route through the park was crowded with sightseers on horseback, on foot, or in carriages, nor were hosts of spectators lacking as the procession, which extended just a mile, passed up Cumberland Place, Upper Berkeley Street, across Portman Square, to Baker Street, then 'round the sweep of Regent's Park, out at Gloucester Gate, along Park Street and Camden Road to the Seven Sisters Road, and so by Hornsey Road to the south-west entrance of the Alexandra Park. The distance from Hyde Park was performed within the hour, and the horses looked ready for double the distance.

13. OPENING OF THE YORKSHIRE EXHIBITION.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh opened to-day at Leeds the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, the objects of which are two,—first the encouragement of the fine arts and various manufactures; secondly the liquidation of a debt of 10,000*l.* left upon the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, connected with which are a school of science and a gallery of art.

The exhibition covers an area of an acre and a half, on the site of the Coloured Cloth Hall in Wellington Street, near the railway station. Inside the large open space in the middle stands the great central hall, named in honour of the Duke "The Edinburgh Hall." It is a splendid structure of glass and iron, 186 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, and 75 ft. high, supported on forty pillars, with circular ribs to uphold the roof. A special building

of two floors, about 200 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, has been erected for the department, in which all classes of machinery are displayed; whilst the manufactures occupy the galleries on each side of the Edinburgh Hall. There is also a capital collection of works of art, both ancient and modern. Leaving London shortly before nine o'clock, the Duke on reaching Leeds was received by the Mayor and several noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and conducted to Avenue Hall, the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Marsden, for luncheon. A procession was then formed to escort his Royal Highness to the exhibition building, which was opened with due ceremony; a banquet in the Town Hall followed, and finally a ball in the Victoria Hall, in which the Duke led off the first dance, and then started on his return journey to London, which he reached at midnight.

17. THE WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY fell this year on an exceptionally fine day, and was consequently taken advantage of by hundreds of thousands. All the places of entertainment in and near the metropolis were crowded, but none by such numbers as the newly opened Alexandra Palace, which admitted 19,125 visitors.

19. PRESENTATION OF COLOURS—New colours were presented to the 82nd Regiment (Prince of Wales Volunteers), at Shorncliffe Camp, on this day, by General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., who is the second oldest general in the British army. The day being fine a large number of people assembled to witness the presentation. The old colours carried by the two junior lieutenants, Messrs. Hall and Elliott, were trooped whilst the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The Rev. C. Green, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, read the consecration prayers; and the hymn, "When Israel's chief in days of yore," was sung in a most effective manner. Major Gurst handed the Queen's colour to the Marquis of Tweeddale, from whom it was received by Lieut. Daubeney, and the regimental colour was handed by Major Walters and received by Lieut. O'Leary. The Marquis then addressed the regiment in a short but stirring speech in which he referred to its renowned career, and expressed a hope that its future history would be as illustrious as its past. The march past of the whole of the troops in the camp (cavalry and infantry) was a very fine sight, and brought the proceedings to a close. In the evening a grand ball took place at the Town Hall, Folkestone.

-- MISPLACED CHARITY.—An extraordinary case has been brought to light by a relieving officer at Retford. Charlotte Taylor, an unmarried woman, fifty-two years of age, living in St. John Street, Retford, with no relations, had for a long time been considered quite destitute, and the charitable ladies of the town and neighbourhood allowed her liberal relief, in addition to the assistance she had been receiving from the guardians as an outdoor pauper. One day during her absence the officer examined her house, and found sixty-six excellent pairs of boots, fifteen petticoats, thirty-three flannel petticoats and

drawers, and twelve unmade dresses. In a box he found 2*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* in silver and copper, and concealed in cloth was an old stocking, in which was wrapped a glass bottle tightly corked. The bottle was heavy, and the officer's suspicions being aroused, he broke the neck off, and then found 40*l.* 10*s.* in gold. He had searched no further, but from what he had seen was convinced that the pauper was as well off for other articles as those named above.

— A MASCULINE WOMAN.—A woman named Elizabeth Taylor, who was taken before the Warrington bench of magistrates on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, told an almost incredible story of her adventures. She appeared in the dock in male attire, and the chief constable, in detailing some of her antecedents, stated that she was the daughter of a gentleman who formerly lived at Penketh, near Warrington. She had been married, but her husband was killed twenty-one years ago. She began to wear male attire thirteen years ago, was employed as a sailor during the American war, and made several trips from South Wales to the American coast, in order to supply the "Alabama" and blockade-runners with coals. She was known by the names of Happy Ned and Navy Ned, and for some time past had worked as a labourer on several farms in the neighbourhood of Warrington, having so late as the 12th inst. helped to kill thirteen pigs for a farmer at Croft House.

— FIRES CAUSED BY SOLAR HEAT.—Two incidents have just occurred in Devonshire which more than suggest that some "mysterious" fires may have had their origin in the action of the sun on glass. A few days ago the master of the "Volunteer" steam-tug in Plymouth Sound found that a large hole had been burned in the centre of the covering of his berth, and that the fire had penetrated to the bed itself, which was smoking. It was then discovered that this resulted from the concentration of the sun's rays by the glass "dead lights" in the side of the vessel.—The second instance occurred at Paignton. The richly ornamented gates of a mansion lately built there had been temporarily covered with canvas. One sunny afternoon this covering was found to be on fire and was burned, one of the lamps above being broken by the heat. All ordinary theories of the causes of fire failed to account for this one, and it was discovered that the globular lamps of the gate concentrated the solar rays and directed them on the spot where the canvas had been, and thus doubtless occasioned the fire.

21. A NIGHT ON AN UNINHABITED ISLAND.—Four gentlemen and two ladies went out in a boat from Llanfairpechan, near Bangor, for a pleasure trip, but being overtaken by a storm they were supposed to have perished. A boat, manned by eight men, put off to search for them, but had to return, which it did not without danger. On the following day the search was renewed, and they were found on Puffin Island, where they had succeeded

in landing. The place is uninhabited, and, failing to attract the attention of the lighthouse-keeper at Penmore, the party had to pass the night and the best part of the following day in a cave. They killed a lamb and used the flesh as food.

25. FINDING A FIFTY-POUND NOTE.—A curious story respecting a fifty-pound note was the subject of an action at law, which has come before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Holl applied on behalf of Mr. and Miss Clayton for a rule *nisi*, calling upon an attorney to answer the matters of an affidavit. It appeared that Miss Clayton found in the public road at Witham a fifty-pound note, which she subsequently advertised, but no owner was forthcoming for it. Afterwards her brother, having other business with the attorney, showed him the note and asked his advice; he informed him that if he attempted to cash the note he would be guilty of felony, and at his request the note was left with him to make further inquiries. The attorney paid the note into his bankers, and was unable to discover the owner. Application was then made to him to return the note less his charges, but he put them off by excuses; and at last, having received an attorney's letter, he declined to give up the note unless he had an indemnity in certain language which Mr. and Miss Clayton were advised not to give, but they expressed their willingness to give it in another form. The attorney declining to give up the money, this application was made to get restitution. The rule was granted.

26. THE DERBY of 1875, or in sporting parlance "Galopin's year," will be remembered as one of the most brilliant of the sixty-six contests for the blue riband of the turf. Graced by the presence of the most popular members of the Royal Family, and in the brightest of weather, the course presented a scene of the most animated and varied nature. The gigantic grand stand was crowded from base to roof, and the smaller structures were similarly filled. The course was lined throughout with spectators, a dense mass concentrated at Tattenham Corner, and a huge crowd gathered on the hill opposite the grand stand. It is no exaggeration to affirm that a larger number of persons of all grades and classes was never on Epsom Downs. Almost before the Royal party had taken their seats the race for the Epsom Town Plate, the first in the programme, took place, and was won by The Ghost, who was the favourite in the betting. A quarter of an hour afterwards the bell rang as the signal for clearing the course for the event of the day—indeed that of the year, namely, the ninety-sixth Derby. The police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Mott, soon restored order, in spite of the excitement, which culminated at three o'clock. It was found that eighteen out of the nineteen horses on the card were to face the starter, Lord Aylesford's Leveret having been scratched. On the competitors emerging from the paddock the utmost excitement prevailed, and they were scanned from head to foot by critical

observers. They were paraded in front of the Royal box, and then, going midway between the winning-post and Tattenham Corner, they took the customary preliminary canter. Galopin did not canter, but as the favourite, on walking around to the starting-post, he, of course, came in for the lion's share of attention; and it was noticed that although he was some inches below the 15-hands standard, he possessed all the striking characteristics of a race-horse in make and shape. There were three breaks away, and it was about twenty minutes past three o'clock when Mr. M'George, who was assisted by Major Dixon, lowered his flag. The colours of Fareham were first seen in advance, attended by Seymour and Breechloader, and the second of these took up the running as they came through the Furzes, the last two being Camballo and Gilbert. Coming round the corner the green jacket of Prince Batthyany was seen coming to the front, and at the road he took the lead. The race may be said to have been over from that point, for though Claremont on the retirement of Telescope took second place, followed by the Repentance colt, Morris had only to sit still on Galopin, and when he dropped his hands the horse went in a very easy winner by a length. There was great and enthusiastic cheering, for, in addition to the horse being a thorough public favourite, Prince Batthyany is one of the most popular members of what may be called the old school of racing men, and he is one, too, who, throughout an honourable turf career, has not been highly favoured by fortune. To win the highest honours of a sportsman's ambition is to such a man more than the rich stakes, or the money he may have backed his horse to win. So the cheers as Morris on Galopin returned to scale were renewed, and Prince Batthyany was fain to leave the weighing-room by a back door to escape from the congratulations of the crowd.

The NINETY-SIXTH DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs. each, for three-year-olds; colts, 8 st. 13 lb., and fillies, 8 st. 5 lb. About a mile and a half. 199 subs.

Prince Batthyany's Galopin, by Vedette—Flying Duchess (Morris)	. 1
Lord Aylesford's Claremont (Maidment) 2
Lord Falmouth's Repentance colt (F. Archer) 3
Lord Falmouth's Garterly Bell (H. Jeffery) 4

On the Oaks day the course was again attended by some of the Royal party, and the race was won by Spinaway, Lord Falmouth's filly.

28. CAPTAIN BOYTON'S SECOND VOYAGE OVER THE CHANNEL has proved a success. As we gave so recently the details of his first attempt, much need not be said of the present one, which, however, was a far more extraordinary feat of endurance, as the undaunted American was more than twenty-three hours on the surface of the waves, exposed to sun and spray and wind, and supported by three meals of strong green tea and beef sandwiches. He entered the sea at three o'clock in the morning from Cape Grisnez, and

landed at 2.30 the following morning in Faro Bay, near the South Foreland, from whence he was conveyed by steamer to Folkestone, none the worse for his long exposure and hard work. The gallant Captain was met with enthusiastic cheers, and was fêted both at Folkestone and Dover; congratulatory telegrams were received from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and from all parts of the kingdom.

— **BURNING OF LEEDS THEATRE.**—About half-past ten o'clock on the night of May 28 the Theatre Royal at Leeds took fire, and within about an hour was entirely destroyed, the fire-engines having little effect in checking the progress of the flames. The damage done was estimated at 35,000*l.*, which was partially covered by insurance. Considering that an exciting performance had only just been brought to a close, and that some 2,000 people had scarcely turned their backs to go home from the theatre, it was matter for much congratulation that no accident to life or limb occurred. The fire brigades did all that was in their power to stop the ravages of the fire, and if their efforts to save any portion of the theatre and its fittings and properties were unavailing, at all events they succeeded entirely in preventing the spread of the flames to the closely adjoining buildings. It was in the upper property room above the "flies" at the stage end of the edifice that the fire originated. The dresses, scenery, and general properties which have been destroyed were very valuable, and of the persons on the theatrical staff many sustained great losses by the burning of their own costumes, &c. The Theatre Royal in Leeds was originally opened in 1771.

29. **TENT-PEGGING.**—This is a new game introduced by the 5th Lancers, and promises to become as fashionable as Polo. The game seems to have originated in India, where it is practised by the horsemen of Mysore and Scinde, by Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Affghans, and it has been acquired from them by the English troops, notably by the 5th Lancers, who have now introduced it at Hurlingham. The tent-pegs are tiny wedges of cocoa palm, cramped with copper wire and well soaked in water, which are driven slantwise into prepared holes close to the stands of the bamboo poles. The sport consists in the horseman catching these pegs on the point of his lance as he gallops past, and carrying them clean out of their resting places. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their children, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and a large and fashionable assemblage, were present on the occasion, and the game was effectively carried on, and was followed by some other feats learned in the East.

— **THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY** was celebrated this day with the usual military parade, and the trooping of the colours on the Horse Guards' parade ground. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, inspected the troops. A Royal salute, and a salute

of fifty-six guns from the Tower, was afterwards fired in St. James's Park, denoting the age of the Queen. At Aldershot, Portsmouth, Chatham, Shorncliffe, Dover, and other large stations, there was the usual parade of troops. All the ships at the naval stations were dressed.

— **THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The afternoon of the same day witnessed the departure of the expedition, which has long been preparing to penetrate into the secrets of the Arctic regions, and if possible to reach higher latitudes than any adventurers have touched before, if not actually to set foot on the North Pole itself. The expedition consists of two vessels, the "Alert" and the "Discovery," the former under the command of Captain Nares, R.N., who is the leader of the expedition, and the latter under Captain Stephenson, R.N. They are supported by picked crews of men, among whom are officers of tried energy and experience. Before the vessels started they were inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, who examined very closely into the condition of the ships, and their equipment, and the various ingenious contrivances they contained. A telegraphic message from the Queen was received by Captain Nares just before the start, in these words: "I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions every success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken." A packet from the Queen, addressed to the two commanders, was afterwards received on board the two vessels. At four o'clock precisely the two ships moved off from the jetties, amidst the acclamations of a vast multitude of people. "Good-bye, and best wishes for your success!" was signalled from the flagship, the Duke of Wellington. "Thanks, and farewell!" was signalled back, and the "Alert" and the "Discovery," piloted by the "Fire Queen," with Admirals Elliot and M'Clintock and Captain Sullivan on board, and accompanied by the "Heather Bell" and other steamers, sailed down the harbour channel, the "Alert" leading by a hundred yards. The old "Victory," the "Duke of Wellington," and the "St. Vincent" manned their rigging and sent forth hearty cheers. It was a sight not to be forgotten as the ships emerged from the harbour into the anchorage of Spithead, and headed eastwards, standing close inshore. Their course lay through a flotilla of steamers, yachts, and row-boats, crowded with spectators cheering enthusiastically. From the grass-grown ramparts of Portsmouth on the west, as far as Southsea Castle on the east, the shore from the top of the sea wall down to the water's edge was lined by one unbroken mass of spectators, with the soldiery drawn out in array to do honour to the departing representatives of the sister service. As the "Alert" and "Discovery" slowly passed along, the immense crowd persisted in cheering. Thus vociferously and heartily sped on its way, the Arctic squadron stood out to sea.

31. COLLISION OFF BEACHY HEAD.—The "Stannington,"

a screw steamer from Newcastle, laden with coals, was run down off Beachy Head by a German barque, about midnight. The captain and four of the crew jumped on board the latter vessel and thus escaped, but the German captain, it is stated, refused to go to the assistance of the six men who remained on board the sinking vessel, and they consequently went down with her.

— CASE OF DROWNING NEAR OXFORD.—A melancholy accident took place this afternoon near Oxford. A student named John Frederick Rowlands was in a skiff, accompanied by a friend in a canoe. When they reached Eynsham it was found that the canoe had got damaged on the way and was unsafe. Rowlands therefore landed to arrange for the canoe to be towed by the skiff. In the meantime the canoe began to sink, and seeing his friend in danger of sinking with it, he plunged in to save him. His friend remembers seeing him do this, but became unconscious immediately afterwards, and when he recovered his senses he found himself lying on the bank, but could see no trace of the deceased. He summoned assistance at once, but the body was not found until next morning. Rowlands was but an indifferent swimmer, and moreover was encumbered with a thick woollen jersey, boating jacket, &c. At the coroner's inquest a verdict was returned that deceased accidentally met with his death by drowning, whilst endeavouring to save his companion.

JUNE.

— ALEXANDRA PARK RACES.—The Alexandra Park summer meeting opened to-day under circumstances even more auspicious than those which favoured the great popular demonstration of Whit Monday, for improved railway arrangements now gave an additional stimulus to the visitors, who were tempted by the glorious weather, and the reputation of one of the most respectable racing events of the season, to make their way to Muswell Hill. They went in crowds, mixed of course, but remarkable for the absence of the “rowdy” element, thanks to the stringent regulations of the company. At an early hour this morning the company, both by rail and road, commenced pouring into the beautiful park, and when racing commenced there could not have been fewer than 70,000 persons present, the slopes from the palace to the race-course being fairly crammed with anxious sightseers, while the rails for half a mile were lined with conveyances of every description. The Park Nursery Stakes were won by Water Lily, and the Grand Stand handicap by Chandos; but the award was objected to on the ground that the horse was entered as a four-year old instead of a five-year old, and the prize was accordingly transferred to his competitor Speedwell. There was not much betting either on this or the subsequent day.

4. UNDERGROUND FIRE AT WESTMINSTER.—An explosion of gas has occurred in the sewer opposite the Houses of Parliament and the new St. Stephen's Club. For some days past an escape of gas had been noticed, and the necessary order having been obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Works to break the road and find out the leak, labourers were at work digging down to the pipes, when a tremendous explosion occurred, which cracked the roadway and pavement, and greatly alarmed the passers by. Immediately afterwards a huge volume of flame issued from the sewer grating, showing that the gas had escaped into the sewer, and that the fire was raging there. Information was at once sent to the fire brigade, as the Westminster station of the Metropolitan District Railway and St. Stephen's Club seemed in danger. The flames came through the gratings, and rose to the height of twelve or fourteen feet above the roadway.

6. WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF TEN LIVES.—The steamer "Southport," of Preston, while voyaging from Preston to Sicily, encountered a dense fog. The engines were just kept going, and the best possible look-out maintained, but at one o'clock in the morning they ran on a reef, bows foremost. The waves immediately broke over the vessel, sweeping everything from the deck. The captain instantly ordered out the boats, but they were carried away by the sea while being lowered, and the cook and engineer were washed overboard, but the latter was washed back again. Two hours afterwards the steamer parted amidships, the stern sinking in deep water. The crew clung to the bow for an hour, when it slid off the reef, and they were left struggling in the water in total darkness, ignorant even of the direction of land. Three clung to portions of wreckage and were washed about for several hours. Two were washed away, but the third caught a life-buoy and swam ashore, having been six hours in the water. He found another who had just previously reached shore on a plank. Fishermen discovered them, and took them forty miles on to Corunna. The steamer belonged to the Blackpool and Southport Steam Packet Company.

9. VISIT OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.—We are becoming well accustomed to receive royal visitors from the most distant regions of civilization. The Czar of Russia, the Turkish Sultan, the Shah of Persia, have all come to see the sights of England, and to become themselves the 'sight' that attracted the greatest crowds of English people. This year, what have been generally considered the bounds of civilization, whether ancient or modern, have been passed, and the visitor who landed to-day on our shores is His Highness Seyyed Barghash bin Saed, the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Seyyed, with Naser bin Saed (Prime Minister), accompanied by Dr. Kirk (Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar), Hamed bin Sulieman, Hamood bin Mohammed, Mohammed bin Hamed, Mohammed bin Sulieman (Councillors of State), Tharia Topan, an Indian friend of the Sultan, representing

the commercial interests of Zanzibar, two clerks, a priest of the second class, and twelve negro servants arrived in the "Canara" at Gravesend at about half-past nine in the morning, and thence proceeded up the river in a steamer sent by the Government to meet him. On arriving at Westminster the landing was made at the steps on the west side of the bridge. Sir Bartle Frere was the first to welcome His Highness, and the Seyyed was formally received by Mr. Bourke, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other Foreign Office officials. Many members of Parliament and other distinguished persons were present on the terrace, and the proceedings were watched by a throng of persons upon Westminster Bridge. Formal salutations having been exchanged, Mr. Bourke said:—"I have been desired by Lord Derby to welcome His Highness to England in the name of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government are anxious that his visit shall be one agreeable to himself, and it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that His Highness should see those things in England which most interest and please him. Her Majesty's Government have appointed Dr. Kirk, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Hill to be in attendance on His Royal Highness during his stay in this country; and if His Royal Highness will have the goodness to signify to Dr. Kirk his wishes, Her Majesty's Government will endeavour to carry them out to the best of their ability." Dr. Kirk acted the part of interpreter to this speech, which the Sultan duly acknowledged. His Highness was then led from the steamer by Mr. Bourke, and, followed by his suite, ascended the steps. The band played "God save the Queen," and the crowd cheered slightly. The Sultan, who, with his followers, is a strict Mohammedan, wore a turban, a waist-sash, a long flowing robe of silk beautifully embroidered, the jamvie or dagger, and the scimitar. The party having entered the carriages which were provided for them, they started at a slow rate, followed by the guard of honour, while the crowd brought up the rear. The route was by way of Pall Mall, St. James's Street, and Piccadilly, to the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, which had been selected by the Government for the residence of their guest, his wish being to be treated not with royal state, but as a private gentleman. The object of the Seyyed's visit is primarily to make himself acquainted as far as he can during the short period of one month with the laws and social life of England.

9. COMMEMORATION DAY AT OXFORD.—The noisy conduct of the undergraduates for some years past on the occasion of this annual festival has caused the authorities this year to hold the ceremony not, as formerly, in the Sheldonian Theatre, before a crowd of young students, but in the Divinity School, before a small and select company. Shortly after eleven o'clock the procession from the Vice-Chancellor's house arrived, and the Vice-Chancellor opened a Convocation, at which the names of the distinguished persons on whom it was proposed to confer the degree of D.C.L.

honoris causâ were submitted to the house and approved. Dr. James Bryce, Regius Professor of Civil Law, then introduced them in the following order, in an appropriate Latin speech, in which he recounted their various services and claims to the honorary distinction :—The Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Geo. F. Bowen, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Mr. Justice Groves, Capt. Douglas Galton, Mr. Charles T. Newton, M.A., Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S. The proceedings were unusually tame, very few undergraduates being present, and but little applause greeted the recipients of the degree. The Principal of Hertford College then delivered the Creweian Oration, after which the successful competitors for the Commemoration prizes delivered their compositions, and the procession went out, as it had entered, in silence. In the afternoon the Freemasons' fête took place, and a ball at Christ Church in the evening brought the festivities to a close.

— SEVERE THUNDERSTORM.—One of the heaviest thunderstorms which have occurred for many years broke over North Hants and West Berks soon after mid-day. The lightning was unusually vivid, and the peals of thunder loud in the extreme. One flash of forked lightning was especially remarked, and in several places the results were serious. Two hunters, valued at 400 guineas, belonging to Mr. Harris, of Longparish House, near Andover, were killed while standing in the park. At Prosperous Farm, Shalborne, near Hungerford, the lightning set on fire a straw rick, and the farm buildings, &c. narrowly escaped destruction. At other places in that part of the country sheep were killed, and in all directions trees were shattered to splinters. A large quantity of rain fell, deluging many dwellings, and the hailstones were of great size. Fortunately no loss of human life has been reported. Near Poole in Dorsetshire the lightning struck a farmhouse adjoining, which was a one-storey building used as a beerhouse, known as the "Grasshopper." Three horses and a waggon were standing in front of the beerhouse at the time, the driver having taken shelter indoors. The animals were knocked down by the lightning, and two of them got up apparently unhurt, but the leading horse was so much shaken that it appeared at first to have been killed. It soon rallied, however, and being turned into an adjacent field recovered in the course of the morning. The farmhouse, which was a thatched building, standing about twenty yards from the turnpike road, was within a few minutes in flames. One of the farmer's sons, a powerful-looking man, was also struck by the lightning and paralysed for several minutes, after which he recovered the use of his limbs. A messenger on horseback was sent to Poole for assistance; and Capt. Stone, Superintendent Scott, and others, proceeded to the spot with the quay fire engine. On arriving there they found there was no chance of saving the building, and the only service they could render was to endeavour to protect the adjoining premises. They were unable to do very much, owing to the scarcity of water. A

number of men working in the locality soon collected on the spot, and, rendering willing help, prevented the flames from extending beyond the house, which was within an hour completely burnt down, the walls only remaining. Very little of the furniture could be got out, owing to the inmates of the house being so affected by the shock, and to the rapidity with which the fire extended.

10. THE ASCOT RACES. — Magnificent racing, tolerable weather, and a great and exceptionally fashionable attendance, combined to make the Gold Cup day at Ascot one of the most splendid successes of recent years. Although slight rain fell at intervals, it simply tempered the heat, and assisted in suppressing the dust which the excessive drought of the past week had made pretty plentiful. The Royal party, headed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, were present both on the 8th, the opening day, and on the 10th; and on the latter day our new visitor, the Seyyed of Zanzibar, was also among the spectators. Barghash ben Saïd comes of a horse-loving family, and he admired the English horses, though he patriotically said that Arabs would ride them better than our jockeys. The most important race of the first day was the Prince of Wales's Stakes for 3-year olds, and was won by Mr. Savile's Earl of Dartray. The Royal Hunt Cup, value 300 sovs., was run for the next day, and was won by Mr. Joseph Dawson's Thuringian Prince. The running for the great event of the week was as follows:—

The GOLD CUP, value 500 sovs. About two miles and a half. 27 subs.

Mr. Merry's ch. h. Doncaster, by Stockwell—Marigold, 5 yrs., 9 st. 3 lb. (G. Fordham)	1
Lord Ailesbury's b. f. Aventurière, 4 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (Chaloner)	2
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Nougat, 3 yrs., 7 st. 5 lb. (Morbey)	3
Count de Juigné's ch. h. Montargis, 5 yrs., 9 st. 3 lb. (Carratt)	4
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Peut-être, 4 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (Carver)	5

— BOAT ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred to a boating party off Herne Bay this afternoon. Captain Henry Geary Hill (late of the Royal Artillery), his wife, two of their children, Miss Helen Hill (sister of the captain), and Mr. Arthur Collard had hired an ordinary pleasure boat carrying a lug sail. The boatman in charge of the craft went with them for a short distance, but it was thought by Mr. Collard, who had had some experience on the water, that his services were not required, and taking to another boat he returned to the shore. The party then proceeded on their trip sailing straight out to sea, and when about a mile and a quarter from the land the wind changed suddenly from south-east to south-west, a squall ensued, a gust of wind caught the sail and turned the boat over, the occupants being thrown into the water. The accident was witnessed from the shore by some boatmen, who immediately rowed out to render assistance, arriving at the spot within seven or eight minutes of the occurrence. By them Mr. Collard was rescued; and one of

the children, the little girl, was also picked up alive. The rest of the party were drowned.

15. DEATH BY BURNING.—A melancholy accident took place to-day, resulting in the death of Mr. Michael Henry, a gentleman well-known in the Jewish community, to which he belonged, for personal devotion to charitable and religious objects, and editor of the "Jewish Chronicle." Mr. Henry had a nervous dread of fire. He had stopped on this occasion till seven at his private office in Fleet Street, with his nephew, a boy at school, and is supposed to have been reading the newspaper by the light of a candle, in a dark closet at the back, when he set his clothes on fire. He rushed in flames into the room where his nephew was, and fortunately succeeded in pulling his coat and waistcoat off. The screams of the boy brought up a young man from the shop below, who tore off more clothes and threw water on the unfortunate sufferer. All this time Mr. Henry was standing up; he had not the presence of mind to lie down and roll himself in a tablecloth which was there. At last all the burning clothes were torn off, and the injuries were found to be not very severe. At that time the skin was removed only on the right hand and wrist. Skilled assistance was procured, and the wounds were speedily dressed; but the nervous shock was so great that in twenty-four hours Mr. Henry expired.

16. LOSS OF A BRISTOL VESSEL AND ALL HANDS.—The "Fanny," a ketch-rigged vessel, belonging to Mr. Smith, of Temple Back, Bristol, and trading between that port and Cardiff with coals, foundered off Clevedon Flats this morning, and all hands were drowned. The "Fanny" left the River Ely, Cardiff, on June 15, and proceeded all well until she reached about four miles above the lightship on the English and Welsh grounds, a little above Clevedon. The sea was so heavy at this point that she had to hail the steamship "St. David" for assistance. In rounding-to she shipped a heavy sea, which flooded her decks, and before the "St. David," which was near her, could render help she went down stern foremost, taking with her the only boat which was available for the crew. There were on board the captain and three hands. Every effort was made by the crew of the "St. David" to render assistance, but although they cruised round the spot for some hours not a trace of the men could be seen.

— A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A few days ago three boys and a little girl were sitting upon the parapet of the Thames Embankment, between Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges, when a sudden gust of wind blew one of the boys on to the pavement and the girl into the river. A cry for help was raised, and a gentleman who was passing slipped the collar from his Newfoundland dog, lifted up the animal, and coolly dropped him into the water. The child at that moment rose to the surface, and the sagacious brute turned his head in her direction, seized her by the collar of her cape, and, directed by his master, swam with his little burden

to the adjacent stairs. The gentleman called a cab, placed the child in it, and drove off to the Endell Street Baths, whence the child was taken home little the worse for her immersion. The owner of the dog refused to give his name, but observed that the dog's name was "Ready."

17. BASKET BURIAL.—Considerable interest has been excited by a suggestion made some time since in a letter from Mr. Seymour Haden to the "Times" that the heavy coffins now used for burial should be superseded by light wicker baskets. Mr. Seymour Haden's doctrine is that the resolution of human clay into its elementary substances is an operation which is most quickly, and, therefore, best performed, when the dead are allowed to come into immediate contact with that great disinfectant—mother earth. Wooden coffins postpone this contact for a long period, and when piled in vaults or catacombs arrest the working of natural laws for an indefinite period. He, therefore, proposed that wooden coffins be abolished, and that human remains covered by perishable materials shall be at once subjected to the disinfecting and assimilating action of mother earth. The Duke of Sutherland took up the suggestion warmly, and in order to give it every encouragement, he opened the gardens of Stafford House to-day to afford the public a view of the wicker coffins rather suggested as a step in the right direction than deliberately proposed as the best possible perishable coffins. Soon after four o'clock the stately garden terrace was occupied by a crowd of visitors impelled thither either by fashion, scientific ardour, or simple curiosity. Each guest was provided, on entering, with a handbill explaining the models which were exposed to view in the gardens. The coffins were simply wicker baskets, of the ordinary coffin shape and of various sizes. Two of them, made at Trentham, had their meshes filled with moss; but the rest, which were supplied by Mr. Kirby, a basket-maker at Derby, were left with their meshes open, like those of an ordinary waste-paper basket. Two or three were double, with a space 2 or 3 inches in width between the inner and the outer basket. This space is intended to be filled with charcoal, in case any precaution against infection or decomposition may be required. Mr. Seymour Haden was himself present, and was ready to explain the merits of his system to all who entered into conversation with him.

18. GREAT WHISKY FIRE IN DUBLIN.—A most destructive fire took place in Dublin this night, by which a large amount of property, valued at over 150,000*l.*, was destroyed, and four or five lives lost. The scene of the conflagration was Reid's malt-house and Malone's bonded warehouse, in the Liberties, in which were stored over 2,000*l.* worth of malt and 1,800 puncheons of whisky, worth 54,000*l.* The malt-house first caught fire, and the burning malt, running down Ardee Street, Chamber Street, Cork Street, and Mill Street, spread the flames with great rapidity, and in two hours all the houses on one side of Mill Street and several in

Chamber Street were destroyed. The fire-brigade could not use their engines lest the water should carry the flames through the city, but they tore up the pavement and used sand and manure. A force of military rendered assistance, but all that could be done was to isolate the fire. The streams of burning whisky, which to most people were appalling, offered to others a temptation which they could not resist. Although the streets were generally well guarded by the military and police, numbers of people got access through narrow lanes and passages unobserved to places where it ran most freely along the channels or formed in pools in the streets, and they resorted to every possible expedient to obtain draughts. Some tried to collect the liquor in their hats and others in their boots, and, failing to satisfy their passionate craving by such means, they lay down across the channels and lapped the intoxicating stream until some became helpless and almost insensible, and were dragged off to hospitals, while others, seized with the same mania, rushed into their places and followed their example. It would be hard to conceive a more shocking exhibition of degrading vice. Some deeds of bravery were done which are to be set off against such disgraceful conduct. Numbers of students of the University and of the Medical Schools volunteered to help the authorities in preserving order and working the engines when they could be got into play, and an artilleryman dashed through the flames at the risk of his life and rescued a number of horses out of the stables attached to the malt stores. Among the buildings which the fire fastened upon with greatest tenacity was a large tannery in Mill Street, which, though the contents were less inflammable, was reduced to ruins in a few hours. A public-house at the corner of Ardee Street and Chamber Street, belonging to a man named Fitzsimons, was swept away at an early period, and the owner, who is an invalid, was rescued with some difficulty. A new wing of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, which is in course of erection by Sir Arthur Guinness, had a narrow escape, as the flames caught the scaffolding in front, but it was promptly removed and the danger averted. A number of puncheons of whisky were got out of the stores at the first outbreak of the fire and piled up in Cork Street, where the soldiers had to guard them with fixed bayonets to keep away the mob. From the effects of drinking the burning whisky four men died, and about twenty others were taken into Meath Hospital suffering from the same cause. At one time the conflagration was of such gigantic dimensions, and swept onwards with such irresistible force, that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the whole south-east quarter of Dublin. Chamber Street, in which it commenced, is the centre of a densely-populated district, abounding with wood stores, drug stores, cooperages, and other establishments filled with inflammable materials, besides a greater proportion of public-houses and spirit stores than any other part

of Dublin. The danger to the city, had the flames not been subdued, may be partially estimated from this.

— A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON has occurred at Clew Bay, Westport. An island named Inishgowla was discovered one morning literally covered with herrings, much to the astonishment of the islanders, who were unable to explain from whence their flight originated, or by what mysterious means they came upon the island. The only explanation offered is that a tidal wave might have occurred during the night and deposited them there.

— ASSAULT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—An extraordinary case was brought before the Guildford magistrates to-day. A young lady was travelling alone on the previous day in a first-class carriage on the South-western Railway. According to her evidence, a gentleman got into the carriage at Liphook Station, and sat opposite to her. He talked, and they had some general conversation about the theatres, the Academy, and the beauties of the country. On leaving Woking Station he suddenly shut up the window and asked her for her name, which she refused to give. He then came and sat beside her, still entreating her to give him her name, and asking permission to write to her. She turned her head away, and pushed him off, saying, "I won't have you so near." Then he put his arm round her waist and kissed her several times. She went to the bell to warn the guard, but found it was broken. Then he violently forced her back into the corner of the carriage, approached her closely, and kissed her again. As he proceeded further to assault her, she pulled down the window and screamed violently, and, twisting round the handle, got out backwards. She kept hold of the outside handle of the open door with her left hand, and grasped his arm with the right, and in this way she stood outside the door on the step until the passengers in the other carriages who saw her danger having at length succeeded in communicating with the guard, the train came to a stop. The gentleman then said to her in a low voice, "Don't say anything. You do not know what trouble you will get me into. Say you were frightened." It seems she had travelled a distance of about five miles on the step of the carriage before the train stopped. She was then lifted off in a state of great terror and agitation; a clergyman who was in the train got into the carriage with her, and accompanied her to London, whilst her assailant was placed in another carriage, and given into custody on the arrival of the train at Waterloo. The defendant, who gave his name as Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, made no defence except that the young lady had represented the case incorrectly, no doubt under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm. He was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in his own recognizances in 2,000*l.*, and two sureties in 1,000*l.* each. Colonel Baker was subsequently tried at the

Croydon Assizes before Mr. Justice Brett, convicted of an indecent assault, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The resignation of his commission, which he sent in to the Horse Guards, was not accepted, and the following announcement appeared in the "London Gazette":—"Half-pay. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Valentine Baker, half-pay, late 10th Hussars, has been removed from the army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated August 2, 1875."

22. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At Calverley Station, six miles from Leeds, the Scotch express while proceeding at the ordinary express rate ran into a Midland goods train which was shunting at the time. The engine of the express caught one of the trucks of the goods train, and carried away portions of other trucks till it came to the tender, which it separated from the engine and sent both before it up the line. The express was suddenly brought to a standstill, being thrown off the line. Two persons from Leeds and Nottingham were severely injured, and also a child. Fortunately the carriages of the express that were smashed were all but empty, but several gentlemen had very narrow escapes. One first-class passenger was sawn out after an hour's delay from a carriage into which a waggon had run. From other carriages several persons were rescued, most of them being but little shaken. A coffin containing a corpse in a van was smashed, and much damage has been done to the rolling stock. Both the guard and engine-driver of the express asserted that the signals were off, and that the pointsman must be in fault.

— THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS AT ETON.—Considerable excitement was caused in the earlier part of the week by the announcement that Messrs. Moody and Sankey would hold a service in the South Meadow, just outside the grounds of Eton College, on June 22. It having been stated that the meeting was to be held with the sanction of the school authorities, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., wrote to Dr. Hornby, the head-master, questioning the propriety of allowing the meeting to take place, and a requisition, signed by seventy-four members of the House of Commons, who are either old Etonians or have sons at Eton, was also addressed to Dr. Hornby, with a request that Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services might not receive any sanction from the authorities. Dr. Hornby refused to interfere by forbidding the attendance of the school boys, and eventually the meeting was held, though not on the site originally selected, but in a garden belonging to a house in the High Street, Windsor. From 150 to 200 of the Eton boys attended, and a few of the masters were also present among the audience. Nothing could be more orderly than the manner in which the service was conducted.

23. THE CLAIMANT TO THE OLDALE ESTATES.—Very disorderly scenes have occurred in the Abbeydale Valley, one of the best suburbs of Sheffield. A working man named Joseph Oldale has, under the patronage of the local Magna Charta Asso-

ciation, laid claim to the Mill-houses Estate, situate in the valley, and estimated to be worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* A few weeks ago Oldale and a number of friends went and took forcible possession of some of the fields and other property, but the occupiers ejected them. They next took possession of two fields occupied by Mr. Smith and Mr. Speight, and owned by Lord Fitzwilliam, who purchased them some years ago. They began to cut the grass and cart it away to Sheffield, although repeated attempts were made in the course of the day by the tenants and their friends to drive them from the field. A force of police was present, but they only interfered when a breach of the peace was threatened. At an early hour this morning Mr. Smith went with a number of labourers and erected a strong barricade across the entrance to the field, and a little later thirty of Lord Fitzwilliam's gamekeepers came up from Wentworth and took up a position behind it to protect it. They were well armed, and by no means invited an attack. Shortly after nine o'clock Oldale and a large following arrived from Sheffield and commenced an attack upon the barricade. Eventually they succeeded in pulling it down, and the crowd entered the field and were busily engaged throughout the day in removing the grass. They further threatened to remove the tiles from the houses of all the tenants on the estate who refused to recognize Oldale's claim, and also to pull up the rails of the Midland Company, whose main line from Sheffield to London passes through the property. The locality was visited by thousands of people, and the utmost exertions on the part of the police were necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. An application was at length made to the magistrates on behalf of Lord Fitzwilliam, and summonses were granted against Oldale and several of his principal friends for trespass, and for riotously assembling to commit a breach of the peace.

— THE "PANDORA."—The departure of this vessel for the Arctic regions, which took place on June 23, was witnessed by a large concourse of people. She was towed out of Southampton docks soon after noon. The "Pandora" has been thoroughly refitted for this cruise, which may last as long as eighteen months, the time the men have bound themselves to serve. The usual commander's cabin has been divided for the accommodation of Capt. Allan Young and Lieut. Lillingston. In each cabin is a well-stocked library, and on the walls are photographs and landscapes. Amongst the other articles put on board the yacht were a quantity of scientific instruments and books sent down from London, and an organ which has a somewhat remarkable history. In one of the early Franklin search expeditions this organ, a gift of the late Prince Consort, was first taken away to an Arctic latitude; since that time it has done duty in four other Arctic expeditions, including the voyage of the "Fox." A silver plate has now been fixed upon it which tells of its adventures, and its musical properties have been renovated at a large outlay by Capt. Young for this

expedition. Outside the captain's cabin the mess-room of the "Pandora" is situated, and from the four sides of this chamber are constructed cabins for the members of the scientific staff. The "Pandora" cast anchor for the night in the Solent, her final departure from English waters taking place on the 25th.

28. A REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT of all the troops stationed there took place to-day in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the Empress Eugénie. The troops were drawn up in two lines, each line being one army corps composed of two divisions. The cavalry and artillery of the 1st Division were formed on the right of their army corps, and those of the 2nd Army Corps were formed on the left of the infantry to whom they belonged. The whole presented one large army corps, which was handled in the most masterly manner; after the inspection the Duke of Cambridge returned to the saluting base, accompanied by all the illustrious visitors, and the troops marched past, and they certainly did what they had to do uncommonly well. A sham fight succeeded the march past.

30. THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH, which was not concluded till the third day's playing, excited this year more than usual interest, and was witnessed on the second and only fine day by 12,697 spectators. The commencement of the game was delayed for two hours by the rain, which returned heavily on the last day. The victory was well contested, and ultimately remained with the Oxford side, the number of runs being 337 against 331.

— THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.—Considerable space has been occupied in the daily papers throughout the month by the movements of our African visitor, and the impressions made upon him by the various London sights through which he has worked his way have been duly recorded by the reporters. An early visit was paid to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, where the Seyyed appears to have been greatly impressed with the cordiality of his reception, and with the happy domestic picture afforded by his royal host and hostess and their children. No less was he gratified by his visit to Her Majesty at Windsor, which took place the following week. At the British Museum, the Reading Room, which he called "a city of books," and the Sculpture Room chiefly engaged the Seyyed's attention, especially the Ninevite remains, in which he took great interest. The Brighton Aquarium, the Crystal Palace, the Woolwich Arsenal, the General Post Office, the Bank of England, &c. &c., were all visited and admired, and an evening of great interest was passed at an extra meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 29th.

JULY.

8. AN ALARMING PANIC occurred at one of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's concluding services at Camberwell Green Hall. The hall was densely crowded more than an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the service, but still thousands upon thousands kept arriving only to find the doors closed against them. Mr. Moody commenced the service nearly an hour before time. Suddenly the whole of the immense audience were startled by the place being forced, and by seeing that thousands of people were endeavouring to rush into the building. A great noise of violence and shrieking was heard, and, as a riot was threatened, Mr. Moody told the ushers to depart from the usual rule and allow the people, as many as could, to stand in the aisles. The doors having been opened thousands ran in, and hundreds began to rush up into the galleries. In the meantime a fear had seized some among the many who had crowded into the Inquiry Rooms, which are situated underneath the platform and galleries, lest the crowds of people above should fall down upon them. Many were trying to get outside, but Mr. Moody announced that it was of no use, as there were thousands in the rooms underneath and all round the buildings, and he also said if those underneath would not leave violence must be met by violence. It would be of no use people fainting either, for they could not be got out, so that all must remain where they were. The panic now reached its height. Numbers of women, in spite of all remonstrance, rose to try and get out, and numbers had to be kept in their places by sheer force. Mr. Graham, one of the chief stewards, came to the rostrum, and said that if people would not now keep themselves calm the committee could not be responsible either for the safety of the building or for the persons inside. After about half an hour's delay the overwhelming crowds were got out, and some extra number accommodated, and the service proceeded. No casualty occurred beyond a number of persons fainting. Mr. Moody announced that he was sorry to hear that two ladies who were there the other day were now no more. One dropped dead after having gone out of the hall. A few days later the Americans held their last service in London, and on the 12th the final conference, intended only for the ministers who had assisted them in their labours, was held at Mildmay Park Hall. There were about 700 ministers present, of whom it is said 188 belonged to the Church of England. Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey gave farewell addresses in which they expressed their thanks to all concerned in their meetings. They are both said to have been very much affected, and Mr. Moody, at the end of his address, quitted the platform suddenly and went away at once, in order to avoid the rush of persons who wished to bid him farewell. The chairman of committee, on behalf of the revivalists, declined a proposal made

to raise subscriptions in order to present them with a testimonial. From a balance sheet subsequently published by the treasurer of the Mission, it appeared that the expenses incurred in the metropolis amounted to 28,396*l.*, whilst the contributions from the public did not exceed 28,238*l.*

10. **ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.**—This annual match, which attracts thousands to Lords', was this year quite spoilt by the unceasing rain. On the first day but one hour's play was possible, and in consequence the match was unfinished when time was called to draw the stumps the following day. The Harrovians, who played a plucky up-hill game, were thus in all probability saved a defeat. Mr. L. Chater, who carried his bat out in both innings, did good service for his side, as also did the Hon. A. Lyttelton, the captain of the Etonians.

11. **ACCIDENT AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.**—About three o'clock this morning the whole of the entablature surmounting the colonnade on the northern side of Drury Lane Theatre, and extending nearly the entire length of Little Russell Street, fell to the ground with a noise so great that the inhabitants of the houses opposite were startled in their sleep, while their habitations were shaken to their foundations. The entablature was composed of heavy blocks of stone, which fell crashing into the middle of the roadway, blocking up the street, at the ends of which it was necessary to place barriers. It would seem that the constant rains of late must have lessened the cohesion of the materials, and it appears that at the time of the fall a heavy storm of wind and rain prevailed and caused the overhanging cornice to give way, bringing to the ground with it the frieze on which it was supported. On the evening before some hundreds of people were assembled underneath that portion of the colonnade in which the gallery door is situated, and they also reached far into the roadway, so that had the accident happened then the loss of life would have been considerable.

— **SWIMMING BATH ON THE THAMES.**—The floating structure of iron, containing a large covered swimming bath, moored in the river just above Charing Cross Railway Bridge, has just been opened for use, without any ceremony. This is the first of a series of floating baths which it is intended to establish at various points, not only along the course of the River Thames through London and elsewhere, but likewise on other rivers wherever such accommodation may be required. The supply of water is obtained from the river. It is let in by suitable cocks, and is passed through a filtering apparatus, which completely removes all mud and other matter that may be in suspension in the water, but still allows the water to retain its natural salts and soft refreshing qualities. Attempts were made to free the bathing water also from the tint pervading it; but it was apprehended that, in effecting this discolorisation, the water would become less pleasant to bathe in. The aeration of the water which takes

place in the process of filtration, and in its discharge from the fountains, frees the water from the chemical impurities which might be expected to be present to some extent in Thames water. The bath, when full, contains about 150,000 gallons of water, and the machinery is capable of filling it in six hours if need be. It is intended, however, that there shall be a continuous stream of fresh water into the bath. The charge for admission to bathe is one shilling.

14. ROBBERIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—Thieves have been busy lately on the railway platforms. On the 3rd of this month, when the Earl and Countess Grey were about to leave Waterloo Station on a visit to Admiral Sir F. Grey, at Lynwood, near Sunningdale, their dressing-cases, previously carefully placed on the luggage-tray within the barrier, were found to be missing. Strange to say, although in the custody of the officials, nothing has been heard of them since. Fortunately the dressing-cases did not contain any money or jewellery, so that the thief or thieves were no great gainers by the booty.

On the 6th, a lady arriving by the tidal boat at Folkestone, deposited her jewel case in a saloon carriage which was in waiting. The lady, with her servant, stepped out for a moment, and when she returned it was gone. Superintendent Wilshire, of the borough police, was called upon, and from the information he received, he followed four men whom he believed were engaged in the robbery. These men had driven in a cab to Appledore station, and the superintendent upon his arrival there apprehended them after a determined resistance. They were brought back to Folkestone, and on being searched the whole of the property was found on them. The case contained jewellery of great value, estimated, together with other property and notes found on the men, at upwards of 2,000*l*. The thieves were subsequently tried and convicted, and sentenced, two of them to five years, and two others, who had been previously convicted for felony, to seven years' penal servitude, with five years' police supervision at the expiration of their sentences.

An extraordinary disappearance of a bag containing jewellery took place at Charing Cross Railway Station on the afternoon of the 14th. A gentleman, who was about to proceed to Reigate, entered the booking-office for the purpose of taking tickets, leaving his luggage in charge of the porters to be labelled, but upon his return he found that a leather bag containing jewellery to the value of about 200*l*. had disappeared. The most curious feature of the affair is that a detective was standing within a few yards of the luggage the whole time.

— HOUND SHOW AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The first annual hound show at the Alexandra Palace was opened to-day, but its success was somewhat marred by the weather, a constant downpour of rain materially interfering with the attendance. The exhibition was superior to anything of the kind that has ever

before taken place. There were fifteen classes, and nearly 150 entries. The first three classes were devoted to dog-hounds of twenty-three inches and upwards high. The first prize was awarded to the Duke of Beaufort's Comet, and the second to Wrangler, belonging to the Brocklesby Hunt, the Blackburn Vale hound Mercury being the reserve.

15. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR took his departure from England to-day. The greater part of his last fortnight was occupied in visits to our chief provincial towns; Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester received him with due honours, and he examined with great interest their various objects of curiosity, manufacturing and naval. On leaving Messrs. Elkington's silver and electro-plate works at the first-named town, the Sultan observed that the word "Birmingham" reminded him of the Arabic word "Birminham," which meant a "well of them," and that Birmingham appeared to be truly a well of rare and wonderful things. On his return to London His Highness received an address from the Corporation of London at Guildhall, and was entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House previous to his departure.

Before leaving England the Seyyed forwarded to the Lord Mayor a cheque for 100*l.*, with the expression of his wish that his Lordship would distribute it as he might deem most advisable amongst the charitable institutions in the metropolis. His Highness also forwarded to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Manchester a handsome Arab sword, richly mounted in virgin gold, in recognition of their personal attention to His Highness during his stay. The Mayor of Liverpool received a similar present. A communication was received from Mr. Clemence Hill, of the Foreign Office, who was in attendance on the Sultan, inclosing a cheque for 50*l.* from His Highness for the Manchester charities.

16. PROPOSED BYRON MEMORIAL.—This day, being the fifty-first anniversary of Lord Byron's funeral, a meeting was held in Willis's Rooms in furtherance of the scheme for raising a fund to provide a national monument to the poet. Mr. Disraeli presided, and among those present were Lord Houghton, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, M.P. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Disraeli said that in the twelfth year of this century a poem was published by a young man which instantly commanded the sympathies of the nation. There was no instance in literary records of a success so sudden and so lasting. To use his own words, "He awoke one morning to find himself famous." Earl Stanhope moved, and the Earl of Rosslyn seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That an appeal be made to the public for funds to assist in carrying out the proposition of the Byron Memorial Committee to erect a statue to the memory of the poet in some conspicuous place in the metropolis."

19 THE MARGATE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, a building

just completed, and designed to accommodate 150 children, was opened to-day by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, and by Prince Waldemar of Denmark. Great preparations had been made to give the Royal party a festive reception at Margate, but the out-of-door part of the programme was sadly spoiled by the persistent rain.

— **LABOURERS' UNION DEMONSTRATION.**—The members of the Labourers' Union had a demonstration of a novel nature to-day. The unionists of several parishes, Etchingham, Hurst Green, Robertsbridge, and Salehurst, numbering between 400 and 500 men, met at 2 P.M., and, each having a blue favour fastened to his breast, marched in procession to Salehurst Church, the Hurst Green village band playing in the rear. All the neighbours and country folks from far and near had come to behold the spectacle, and as the unionists were played into church to the well-known Moody and Sankey tune, "Hold the Fort," there was no little enthusiasm among the spectators. The village church had probably never held so large a congregation before, and many could not find admittance. The incumbent preached a sermon expressly composed for the occasion, which was listened to with great attention, though many of the men are Wesleyans. The preacher, among several commendable commonplaces, warned the men in vigorous language against resorting to strikes. Many of the men had walked a long distance in the heat, and after the service and a few parting Moody and Sankey tunes in the village streets, quietly returned to their homes, without, it is stated, taking anything in the shape of refreshment.

22. THE SUMMER MANŒUVRES.—In presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff, among whom were Sir Richard Airey, Adjutant-General of the Forces, and Sir Charles Ellice, Quartermaster-General, the last sham fight of the summer manœuvres took place to-day at Sandhurst. The First Army Corps, under the command of Sir Henry de Bathe, had a total force of 8,973, and the Second Army Corps, under Sir John Douglas, one of 8,673, giving a total of men on the ground of both Army Corps of 17,646. The combat commenced soon after ten, and was kept up with vigour till 12.30, when, the guns still booming away from the hills at a terrific rate, the Duke of Cambridge ordered "cease firing" to be sounded along the whole line. The commanders, umpires, and staff were then assembled and addressed by the Duke for several minutes. It was said that the decision was in favour of Sir John Douglas. Shortly after the termination of hostilities the whole of the troops commenced their homeward march to Aldershot. The campaign had been carried on during the preceding week under very adverse circumstances, owing to the bad weather. The final review took place on the 24th, when nearly 20,000 men, 4,572 horses, and 108 guns paraded before the Commander-in-Chief.

— **CARRIER PIGEON RACES.**—The International and All-

England Pigeon races took place at the Alexandra Palace on the 22nd. They were conducted entirely under the able management of Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, author of the approved treatise on "The Homing or Carrier Pigeon," and in many other ways a high authority upon the treatment, breeding, and training of domestic birds. At eleven o'clock seventy-eight pigeons were let fly to Brussels, which was reached by the first of them at ten minutes past four in the afternoon, soon followed by others. Other birds were sent up to fly distances of 150 miles, and others 80 miles or shorter distances.

24. THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING concluded its fortnight's proceedings to-day, the Princess Louise of Lorne presenting the prizes. The first winner called forward was Sir Henry Halford, who took the Duke of Cambridge's prize for the best score in fifteen rounds at 1,000 yards, with military rifles. The first Queen's Prizeman was Mr. Edward Ross, who in 1860, as a mere boy, set an example of good shooting to the thousands who have since happily learnt to skilfully handle the rifle. His prize was one which shows that he is still one amongst the very first of British marksmen, for it was the second stage of the Albert, which is competed for only by winners amongst the match riflemen. The St. George's Challenge Vase fell to Captain Easton, of the 105th Lanark; in the Chancellor's Plate to Cambridge, against Oxford; the Kolapore Cup to the Canadian team. To take the Rajah of Vizianagram's Challenge Prize—two huge silver flasks, given by this Eastern potentate as a tangible memento of the annual match between the Lords and the Commons—the Marquis of Lorne came forward as the representative of the winners of the Lower House. He was obliged to content himself with taking one of these ponderous utensils from the table, and going with this up to the marchioness, Her Royal Highness with a merry laugh confirmed his possession of it, and he retired amid some hearty cheers, followed by Col. Loyd-Lindsay, a member of his team, bearing the second flask. A totally new feature in Wimbledon prize presentations was then displayed, and one which, to judge from the hearty cheers with which the winners were greeted, met with unqualified approval. This was the presentation of the Irish trophy to the team of British officers, who, after a splendid contest, won it from an equal number of picked shots selected from the volunteer force. The Elcho Challenge Shield was a second time carried off by the Irish team after a match unequalled both for its splendid shooting and for the closeness of the finish of the Irish, Scotch, and English teams. Cries of "Bravo, Ireland!" followed them as they bore off the trophy. Then a number of volunteers came up and received badges and money prizes for the first stage of the Queen's competition. Amongst these was young Capt. Pearse, of the 18th Devon, distinguished by his stature. He had been up once before for another prize, and each time his appearance was the signal for

suppressed applause, which broke out into a full chorus of cheers when, for the last time, he was summoned to receive the gold medal of the Association, the gold badge of the N.R.A., and the Queen's Prize of 250*l*. In addition to these prizes he received as a special gift from the Secretary of State for War the rifle with which he had achieved his memorable triumph. Immense excitement was created by the young Devonshire man's victory at the time it occurred, and he was borne in triumph to the camp of the Victoria Rifles, where, as usual, the Victorias made a champagne cup in which congratulations were drunk. When he reached his own tent he addressed his comrades; and, after thanking them for their congratulations, said it had been the custom for past Queen's prizemen to attribute their good fortune to some special cause. Angus Cameron, who had won the coveted prize twice, said he attributed his good fortune to the fact that he was a teetotaller. For himself, he believed he had been allowed to win the prize because he had recently been bold enough to admit himself to be a convert to the truth of the Bible. The proceedings terminated with a review of the volunteers, who numbered about 3,000.

26. DEATHS OF TOURISTS IN WALES.—A youth of seventeen, son of Mr. Liston Ives, of the Stockton Grammar School, started alone to go round Great Ormeshead; he did not return, and search was made for him all night. Next morning the dog of a mountain shepherd found him a corpse among the fallen rocks, at a point on the Conway side known as Hell Stones; he was upon his hands and knees, with his fractured forehead on a fragment of rock. About a fortnight before, a body was found near the summit of Snowdon, which was identified as that of Mr. Gregory Kendall, of Crosby near Leicester, who had been missing since June 11th. It is supposed that he had lost his way, and died from exposure.

— A SAVAGE HORSE.—The death is announced of the horse "Cruiser," who some fifteen or sixteen years ago enjoyed a unique reputation for intractability, and even ferocity. When the late Mr. Rarey came to this country to exhibit his method of taming savage horses, it was suggested to him that a suitable animal on which to try the merits of the system would be Cruiser. Far from being, in the language of an amiable naturalist, "the friend of man," Cruiser seemed at this time to be the enemy of the human race, especially in the form of grooms. Most horses, even when they refuse to tolerate other advances, will suffer the approach of persons bearing them food. But Cruiser feared or hated his grooms "et dona ferentes;" and it was not only impossible to saddle him but difficult to feed him. Mr. Rarey, on arriving in England, found this monster in equine shape shut up in a stable where it was thought he would have nothing to kick against but brick walls. Cruiser, however, discovered that only fourteen feet above him was a boarded ceiling, which he accepted as a convenient target for his attacks. He

used at this time; says his American biographer in the *New York Times*, to be fed "through a sort of funnel." Mr. Rarey introduced himself to Cruiser; but, instead of bringing him to submission in the few minutes which he usually found sufficient for the purpose, could not overcome his spirit in less than three hours. He effectually tamed him, however, and afterwards purchased him and took him back to America, where Cruiser is said to have become very popular with breeders.

— SEVERE FLOODS.—The month of July has been disastrous in point of weather to an extent that has not been known for some years. Heavy rains fell in France towards the end of June, and caused inundations at Toulouse and other places in the south which produced a frightful amount of distress in those districts, promptly met by large subscriptions not only in France, but in England as well. A "Mansion-House Committee" was immediately formed by the Lord Mayor of London, and subscriptions flowed in to the amount of several thousands. As the month went on, the rainfall advanced northward; tremendous thunderstorms were reported from various parts of England, and many fires were caused, and lives lost, by the lightning. At Birmingham on the 18th the low-lying suburb of Aston was flooded; but the worst disasters occurred in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire. In the Forest of Dean, at Cinderford, a village situated on the Blakeney or Bideford Brook, the rains are described as terrific, and the escape of water from all the hills as unprecedented during the past eighty years. About two o'clock in the morning there was a broad cataract tumbling over the embankment of a neighbouring reservoir, with a hoarse roar that could be heard for miles. The alarm was given. The manager of Mr. Crawshay's works close by prepared to keep out the enemy by every means that energetic labour could supply, but the dam yielded at last to the pressure of the water in the reservoir, and gave way for a length of nearly thirty feet. Through this gap the pent-up flood burst with tremendous force, sweeping away in its first charge part of a railway line that connects the Forest collieries with the main system, and overturning whatever mineral trucks lay in its path. At this time a number of men were engaged lower down in demolishing a stone bridge which spanned the brook as a tramway, and they had to hurry for safety before the work was quite done. Checked for a moment by the obstruction, the flood divided and quickly inundated the colliery stables, from which the horses, stupid with fright, were driven in all haste. A night watchman, James Sherman by name, refused to leave the bridge with his comrades; he kept on hammering until the arch fell. He went down with the dislodged masonry, and was borne downward by the current. One of the bystanders heroically leaped after his fellow-workman, and some distance below the scene of the accident brought him to shore, bruised and insensible. Sherman died soon afterwards, having sacrificed himself in his zeal. At Cwm

Carn, about ten miles from Monmouth, on the Western Valleys line, there was a loss of twelve lives through the bursting of a pond used as a reserve for supplying the Monmouthshire canal. The water, which had previously been observed to be washing over the bank, swept clear away every obstruction to its progress for nearly half a mile. Nearly parallel with the canal runs the River Ebbw, which had flooded its banks throughout the whole district. Between the river and the canal was a factory for the manufacture of Welsh flannel, kept by a man named Hunt, whose residence was close by. This house was swept away. The family consisted of Mr. Hunt, his wife, his two sons, two daughters, and two servant girls, all of whom had retired to rest before the fatal occurrence. By certain noises they heard they became alarmed, but before they could dress the waters suddenly burst upon them, and, excepting Mr. Hunt, all were drowned. The old man was, with the others, swept down by the current some distance, but secured a hold of some branches and was ultimately rescued. When help arrived his dog was found beside him, and for a long time it would permit no person to come near its master. Mr. Hunt was found to be much injured about the head, stomach, and legs, and he died soon afterwards. In a bedroom forming a portion of the old factory two apprentice boys were sleeping; one was saved with difficulty, the other was washed away. A small cottage which stood between the canal and the turnpike was also washed away, and its three inmates—John Davies, Howell, his son, and Margaret, his daughter—were drowned. One of the bodies was not recovered, and it is believed to have been swept into the Bristol Channel. In the same neighbourhood a collier named Govier had a narrow escape. His house was surrounded by the raging waters, but it stood firm, and Govier, who is an active young man, knocked a hole through his roof with a piece of his bedstead, and extricated himself with his wife and five children. Another sufferer, William Bowen, had to swim for his life from his bedroom window. His aged mother, who lived at Tredegar, came down to see her son, to offer her congratulations on his providential escape, and to sympathise with him on his losses; but such was the effect upon her of the appearance of the ruined home that she fell back into his arms and died. Inundations subsequently took place at Bristol, and more or less in all the Midland counties; and the hay crop in many places was entirely destroyed. At Cwm Carn, near Cardigan, a reservoir burst, houses and bridges were washed away, and two women were drowned.

31. GOODWOOD RACES.—The disastrous rains of the past month having given place to finer weather, the attendance at these fashionable races was very large, especially on the Cup day, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and many of the Royal family were present. The chief event of the week was the race for the Cup, which was won by Lord Ailesbury's "*Aventurière*."

— THE TITLE OF REVEREND.—A case of some interest

was decided this day in the Court of Arches. In May 1874 Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan Minister, proposed to put up in the churchyard of Owston Ferry, in Lincolnshire, a tombstone to the memory of a daughter just deceased, the inscription on which was to describe her as "daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister." The vicar refused to allow him to erect a tombstone bearing such an inscription, on the ground that it included the words "Reverend" and "Wesleyan minister." The Bishop of Lincoln, on being appealed to, replied that it was the duty of the incumbent to examine the epitaphs which it might be proposed to inscribe on gravestones in the churchyard of his parish, and that he was empowered by law to make objections to anything in them which, in his judgment, was liable to exception. The Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom application was next made, presuming that the petitioner was a regularly appointed, permanent minister of the Wesleyan denomination, did not feel called upon to give a legal opinion as to the action of the incumbent, but certainly considered that the objections urged by him should not be made. His Grace's letter was addressed to "the Rev. Henry Keet." The case was brought before the Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, Dr. Walter Phillimore, who in his judgment gave elaborate reasons against the title of Reverend being given to any but regularly ordained clergymen of the Church of England, and refused the petitioner's application. An appeal was brought before the Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Phillimore. Dr. Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford argued on behalf of the appellant that there was no statute, common-law custom, or ordinary usage which gave the clergy of the Established Church any such exclusive right to the title "Reverend" as made its use by any other denomination unlawful, and contended that this was the first time that such a claim had been made. Sir Robert Phillimore, however, declined to overrule, as he said, "not only the direct dissent of the incumbent, but also the deliberate judgment and authority of the Bishop in a matter, not of strict law, applicable to all cases, but of discretionary permission, applicable to the particular case;"—and the appeal was accordingly again refused.

AUGUST.

6. THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—It was resolved in Dublin to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell with various solemnities and rejoicings. Proceedings commenced on the 5th with a religious ceremonial in Marlborough-Street Cathedral. A large number of Roman Catholic bishops, four archbishops, and 500 priests took part in the service. The scene was described as most impressive—indeed, it was said that only the obsequies of O'Connell could have equalled the magnificence, pomp, and ceremony displayed on the occasion. Pontifical

high mass having been performed, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, who, in the course of his remarks, referred to O'Connell as another Moses, who "brought his people out of bondage." In the evening the first of a series of banquets to be held in connexion with the centenary took place at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor M'Swiney presided, and about three hundred gentlemen were present. "The Memory of O'Connell" was of course the principal toast. At night a concert, in connexion with which Moore's melodies constituted the principal item of the programme, was also held, and was largely attended.

On the 6th, the actual anniversary, a monster procession was formed through the streets of Dublin. No fewer than 40,000 persons were stated to have taken part in the pageant, and ten times that number to have gathered on the thoroughfares to "see the long procession pass." The pageant was composed as pageants of the kind usually are, of somewhat diverse elements. The different trades of the town, the Foresters, the Odd Fellows, the corporation, religious societies, and temperance organisations were all largely represented, while contingents were on the spot from various provincial towns. Of bands there were about forty present; and of flags, banners, and bannerets upwards of 200 were brought into requisition. Having completed their march, the processionists assembled in Sackville Street, where a platform had been erected. Here the first unmistakeable signs of the old controversy between Ultramontanes and Nationalists occurred, and this strife was continued at both the banquets in the evening. In Sackville Street Mr. Butt was called to speak, and was followed by Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. A. M. Sullivan. Mr. Butt reminded his hearers that in seven years time would arrive the centenary of the assertion of Irish independence under Grattan and the volunteers, and proposed that it should be celebrated by the nation in 1882. "The masses of the people," said Mr. Sullivan, "are true to the teaching of O'Connell, and they will never desist from the cause which he fought for until they have achieved a glorious triumph." The assemblage then dispersed. During the night crowds paraded parts of the city singing "God save Ireland."

There were two banquets in the evening, one of the Centenary Committee in the Exhibition Palace, the other in the Rotunda of the Trades. At the former a very stormy scene took place, the Lord Mayor, who presided, abruptly left the chair, and finally the gas was extinguished in order to put an end to the meeting. O'Connell celebrations were held at various other places, and at Glasgow there was a serious amount of rioting on the occasion, in which many persons were severely injured.

9. PROSECUTION OF MESSRS. A. AND W. COLLIE.—Mr. Alexander Collie, of No. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, and Mr. William Collie, of No. 8 Aytoun Street, Manchester, lately carrying on business as merchants at 17, Leadenhall Street, and Aytoun Street, Manchester, were brought up on a warrant before

Sir Thomas White at Guildhall, on July 21, on the charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank by means of false pretences. In the information the amount was said to be 200,000*l.* and upwards. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that they conspired together to draw bills, which were nothing but accommodation bills, but which they represented were trade bills given for goods sold, and bearing on their face certain marks and numbers purporting to refer to the bales of goods and the accounts in the ledger. In May or June last the prisoners failed, and their liabilities were about 3,000,000*l.*, but of that sum there were from 1,500,000*l.* to 1,750,000*l.* worth of those bills in circulation. The London and Westminster Bank had about 500,000*l.* worth of those bills, and after giving credit for all they could get from the estate they would be at a loss of between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* The defendants were committed for trial, but admitted to bail, themselves in 4,000*l.* each and sureties for 4,000*l.* The case was investigated at the Guildhall on August 4th, and adjourned till the 9th, on which day Mr. William Collie appeared to answer for himself, but his brother Mr. Alexander Collie was found to have absconded. The case was again adjourned, Mr. William Collie being again released on bail.

10. BOYTON REGATTA.—A novel regatta, projected by the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, took place on the Thames to-day, when twelve gentlemen competed in a paddling match, in Captain Boyton's life-preserving dresses, from Putney to Hammersmith. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and a large number of spectators witnessed the contest, and the scene was one of great animation and excitement. The start was effected very easily under Captain Boyton's experienced direction, a line being stretched from the steamer to a wherry at some thirty or forty yards distance. All the competitors were new to the apparatus, having merely received some short preliminary instruction from Mr. Merriman; but they were good oarsmen and swimmers. As it turned out, however, excellence neither in rowing nor in swimming availed greatly in this match; and tact of some other kind seemed to aid the floating figures as they paddled along, feet foremost, a distinguishing flag being fixed in a socket of each man's left sole. Captain Boyton, who had accepted the office of umpire as well as starter, launched himself in his Channel suit towards the end of the race, and hoisted his sail at three points to the wind, greatly to the admiration of all beholders. The time of this race, officially taken by Mr. George H. West, was 32 min. 2 sec., which is about equal to very good swimming. The race was won by Mr. Laurence Whalley, who came in 30 yards ahead of the next competitor, Mr. Bowley. The prizes were presented by H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck.

— FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred near Barden Tower, a romantic spot in Wharfedale, on August 10. Three elderly lady visitors were being driven down

a very steep hill, when the shafts of the dog-cart snapped short off, and the whole of the occupants were thrown out. Two of the ladies, both about seventy years of age, were killed instantaneously, and the third died some days after from the injuries she had received.

13. THE VOLUNTEERS AT SHOEBOURNE.—A full-dress parade of the volunteers and the regulars who have won prizes at the artillery meeting at Shoeburyness took place this morning on the cricket ground, before Sir John Adye, Major-General Stephenson, (Inspector-General of Volunteers), Major-General McMurdo, Colonel Galway, R.E., Colonel Fisher, R.A. (commandant of the garrison), and several other officers. The men were marched on the ground shortly after nine o'clock, and after delivering a general salute, were inspected by the staff. They then marched past in slow time, and afterwards at the quick step. They were next drawn up in three sides of a square, and addressed at some length by General McMurdo, and afterwards by General Adye, who pointed out that great advantage would arise from the militia artillery being represented at the annual camp of the association. Colonel Fisher, R.A., addressed the men on certain points in their duty, especially with reference to keeping the target in view when running their guns up. General Adye distributed the prizes, the first of which was given to Corporal Long, of the 22nd Brigade, who was loudly cheered by both volunteers and spectators. The other detachments then came up in succession, and were handed their prize amid the cheers of their friends. The men were re-formed in line, and were marched back to the camp.

— WRECK OF THE "BOYNE."—The Royal Mail Steam-
Packet Company's ship "Boyne," on her way home from Brazil, was wrecked on the French coast, among the rocks off the isle of Molène, near Brest, on the evening of the same day. She had left Lisbon for Southampton on the 11th, and ran upon the rocks in a dense fog which had prevailed all day. It was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The passengers and crew were all saved in the boats and landed at Molène, where they were kindly taken care of by the few inhabitants. None of them had saved any of their baggage or spare clothing. A French vessel-of-war came from Brest, on the Monday, to take them from Molène; they were accommodated in the hotels at Brest, and soon left that town for Paris, Boulogne, or St. Malo, on their way to England. The "Boyne" was commanded by Captain R. H. Macaulay, an officer experienced in the service. She was an iron screw-steamer, and was built at Dumbarton in 1871; she was 372 ft. in length, 40 6-10ths feet in breadth, and her depth of hold was 38 ft. 4 in. Her net tonnage was 2,085, and her gross 3,318 tons. Her engines were of 500-horse power. Besides the 108 passengers, amongst whom was Mr. B. Moran, the American Minister at Lisbon, and the crew, numbering 113, the "Boyne" carried 20,682*l.* in specie, and a valuable cargo of coffee, tapioca, and hides. It is said that some of the crew broke open caskets of gold and diamonds,

and were taken into custody. The ship became a total wreck. It appears that the vessel was running at a very high rate of speed at the time of the disaster.

17. VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO SHEFFIELD.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have paid a two days' visit to Sheffield, and were present at the opening of a park thirty-five acres in extent, which the mayor, Mr. Mark Firth, has presented to the borough for the recreation of its inhabitants. The not very attractive town did its best to give their Royal Highnesses a brave reception, and, being aided by glorious weather, succeeded beyond expectation. The Prince and Princess arrived at half-past two on the 16th, and received the warmest welcome. A procession to the park was at once formed, consisting of thirty-seven carriages, preceded by, and interspersed with, the banners of the Prince and Princess, the Duke of Norfolk, the Borough, the Cutlers' Company, the Master Cutler, the Archbishop, and the Mayor. Then followed the Royal carriage, with its escort of 7th Lancers and mounted police. The whole route, which was about two miles in length, was beautifully decorated, and lined with spectators, whose greeting of the Prince and Princess was of the most enthusiastic description. On arriving at the pavilion which had been erected in the park, prayer was read by the archbishop, and addresses were presented by the Corporation and the Cutlers' Company, to which the Prince made a suitable reply. Mr. Firth then handed to the Prince the deed of gift by which he dedicates the Firth Park for ever to the public use and enjoyment of the people of Sheffield. The Prince having given the deed to the town clerk on behalf of the Corporation, expressed his thanks to the Mayor, and complimented him on the arrangements made for the ceremony, and then advancing to the front of the dais said, "I declare this park open." The announcement was received with a fanfare of trumpets, and a band of the Hallamshire Rifle Volunteers performed "Rule Britannia." The procession was then again formed to conduct the Royal visitors five miles farther, namely, to Oakbrook, the residence of the Mayor and Mrs. Firth. They reached the house at six o'clock, and were entertained there as the guests of his worship. After dinner their Royal Highnesses went to a ball given by the Cutlers' Company. The town was illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks at night. On the second day the Prince and Princess visited some of the chief manufactories of the town. The first they went over was the Norfolk Steel Works, of which their host, the mayor, is the chief proprietor. Here they saw the casting of a steel ingot for a six-ton cannon, and were able to witness the operation in comfort, a gallery having been specially erected, and the air being kept cool by a punkah moved by machinery. At the Cyclops Works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. a great armour plate was rolled before their Royal Highnesses, and they subsequently went to the large cutlery works of Messrs. Rodgers and Sons. In the afternoon

they took luncheon with the Cutlers' Company at Cutlers' Hall. They afterwards went to the Duke of Norfolk's house in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Princess of Wales here presented a new set of colours to the 19th Regiment (1st Yorkshire), which is henceforth to bear her name.

18. COLLISION OF THE "ALBERTA" AND "MISTLETOE."—A most deplorable accident happened this day while the Queen was crossing from Osborne to Gosport, on her journey to the North. Her Majesty left the Isle of Wight in the Royal yacht "Alberta" with the Prince of Leiningen on board, shortly before 6 p.m., and under ordinary circumstances the trip across would have been performed in about forty minutes. While, however, between Stokes Bay and the Mother Bank, just opposite Stokes Bay Pier, and therefore soon after the Queen had started, a yacht was seen close at hand and running across the "Alberta's" bows. This was a schooner called the "Mistletoe," of 120 tons, which belonged to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester. As soon as the position of the schooner was observed, the helm of the "Alberta" was at once put about, with the intention of running under the stern of the "Mistletoe," but the latter vessel at the same moment altered her course, and the two came into contact. The "Mistletoe" was struck violently amidships, and almost immediately turned over and sank. Miss Annie Peel, Mr. Heywood's sister-in-law, and the mate were drowned on the spot. The master was picked up unconscious, having been struck by a spar, and died shortly after. On being dragged on board the "Alberta," one man had the small bone of one of his arms fractured, and was sent to Haslar Naval Hospital; and Mr. Heywood, the owner, was picked up in a dangerous condition. He was removed to Admiralty House, Portsmouth, and placed under the care of Dr. M'Ewen, of the "Victoria and Albert." Mrs. Heywood, who was staying in Ryde, was brought over in the "Fire Queen," the yacht of Admiral G. Elliot, to her husband at Admiralty House. The crew were all rescued and taken on board the Royal yacht. As soon as the "Mistletoe" was struck the officers and crew of the "Alberta" did all that was possible to rescue those on board. Commander Fullerton particularly distinguished himself in this respect. He succeeded in rescuing a lady, Miss Eleanor Peel, and was himself placed in the greatest jeopardy while endeavouring to save the life of her sister; he managed to reach her, but, the back of the schooner giving way at the time, she was carried below by the mainsail of the ship. Several of the bluejackets also had narrow escapes, one of them actually going down with the sinking vessel.

Her Majesty was sitting on deck as the two vessels approached each other, and therefore saw the whole of the distressing scene. When the schooner was struck, Samuel Stokes, one of the seamen, caught hold of Miss A. Peel in order to save her, but the rigging carried her out of his arms, and Stokes succeeded, not without difficulty, in climbing up the "Alberta." The master, Thomas

Stokes, was at the helm of the unfortunate schooner when the collision took place. He was carried in an unconscious state on board the "Alberta," and the Queen assisted personally in the endeavour to restore animation to the old man, who was about seventy-five years of age. Mr. Heywood and the Misses Peel were below at tea when the yacht with the Royal standard was seen coming down the Solent. They all three went on deck, and when shortly after it was seen that a collision was inevitable, Hiscock, the steward, called the ladies and the crew to follow him. He assisted Miss Eleanor Peel on board the "Alberta," and turned to perform a like office for her sister, when the mainmast crashed down upon them. Mr. Heywood had a very narrow escape. He had been struck and had fallen into the water, when a seaman of the "Alberta" threw him a rope, which he grasped, and so kept himself up until one of the boats rescued him. The Queen directed that the "Elfin" Royal yacht should be placed at the service of Miss Peel, with which to cross to Ryde and fetch Mrs. Heywood.

At the inquests held at Gosport upon the victims of the catastrophe a most rigorous inquiry was made into the conduct of the officers of Her Majesty's yacht, especially the captain, Prince Leiningen, and the acting captain, Staff Commander Welch, by whose orders the vessel was steered. Great excitement was manifested by the public during the inquests, the popular impression being that these officers had acted with negligence or indiscretion. On the first inquest, that held on the bodies of Thomas Stokes, the captain of the "Mistletoe," and Miss Peel, the jury separated without coming to an agreement. A second inquest was held on Nathaniel Turner, the mate, whose body was not found till some time after the disaster, and in the verdict the jury, while stating their unanimous opinion that the collision was accidental, added, as a rider, that the navigating officer of the "Alberta" had committed an error of judgment, and they recommended a slower rate of speed on the part of the "Alberta" during the yachting season, and that there should be a more efficient look-out kept.

19. MEMORIAL TO LORD MAYO.—A statue of the late Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, has been erected at Cockermouth by public subscription at a cost of 800 guineas, and was unveiled by Lord Napier and Ettrick this morning. The day being very fine, crowds of people flocked to Cockermouth from the surrounding districts, and the assemblage in the streets was very great. Grand stands which had been erected were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and Freemasons, Oddfellows, and other Friendly societies walked in procession three hundred strong. The rifle volunteers mustered in full force to keep the line. Lord Napier and Ettrick was accompanied by the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Bishop of Carlisle, and the principal local gentry. The band played the "Dead March in Saul," and the Earl of Lonsdale

introduced Lord Napier as the next in rank in India when Lord Mayo was assassinated. The statue is carved out of a block of Sicilian marble, the sculptors being Messrs. Wills, of London, and is nine feet in height. The pedestal upon which it stands is of granite, and bears the name "Mayo" in front. The figure is draped in the viceregal robes and the likeness is considered excellent.

20. MURDER AT SANTA CRUZ.—A murder resembling that of the lamented Bishop Patteson has again been committed by the treachery of the South Sea Islanders. Santa Cruz is an island in what is called the Melanesian Archipelago, from which many labourers have been kidnapped for the Fiji plantations, and their inhabitants have consequently become hostile to all white men. It was in the adjacent isle of Nukupa that Bishop Patteson was killed in 1871. The naval squadron on the Australian station has lately been employed in checking the practice of kidnapping, and in attempting to open friendly intercourse with the natives. Commodore Goodenough was there this month with H.M.S. "Pearl," and on the 12th landed with an unarmed party at Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Island, the place where the "Sandfly" was attacked last year. After being nearly an hour on shore, and satisfied with the conciliatory progress made, the party were preparing to leave for their ship, when a native standing about four yards off fired a poisoned arrow at Commodore Goodenough, which struck him on the left side. The boats at once shoved off, receiving at the same time several flights of arrows. Seven were wounded altogether, including Commodore and Sub-Lieutenant Hawker. The Commodore and two of the boat's crew died, and the others were seriously hurt. Before leaving Carlisle Bay the village was burned by boats from the "Pearl." The loss of Captain Goodenough was deeply felt, as he was most highly esteemed in the naval service.

21. ALARMING SCENE AT BOULOGNE.—An extraordinary scene took place at Boulogne about noonday, when the sea was filled with bathers, whose machines had been taken some distance out by the drivers on account of the lowness of the water. The tide, which had been rising gradually, seemed to come up at a tremendous speed. Nearly two hundred machines were in the water, and there were only ten horses employed in drawing them up and down. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for all the machines to be got to land, or even into shallow water, before they were overturned by the sea. But fortunately the sea was very tranquil. The people in the bathing machines began to perceive their danger. Those who were not dressed made for shore directly, some leaving their clothes behind them, others carrying theirs in a bundle at arm's length over their heads. Those who were dressed, particularly the ladies, began to fly signals of distress; handkerchiefs were waved and piteous cries for assistance were heard. The life-boat men sounded their horns for assistance. A body of spectators from the beach volunteered, the

Englishmen leading the way where the danger was greatest and help most wanted. Extra horses were impressed into the service, unharnessed from the passing omnibuses and cabs, or borrowed from different stables. A pleasure boat sailing along the coast ran in and offered its services, which were eagerly accepted. Horses were of no use, as the tide had risen so high that they had to swim out to the machines; and when harnessed they were so low down in the water as to be unable to keep their heads above the surface. Every eye was now turned to the machines, which began to rock with the incoming tide. Struggling and hysterical women and crying children were got into the boats, their clothes were pitched in after them, and the boatmen rowed to land, some of the boats being pushed along vigorously by the volunteers, who carried the people ashore and then returned for another load. The tide came up quicker and quicker, a regular tidal wave. The second row of bathing machines was threatened with the same fate as that which had befallen some of the front row, now floating in the water, their sides or wheels uppermost. At length, by the efforts of the volunteers, aided by the horses which had been borrowed, the second row of machines was got up without any very great difficulty. No lives were lost, but a lady who undressed and rushed into the water to render assistance had her foot injured by the wheel of a bathing machine. With this exception the whole affair passed off pretty well, although the tide is said to have risen in the harbour over six feet in ten minutes. Some clothes were lost, and a little jewellery, but these are mishaps which can easily be repaired. The machines which had been capsized were secured and towed alongside the jetty. On the following day there was nothing to show where such an exciting scene had occurred.

24. EXTRAORDINARY SWIMMING FEAT.—The achievement of Captain Boyton in paddling himself across the Channel in his india-rubber dress has been paralleled, or outdone, by the success of a young English naval officer in accomplishing the same journey by swimming. Captain Webb, like Captain Boyton, made his attempt once unsuccessfully, and after contending with the waves for nearly seven hours, was compelled by the roughness of the sea to give it up. He waited a fortnight for more favourable weather; at length on the 24th of this month a fair opportunity for his trial of strength offered. The sky was overcast, and there was even a little rain, but not enough to make the swimmer uncomfortable, while the glare and beating heat of the sun were avoided. Capt. Webb left Dover from the end of the Admiralty Pier a few minutes before one o'clock P.M. He was attended by a lugger and two rowing boats. No doubt every precaution was taken to meet the perilous contingency of cramp or of a failure of the swimmer's strength. But, however perfect such arrangements, the life of the adventurer depended mainly on his own muscular strength and capacity of using it. He held on his course without

a sign of weakness during the evening and the night, and landed on the west side of Calais Harbour a little after half-past ten in the morning "in good spirits and condition," having remained in the water, without even touching a boat on his way, no less than $21\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The swimmer was supplied from time to time with refreshments from the boats that accompanied him—brandy, beef tea, and coffee—but no solid food passed his lips. The sea was calm till the French coast came almost within reach, when the flood tide set in, and drifted him eastward, towards Calais. An hour or so later there sprang up a breeze, which ruffled the sea and dashed the waves in the face of Captain Webb, who faintly called out that this cruel sea was killing him by inches. Success appeared hopeless; and one of his friends in the boat, well known as a diver, sat with a life-line round him in case of accident, as it was by many supposed that the long exposure to cold might cause Webb to become suddenly insensible and to sink without a moment's warning. The tide was running strongly away from shore, which was at 9.45 only half a mile distant. Fortunately a boat belonging to the Steam Mail-Packet Company put off from Calais and acted as a sort of breakwater to the now utterly exhausted swimmer. The sea ran so high that it even broke over the little boats which had accompanied him throughout the voyage. He persevered, however, and at last touched ground too weak to stand. A couple of men instantly went to his assistance, and he was able to walk slowly ashore; and after a refreshing sleep was none the worse for his unparalleled exploit.

On Captain Webb's return to Dover, and subsequently to his native county, Shropshire, he was welcomed with processions and rejoicings. The officers of the Dover garrison gave him a silver cup, and a public subscription was opened to present him with a round sum of money.

25. THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION opened its forty-eighth congress to-day at the Colston Hall, Bristol, under the presidency of Sir John Hawkshaw. The meeting, which lasted a week, was largely attended, and the topics discussed were of general interest.

— THE EISTEDDFOD, the annual congress of patriotic Welshmen devoted to the literature, history, and music of their romantic country, was held the same week in the small town of Pwllheli, near Carnarvon. About 800*l.* was offered for competition in literary compositions, choral and instrumental and vocal competition, and for proficiency in art and sculpture. The meetings were held in a pavilion capable of accommodating an audience of six thousand. The festival proved highly successful.

27. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS have again occupied a prominent place in the daily papers, as is usually the case when the excursion season is going on. The first we shall record was of the most alarming character imaginable. An engine at full speed, without a driver, dragging a train full of passengers after it down an incline which ended in the sea, presented some elements of horror to which

we are even now unaccustomed in the annals of railway disaster ; but through the courage and readiness of two of the passengers, the danger was happily averted without serious damage. On the morning of the 16th the passenger train from Dartmouth arrived at Torquay, where, as there is only a single line of rail between that place and Newton, it waited until the down goods train came in. Owing to the slipperiness of the rails the driver was unable to bring up the goods train at Tor, through which it passed down the incline to Torquay. The driver and fireman on the passenger train, seeing the goods train coming on the same line of rail, reversed the engine and jumped off. The goods train ran into the other with a shock and brought up a little beyond the station ; the collision was not great, but it gave an additional impetus to the passenger train, which then ran on four miles by itself, none of the passengers knowing that the engine was without driver or stoker. When it ran through Paignton two gangers who happened to be in the train, thinking there was something wrong, walked along the foot-boards, clambered on to the engine, and brought the train to a standstill. In another five minutes the train would have reached the Churston incline, down which it must have rushed with increased speed till it plunged into Dartmouth harbour. The engine driver and stoker who thus abandoned their post were dismissed, and a valuable watch and 25*l.* were presented by the directors of the South Devon Railway to each of the two gangers.

On the 18th the train from London *via* Chester was entering the tunnel which passes under the town of Birkenhead, on its way to the Monksferry Station, when it ran into a train of empty carriages which was coming up the single line of rails that passes through the tunnel. Sixteen passengers were hurt, some of them badly, and seven of them had to be sent at once to the Borough Hospital.

The most disastrous accident, however, occurred on the Midland Railway, at Kildwick Station, on the 27th. As an excursion train, on its return from Morecambe to Bradford, was at Cononley, the station before Kildwick, it was observed that the tail-lamps were not alight, and the fact was at once telegraphed to the station-master at Kildwick ; but the Scotch express, which passed through Cononley only three minutes after the excursion train, was not stopped. The consequence was that whilst the excursion train was stopping at Kildwick to light the lamps at the end, the express dashed into it, and smashed two carriages to splinters. Five persons were taken out of the *débris* dead, two men died soon after, and the wounded numbered over forty. Fires were lighted with the wood of the broken carriages, and after a delay of some hours' traffic was resumed. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Palfreyman, the engine driver of the express, and the signalman at Cononley was censured.

— RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—The Metropolitan magistrates have had before them a case which seems likely to show how

some, at least, of the robberies at railway stations are accomplished. Some ingenious persons, it appears, have devised a way by which a trunk can be made to steal a trunk, and a portmanteau to annex a portmanteau. The thieves lay a trunk artfully contrived on a smaller trunk; the latter clings to the former, and the owner of the larger carries both away. The decoy trunk is said to be fitted with a false bottom, which goes up when it is laid on a smaller trunk, and with mechanism inside which does for the innocent trunk what Polonius recommended Laertes to do for his friend, and grapples it to its heart with hooks of steel. In fact, the decoy trunk—we do not know how better to describe it—is made to perform an office like that of certain flowers, which suddenly close at the pressure of a fly or other insect within their cup and imprison him there.

29. THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The screw frigate "Valorous," which accompanied the two Arctic ships "Alert" and "Discovery" to Disco, with stores for the Arctic expedition, arrived at Plymouth this day. A correspondent of the *Standard* gave particulars of the "Valorous's" voyage to Disco and back. He described the ship as having been much overladen with stores, and stated that on the passage out she experienced bad weather. She arrived at Disco in five weeks and a day, nearly two days before the "Alert" and the "Discovery," both of whom suffered severely from the tempestuous weather. The stores were transferred to the expedition ships, and all three went together a little distance up Waiggt Straits, where they parted. In that locality they met with a great quantity of ice. They parted in sunshine, but the weather soon changed into a fog, with a cold cheerless drizzle, which speedily shut out of sight those who formed the expedition. The "Valorous" had only proceeded a short way on her return passage when she ran upon a rock, and was detained at Holsteinborg twelve days for repairs. At the time of finally parting company with the Arctic ships the crews of both were in perfect health and excellent spirits, having the utmost confidence in their gallant chief and their ultimate success.

SEPTEMBER.

1. LOSS OF THE "VANGUARD."—A serious collision, resulting in the total loss of one of the ironclad vessels of the reserve squadron, occurred off the coast of Wicklow shortly after noon this day. During the last week of August the reserve squadron of the Channel Fleet, consisting of five ironclad vessels, and the yacht "Hawk," had been stationed at Kingstown, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Tarleton, Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves,

being on board the "Warrior," which led the fleet. At half-past ten the ships got into line in the roads of Kingstown and prepared for departure. The usual order having been settled, the start for Cork was made, the "Warrior" and "Hawk" in front, the "Achilles," "Hector," "Iron Duke," and "Vanguard" coming behind in a straight line. Off the Kish Lightship, which floats at sea six miles from Kingstown, the "Achilles" hoisted her ensign to say farewell, and then parted company to proceed to Liverpool at noon, the sea being at this time what is known in nautical phraseology as moderate. A fog came on; it increased, as fogs at sea do, in density every moment. At 12.30 fifty yards of sea ahead could not be seen, and at this time the "Warrior" and "Hector" were considered to be a mile or two in front of the other ships. The ships were proceeding at the rate of twelve or fourteen knots, being desirous of keeping their appointed time in Queenstown; but their speed was reduced when the fog came on, and they were running at not more than half the former rate. The "Vanguard" watch observed a large vessel coming down upon them, and the helm was put hard aport to clear it. The "Iron Duke" was then in the wake of the "Vanguard" at a short distance, and the sudden check in the course of the latter vessel had the effect of bringing them closer and turning her broadside to the former, which, unaware of the obstruction, had made no corresponding motion, but continued on its tack. The commander of the "Iron Duke," Captain Henry Hickley, who was on deck at the time, saw the figure of the "Vanguard" appearing through the fog. He instantly ordered the engines to be reversed, but this direction went forth too late. The ram of the "Iron Duke" struck the "Vanguard" some four feet below the armour-plates, on the port quarter, abreast of the engine-room. The rent made was very large, and the water poured into the hold in a perfect flood. The officers of the "Vanguard," with a crew whose discipline the officers described as sailor-like and magnificent throughout, did all they could to obviate the danger by endeavouring to make tight the several compartments of the ship. An artificer, at the imminent risk of his life, ran down into the engine-room and let off the steam. But for this a terrible explosion would have occurred, and destroyed probably the lives of all on board. The after portion filled first, and the water rushed into the engine-room, extinguishing the fires, and the machinery was stopped. Captain Dawkins then called out to the men of his ship that if they preserved order all would be saved, but if there was confusion all would be lost. The men stood along the deck in order, and not a man moved until ordered to do so. The ship was quickly filling; nothing could withstand the deluge that began to flow through every section. Meanwhile the boats of both ships were promptly lowered. While the launching was going on the swell of the tide caused a life-boat to surge upwards against the hull, and one of the crew

had his fingers crushed. This was the only injury to any person. Captains Hickley and Dawkins worked vigorously to get the men of the "Vanguard" aboard the "Iron Duke," and within twenty minutes the whole of the men were transferred. There was many a voluntary delay, as individual sailors petitioned to make one more effort to secure chattel or keepsake hidden away below. But the orders, "Boys, come instantly!" were not only frequent, but stern. As the bells on the "Iron Duke" were striking two, the last man of the "Vanguard" having been received on board the "Iron Duke," the disabled vessel whirled round two or three times, and then suddenly sank in deep water. The discipline and courage of the service were never more admirably proved. Captain Dawkins was the last person to leave his sinking ship, having remained on the bridge all the time. He was earnest in impressing upon his men the necessity of preserving order and self-command, and in pointing out the fatal consequence of any confusion, and his expostulations were effectually seconded by his officers.

3. AN ECCENTRIC CLOCK.—Soon after midnight the cathedral clock at Ely struck nearly two hundred times, and then, after a brief rest, recommenced another long series of strokes. The occurrence caused no small surprise, and even consternation, for it was taken as a fire bell; but it arose from no more mysterious cause than the giving way of a pin from long use.

7. THE NEW NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE.—The first brick of the New National Opera House on the Thames Embankment was laid by Mdle. Titiens to-day, the laying of the first stone being postponed until it could be performed by one of the Royal Family. The ceremony was a very quiet one, almost, it may be said, private. The lady descended by a stairway dressed with red cloth to that corner of the foundations which had been chosen for the honour, accompanied by Mr. Mapleson, Mr. Fowler, the architect, and some dozen gentlemen well known as interested in music and all people and things musical, while about an equal number watched the proceedings from above. A handsome silver trowel, chased with gold, bearing an appropriate inscription, was handed to Mdle. Titiens, who went duly through all the necessary ceremonies of spreading the mortar, tapping the stone, and applying the plumb line. Mr. Fowler, Lord Alfred Paget, and Mr. Mapleson also contributed a brick apiece, and the whole party then adjourned to the St. Stephen's Club for lunch, and the usual making of speeches. The house is to be the largest in Europe, next to the San Carlo at Naples, and is to cover more than two acres of ground. In making good the foundations it was found necessary to excavate as low as 40 feet before the London clay could be reached, and the depth of the concrete on which Mdle. Titiens has laid the first brick is 16 feet, the level of the stage itself being but 40 feet above the foundation.

— FALL OF A FACTORY.—A sad catastrophe occurred in

Liverpool the same day. A warehouse, in a narrow thoroughfare called Manesty Lane, was recently almost destroyed by fire, and for some time a staff of workmen have been engaged in removing the more dilapidated portions of the building. The operations comprised the taking down of a brick chimney 90 feet high, and while this process was going forward the chimney fell on the adjoining premises, which were used by Messrs. Legg, Brothers, as a hat and cap manufactory, and by Messrs. Peek, Frean, & Co. as a biscuit warehouse. The shock destroyed the stability of the building, which collapsed and became a ruin, the rubbish completely blocking up the street. Upwards of sixty persons were employed by Messrs. Legg, and of these about thirty, chiefly women, were working in the factory at the time of the disaster. Some of them escaped as the building was falling, but twelve were buried in the ruins. The scene of the catastrophe immediately attracted a crowd, and a large body of police and other persons having arrived with the object of rendering assistance, energetic exertions to rescue the unfortunate persons covered by the *débris* were instantly made. In a short time they were dug out. Several medical gentlemen were in attendance, and the wounded were attended to. Eleven of the injured people were conveyed in cabs to the Royal Infirmary. Three of the women died from their injuries.

8. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—Early this morning a serious collision, by which two lives were lost, occurred between the London and North-Western Railway Company's boats "Duchess of Sutherland" and "Edith." The "Edith," under the command of Capt. Richard Owen, left the company's wharf about 1.25 a.m. for Greenore with from sixty to eighty passengers besides the crew on board. The "Duchess of Sutherland," commanded by Capt. Beaumont, was on her passage from North Wall, Dublin, and came into collision with the out-going steamer "Edith," between the City of Dublin Company's jetty and the breakwater head. The "Edith" was so violently struck on the starboard bow that she sank in three-quarters of an hour. A fireman, named Jones, and his brother, who slept in the forecastle, went down with the vessel. The weather was calm and clear.

— SWIMMING FEATS.—Captain Webb's exploit of swimming across the Channel has given an extraordinary impetus to the display of the art of natation, and during the past few days a number of swimmers of both sexes have appeared in public. First in the field—or rather river—was Miss Agnes Beckwith, a young lady fourteen years of age, daughter of the well-known professor of the art, who swam with ease from London Bridge to Greenwich. Miss Beckwith's example was followed, and her feat eclipsed, by another female swimmer, Miss Emily Parker, the sister of Harry Parker, also a celebrated swimmer. This young lady, who is a few months older than Miss Beckwith, swam from London to

Blackwall, a distance of nearly seven miles, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Taking the water at ten minutes to six on the first of a rather slow ebb, the swimmer, amid the cheers of thousands of persons on the bridge, and of the occupants of a large number of row boats, as well as of those on board the steamer which accompanied her, at once commenced a steady chest stroke, which she maintained to the close. The boats, of which there were about 100, crowded round her, and in spite of the efforts of the Thames police, remained so close to her during the whole of the journey as at times to cause her considerable inconvenience. At 7.10 Harry Parker entered the water and swam with his sister to Blackwall Pier, which was reached at 7.25, or one hour and thirty-five minutes from the start. The swimmer, on returning on board, did not seem at all exhausted, but repeatedly kissed her hand in response to the hearty cheers with which she was greeted. The crews of most of the vessels passed during the journey crowded the rigging of their ships and cheered enthusiastically. Miss Ellen Saigeman, the swimming mistress at the Brighton Baths, and Miss H. E. Dicks, an accomplished amateur, and the daughter of a local tradesman, swam from Shoreham to Brighton, a distance of between five and six miles. Mr. Cavill, the proprietor of the swimming baths in the Fulham Road, swam from Putney to Blackwall pier in the teeth of a strong wind, accomplishing the distance, which was near sixteen miles, in less than four hours.

— AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE took place at the Guildhall a few days ago. Between the hours of one and two o'clock a phaeton and thoroughbred horse were standing near the Guildhall Tavern, with a groom in charge by the side of the animal. From the restlessness of the animal or some other cause the reins fell down behind its legs, and it at once set off at a furious gallop across the Guildhall yard, dragging the phaeton behind it. The servant in charge tried to catch hold of the reins, but was thrown down and much shaken. The horse, pursued by policemen and other persons, made its way to the entrance to Guildhall. Here it suddenly disengaged itself of the carriage by smashing it against the stone entrance, and leaving it there dashed up the entrance to the great hall through the porch, galloped across the building, and actually climbed the dozen or so of steps, and finally stopped in wonderment in the corridor close to the pillar-box and the Chamberlain's office. It is a matter for congratulation that nobody was hurt.

A companion story to this is told of a mad dog which found refuge in Buckingham Palace. The poor animal, a Russian wolf-hound, after being chased by the police, volunteer firemen, and soldiers about the streets of Belgravia for several hours, was driven into the equerries' house at Buckingham Palace, from which it appeared it had escaped. Great consternation was caused throughout the palace, and the soldiers, firemen, and police,

having got the animal into a forecourt, a telegram was forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain to know if it should be shot. So far as could be learnt no one was bitten, and the poor brute was shot.

9. **BOAT ACCIDENT.**—A serious disaster has taken place at Plymouth to a large boat laden with Royal Marines. There had been a rifle prize competition at Mount Edgcumbe, and fifty Royal Marines were returning thence to the mainland in a paddle-wheel boat, worked by hand, belonging to the Admiralty. Before it had proceeded more than 200 yards the boat swayed over and went down. In a moment the fifty men were struggling in the water. Many swam ashore, some were brought in by boats, but others floated away in the darkness, and no less than ten of the Marines were drowned. The boat appears to have been overloaded, and the verdict at the inquest was "Homicide by misadventure."

11. **A FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT** happened to-day at Dennington Wood, Shropshire, belonging to the Lilleshall Company. At six in the morning eleven men were let down the pit in two gangs of six and five. Then a horse was sent down, but no one was at the bottom to receive it, and the breaksman's shouts met with no response. This led to an investigation, and it was found that the pit had in the night become filled with noxious gases. By "bratticing" and by re-opening a road twelve yards in length, which had become filled up with *débris*, it became possible to pass from the bottom of one shaft to the bottom of the other. In effecting this much risk was run by the workers, who had constantly to leave and return to bank, stupefied by the poisonous gas. Presently the carcass of the horse and the bodies of the two miners who had been told off to receive the animal were found. The other nine miners, there was reason to believe, were all lying dead in the "inset," about five-and-twenty yards from the bottom of the upcast shaft. Upon descending it would be their duty to remain there until the fireman, who was one of their party, had gone round the workings with his test lamp, and had reported all safe. It was not possible, even with all the temporary means available, to get respirable air at any nearer point to the deceased than seven yards. Through this deadly seven yards one or other of the exploring party rushed, groping with outstretched hands, trusting that he might clutch a body and drag it into the air and light. Again and again they succeeded, and again and again they failed. Dead miners and half-dead rescuers were sent alternately to the top of the downcast shaft. Ten dead bodies were at length brought up, and the eleventh man, who was still breathing when discovered, died immediately after.

— **ACCIDENT TO THE DORKING COACH.**—A serious accident has happened to the London and Dorking coach. As the coach, which was being driven by Captain Cooper, was nearing Burford Bridge, the pole of the vehicle snapped in two. The coach was then on a steep incline, and Captain Cooper whipped

his horses, in the hope of reaching the bottom of the declivity without disaster. The coach, after swaying from side to side, turned completely over with a terrible crash. The sixteen passengers were thrown with great violence, some on the ground, and others over a bank into a meadow. Assistance was soon at hand, and the whole of the passengers, who were found to be more or less injured, were conveyed to the Burford Bridge Hotel.

— SUPPOSED MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.—A murder of an extraordinary character has, it is supposed, been brought to light by the apprehension of a man, Henry Wainwright, and a woman, Alice Day, who were found in a cab in the Borough with the remains of a mutilated and partially decomposed body wrapped up in two parcels. The man and woman were subsequently brought before the Southwark police magistrate, charged with having in their possession the mutilated body of a woman, supposed to have been murdered some time back. In the course of a lengthy inquiry at the police court, and subsequently at the coroner's inquest, it appeared that Wainwright was a brush maker, formerly carrying on business at 215, Whitechapel Road. He had left this place about nine months ago, and since then had been working for Mr. Martin, at 78, New Road, Whitechapel. On the 11th of this month he asked a fellow-workman, Stokes, to come with him to his former house to 'carry a parcel for him. Stokes went upstairs and found two very heavy parcels, weighing three quarters cwt. and half cwt., wrapped in American cloth with a rope tied round them. There were also a chopper, a shovel, and a hammer, which Wainwright desired Stokes to take home and sell as his own. Meantime Stokes took one parcel and Wainwright the other, and carried them out into the street. Presently Wainwright put his parcel down and desired Stokes to take care of it whilst he went to fetch a cab. When he was gone Stokes partly opened one of the parcels and saw a human head. He closed it over again when Wainwright came back with the cab, helped to put the parcels into it, and then, as Wainwright drove off with them, he followed the cab, endeavouring to attract the attention of some policeman. The first he spoke to only laughed at him, and it was not till the cab stopped at the Corn Exchange, in the Borough, when Wainwright got out and carried one of his parcels into a shop called the Hen and Chickens, that the police interfered and apprehended him, and the woman who was with him, an actress named Alice Day. The parcels were opened at the police station and found to contain the remains of a female human body, in eleven pieces. On searching the room in Whitechapel Road, it was discovered that some of the flooring had been taken up, and the body had evidently been buried beneath it, and with it a quantity of chloride of lime, which had to a certain extent retarded the action of decomposition, though it had not, as was apparently intended, destroyed the smell. The chopper was found stained with dirt and fleshy matter. On

inquiry into the prisoner's history, it appeared that he had lived for some time with a young woman named Harriet Lane, a daughter of John Lane, a gas manager at the Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Works; she went by the name of Mrs. King, and bore him two children, who were put under the care of a Mrs. Wilmore, Wainwright paying for their maintenance. In September 1874 Harriet Lane was living at No. 3, Sidney Square, Mile End, and on the 11th of that month she left her lodging for the purpose, as stated to Mrs. Wilmore, of going to live at 215, Whitechapel Road, which at that time was uninhabited, and only used as a warehouse by Wainwright. From that day, an exact twelvemonth before the discovery of the remains, Harriet Lane was never, as far as the evidence went, seen alive. She was 23 years of age, and as far as identity could be proved with such mutilated remains, they seem to have corresponded with the description of the unfortunate young woman. After a very protracted examination at the Southwark Police Court, before Mr. Benson, Henry Wainwright was committed for trial on the charge of murder; and his brother, Thomas George Wainwright, who appears from the evidence to have been implicated with him, was also committed as accessory to the murder. Alice Day was discharged.

13. ANOTHER COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—The steamship "Sir James C. Stephenson," Captain Bell, of South Shields, 2,000 tons, with a general cargo from London, bound for Bombay, arrived in Plymouth Sound this day, and reported having come into collision with the German barque "Herzog Ernst" when off the Eddystone the same afternoon. At the time of the collision, two o'clock, the "Sir James C. Stephenson" was proceeding down the Channel, and running before a stiff breeze from the east, and before the German vessel could alter her course, the steamer struck her amidships and threw her instantly on her beam ends. She was so damaged that she immediately filled with water, and without staying to secure any of the property they might have had on board, the whole of the crew, with the captain, jumped on board the "Sir James C. Stephenson." The steamship sustained some rather serious damage in the collision, and her commander, Captain Bell, immediately bore up for Plymouth.

— THE QUEEN AND THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.—Some considerable discussion has been excited by the publication of a letter addressed by Colonel Ponsonby to Lord Exeter, Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, to the following effect:—

"Dear Lord Exeter,—It has appeared in the course of the recent inquiry at Gosport that it is a common practice for private yachts to approach the Royal yacht when Her Majesty is on board, from motives of loyalty or curiosity. It is evident that such a proceeding must at all times be attended with considerable risk, and in summer, when the Solent is crowded with vessels, such

manceuvres are extremely dangerous. The Queen has therefore commanded me to request that you will kindly assist Her Majesty in making it known to all owners of yachts how earnestly the Queen hopes that this practice, which may lead to lamentable results, should be discontinued. Believe me, dear Lord Exeter, yours faithfully, HENRY F. PONSONBY."

This letter appearing immediately after the verdict of the Gosport jury, which attributed the disaster partly to error on the part of the officers of the Royal yacht, was interpreted as an expression of the Queen's opinion that the master of the "Mistletoe" was to blame. This impression Her Majesty hastened to remove, and an explanation appeared in the daily papers that Colonel Ponsonby's letter was written three weeks before the verdict had been pronounced, and was not in any way intended to anticipate that verdict by laying the blame on either party.

17. ROYAL ALARM.—An incident which caused some alarm on the Royal estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie occurred to-day. The Prince of Wales had gone deer-stalking in the Forest of Whitemount and Lochganar. The day was fine and the sport excellent, four splendid stags and one hind falling to the Prince's rifle. The last stag was not killed till seven o'clock. Darkness had set in, and the Prince, with whom was His Royal Highness's attendant, James Blair, was a long way from the spot at which the ponies had been left. The gillie was thoroughly acquainted with the tracks on the hills leading to the castle, but he unfortunately dropped his walking-stick, and after searching for it some time he mistook his course, and setting off along with the Prince they walked several miles before discovering that they were far out of their way. It was now quite dark. His Royal Highness, who knows the hills better even than his gillies, discovered his mistake, and acting as guide turned back and walked several miles until the point where the ponies and attendants were waiting was reached. The Prince and Princess were to dine at Balmoral, and Her Majesty, on learning of the occurrence, postponed dinner, and immediately sent grooms and gillies in all directions in search of the Prince. By the Queen's wish the Princess left for Balmoral, and while Her Royal Highness was on her way thither the Prince arrived at Abergeldie, and reached Balmoral shortly after ten o'clock, none the worse for his adventure.

18. DONCASTER RACES.—The last great racing meeting of the season, held this week at Doncaster, was of unusual interest. Long before the time appointed for the first race on the opening day the streets of Doncaster were thronged, and it was very patent that the meeting would be a monster one. The Leger day opened dull, but for all that countless thousands poured into the town, and from an early hour the streets were almost impassable. The following were the principal races:—

The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP. St. Leger Course.
Fifty-nine subs.

Mr. Mitchell-Innes's ch. c. Saint Leger, 3 yrs., 6 st. 1 lb. (car. 6 st. 2 lb.)	
(Thompson)	1
Mr. Cartwright's ch. m. Louise Victoria, 6 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (Constable)	2
Mr. Bowes's b. f. Polonaise, 4 yrs., 6 st. 4 lb. (C. Archer)	3

The ST. LEGER STAKES, for three-year-olds; colts, 8 st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 5 lb. St. Leger course.

Mr. W. S. Crawford's Craig Millar, by Blair Athol—Miss Rowland	
(T. Chaloner)	1
Prince Soltykoff's Balfe (T. Cannon)	2
Mr. H. Savile's Earl of Dartrey (Goater)	3

— **SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE AND THE JEWS.**—A special thanksgiving service was held this afternoon at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place, Aldgate, for the safe return to England of Sir Moses Montefiore. About three months ago Sir Moses Montefiore, who will attain his ninety-first year on the 24th of next month, departed from London for Jerusalem, in order to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the Jews of Jerusalem, and to vindicate them from the charge of laziness and incapacity for work which had been brought against them. The greatest interest was of course felt in the journey of Sir Moses by the Jews of London, who, on his safe arrival, collected in the Great Synagogue in large numbers this afternoon. This handsome and spacious house of worship was densely crowded, and many hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. Sir Moses Montefiore, on being called to the "Reading of the Law," presented several large sums of money to the Synagogue. During the service a prayer was recited in Hebrew by the Reverend the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler. After the prayer had been recited the choristers of the Synagogue sang some hymns, in which the congregation joined. It was with the greatest difficulty that the venerable gentleman was enabled to make his way out of the Synagogue, hundreds of the congregation pressing forward, wishing to shake hands with him, a wish with which Sir Moses heartily complied. In Duke Street the scene was even more enthusiastic. Sir Moses Montefiore was received by a dense crowd with tremendous cheers, and it required great exertion to reach the house in Bevis Marks, at which he was staying. Here he was compelled to address the crowd from the window. Sir Moses expressed great hopes of obtaining a firman from the Porte of Constantinople permitting the Jews to enjoy the possession of landed property in the Holy Land.

27. THE RAILWAY JUBILEE.—The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the first ever constructed, was celebrated this week at Darlington with great *éclat*, the municipal and local authorities, the North-Eastern Railway Company, and the inhabitants of the town and neigh-

bourhood co-operating with each other in order to make the celebration a thorough success. The Lord Mayors of London and York, with the Mayors of Berwick, Ripon, and fourteen or fifteen other northern towns, also took part in the proceedings. The celebration commenced by the unveiling of a statue to Mr Joseph Pease, and a banquet. The unveiling was performed by the Duke of Cleveland, in presence of the municipal authorities above named, and a very large concourse of spectators. The statue was then formally presented to the Mayor of Darlington, to be held in trust for the town by the corporation. Speeches were then made by Mr. Henry F. Pease and Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P. A banquet was afterwards held in a marquee erected for the purpose, presided over by Mr. G. Leeman, M.P., supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of Feversham, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir F. Peel, Sir C. Adderley, and other persons of distinction. In the evening the town of Darlington was brilliantly illuminated. A great crowd gathered to witness the fireworks, which were by Messrs. Brock, of the Crystal Palace. A design of the "No. 1 engine" was loudly applauded. A ball in the banquet tent, which was well attended, terminated the jubilee.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Whilst the inauguration of the railway system was thus being celebrated, the catastrophes which form so important an element in that system were not wanting. At Barking, on the 20th, one excursion train ran into the tail of another, which had preceded it by twenty minutes; a passenger who jumped out was killed by a third train which appeared on the scene, and thirty others were wounded. Near Newport, on the Great Western Railway, on the 22nd, a train was thrown off the line, and many of the passengers were severely injured. Another accident, which occurred near West Croydon on the 24th, was caused by lightning. The 12 o'clock train from Victoria was standing at Waddon Marsh whilst the line was blocked by another train, when a vivid flash of lightning caused the arm of the indicator to drop and the bell to ring, which had the effect of signalling the line "clear;" the signalman consequently directed the driver to proceed, which he did, and ran into the rear of the goods train which was on the line. The mischief done was happily not great. A much more serious collision took place on the 27th at Keighley Station, when a large portion of a goods train which was being shunted got detached, and rushed furiously into a passenger train from Bradford, piling up the passenger van and next carriage to such a height as to remove about thirty feet of the roof of the station. The goods van was telescoped into the passenger van, and both were completely gutted, the interior fittings being smashed into matchwood. The platform on each side was covered with *débris*, consisting of the roof of the station and portions of the broken carriages. No passengers fortunately were in the last carriage of the Colne train, but in one of the

carriages nearly adjoining a large number of passengers were injured, and others, though not seriously hurt, were shaken. Another collision took place at Penistone, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, the same day.

— THE “SERAPIS,” 3, iron screw, Captain the Hon. H. C. Glyn, the vessel appointed to convey the Prince of Wales on his projected visit to India, started on the 27th from Plymouth for Malta and Brindisi, there to be joined by His Royal Highness. On the last day of her stay in the dockyard at Portsmouth, visitors were allowed to inspect the vessel, which has been fitted up with every imaginable comfort for her royal passenger, and with a splendour and luxury calculated to impress the Orientals who are to be honoured by the Prince’s visit. The hull presents to the eye one expanse of white, for the sake of coolness during a voyage in tropical temperatures. The bows are ornamented with the crest and motto, “Heaven’s Light our Guide,” and some elaborate gilt scrollwork. The stern displays a shield and ribbon, bearing the words “India, Persia, China, Scinde, Burmah, Punjaub,” also worked in gilt. The ordinary green band has been replaced by a gilt moulding 10 inches deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, which runs along the whole length of the vessel on both sides. The moulding is inclosed within two blue ribands. The saloon, which is divided by curtains into three compartments—reception, drawing, and dining rooms—contains handsome furniture of polished oak, the fixtures and heavy articles being manufactured in the Portsmouth dockyard. The Prince’s private apartments comprise two suites of bed-room, bath-room, and boudoir situated on either side of the saloon, in order that both on the outward and the home voyage His Royal Highness may enjoy the coolest side of the ship. Twenty cabins are set aside for the suite, in addition to those for the officers of the ship. There are two ice-rooms, containing twenty tons of ice. The state barge, 34 feet long, to be rowed by fourteen men, and the state galley, 32 feet long, are also beautifully decorated.

29. A COURT-MARTIAL, which sat for nearly three weeks at Devonport on Captain Dawkins and the other officers of the “Vanguard,” was concluded this day. In the sentence which was passed, the disaster was attributed principally to the high rate of speed at which the squadron was proceeding during the fog; Captain Dawkins was also pronounced to have not taken the right steps for saving the vessel, and was accordingly reprimanded and dismissed the ship; and the other superior officers were reprimanded. The Lords of the Admiralty, in a minute subsequently published, expressed their opinion that the accident was not owing to an undue rate of speed, and that Vice-Admiral Tarleton was not to blame on that point; their Lordships approved of the sentences passed on Captain Dawkins and the other officers, and also dismissed from H.M.S. the “Iron Duke,” Lieutenant Evans.

— STORMS AND FLOODS.—The equinoctial gales have this autumn proved more than usually violent. The velocity of the wind over Liverpool on the 26th was eighty-one miles per hour, and the pressure 70 lbs. to the square foot. There were also heavy rains and thunderstorms in many parts of England.

There were many casualties in the Mersey, the worst, however, being the wreck of the “Helen Southard,” Captain Woodsworth, with timber from Quebec. She was driven ashore on the Jordan flats, and the “Hoylake,” the “Formby,” and the Liverpool tubular lifeboat went out to her, the latter in tow of a powerful tug, the “Rattler.” As the Liverpool boat approached the “Rattler” threw her off, and she was soon alongside the distressed ship. Half an hour was occupied in the dangerous work of taking off the crew, about seven in number, and the captain, his wife, and the pilot. All being at length rescued, the lifeboat pulled for the “Rattler,” which had remained to take her in tow again. She had only gone a short distance from the wreck, however, perhaps three hundred yards, when she was struck by a heavy sea, which caused her to heel over, and all on board were thrown out. The “Rattler” witnessing this at once steamed after the New Brighton lifeboat, which had pulled away on seeing the crew of the “Helen Southard” taken on board the Liverpool boat. The boat at once put back, and what they could then do they bravely attempted; but no fewer than fourteen persons perished, including four river boatmen who had volunteered their services. A schooner, the “Mary Reynolds,” was capsized on Carnarvon North Bar, and her crew drowned. The casualties at sea were numerous all round the coast.

Of disasters on shore it would take long to give the barest catalogue. Buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, orchards stripped of their fruit, trees torn up by the roots, and the like. In Liverpool the fall of a chimney caused the death of two persons. A similar occurrence in Bolton Road, Bradford, narrowly missed killing nine, who escaped as by a miracle. At Consett a house was thrown down, and an iron school at Westwood literally blown away. In a thunderstorm which occurred in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, the organist of Heswall was struck whilst in the act of playing the Magnificat in the service, and both he and a lad standing by were killed instantaneously. The tower of Merton Chapel, Oxford, was struck by lightning, fortunately with no worse result than some damage to one of the corner pinnacles, and the dislodgment of fragments of the stonework on to the leads and the pathway leading to the Christ Church Meadows. Some workmen were on the leads at the time, but were not hurt. At Seedley, near Manchester, a large mill which had just been erected for Messrs. Lightbown, Son, and Co., paper-stainers, was entirely blown down. A ropewalk adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. Galloway, was buried in the ruins, and some cottage property was damaged.

In Ireland the heavy rains caused serious inundations at Cork and elsewhere, and great damage was done, with some loss of life.

OCTOBER.

5. ACCIDENT TO THE "DECCAN."—This P. and O. steamer, which left Southampton with mails and passengers on September 30, lost her screw when 40 miles east of Gibraltar. A tug steamer towed her back to Gibraltar, where the passengers had to wait a week for the arrival of another steamer to take them on. Among them were the correspondents of many of the London newspapers, on their way to India to chronicle the arrival at Bombay of the Prince of Wales. It was hoped, however, that in spite of the delay they might still arrive in time to compete with their more fortunate *collaborateurs* who had taken the route by Brindisi.

7. A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out this evening in the extensive and newly-erected mansion and observatory belonging to Mr. Hankey, the banker, at Queen Anne's Gate Gardens, St. James's Park. The fire was discovered by some passers by, who noticed smoke coming from the windows of the second story above the spacious ball and concert room, in which there is erected a large organ. The mansion with the observatory extends from Wellington Barracks to the bottom of York Street, close to St. James's Park Railway Station. As soon as the fire was observed an alarm was given at the nearest fire brigade station, and the men of the garrison stationed at Wellington Barracks were also apprised of the conflagration. In a very short space of time engines arrived from several stations, and the men got to work, but the fire had taken such hold that nothing could be done to save the building. The mansion was mainly constructed of pitch pine, the inflammable nature of which caused the fire rapidly to extend. The flames rose to a height of 100 feet above the building, illuminating the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and the quantity of water poured from over twenty engines, the effect at 10 o'clock was scarcely perceptible, and the fire was not got under till early this morning. Great fear was felt for all the adjacent property, including the Wellington Barracks. The magazine was covered with blankets, and played upon by the engines. Among the valuable properties destroyed was a splendid organ, recently built at a cost of 20,000*l*.

9. CONGRESSES.—At the Social Science Congresses, held this week at Brighton, the subject of the Presidential Address from Lord Aberdare was "Crime." Perhaps of all countries, he

observed, England was that in which the conditions of life have been and still are most conducive to the increase of crime. What was the position of the nation at the middle of the present century? We were growing indeed in wealth and population; national education and general intelligence had advanced; yet our gaols were full to overflowing, and our Colonies were beginning to resist the further influx of criminals. Between 1805 and 1841, while population had increased by 79 per cent., the increase of criminals had been 482 per cent. Since that period, however, the increase in crime had not kept pace with that of the population. As an instance of this, his Lordship stated that in 1869 and 1870 he had occasion to consult with Colonel Henderson, the late chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, and with Colonel Du Cane, the present one, as to the accommodation which it would be necessary to provide for male convicts in consequence of the entire cessation of transportation and the recent lengthening of sentences of penal servitude. They advised that provision ought gradually to be made for the maximum number of 11,500 male prisoners, which number, they thought, would probably be reached in 1875. Yet such had been the rapid diminution of sentences of penal servitude since 1869, that accommodation for 8,500 was now considered sufficient. Sir Edward Creasy, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, delivered an interesting address upon Jurisprudence and International Law, contending that nations ought in time of war to do each other as little harm as possible, without prejudice to their own true interests. Another paper which excited general interest was that read by Dr. Richardson, the President of the Health Department, in which he drew a sketch of a model city, wherein the sanitary arrangements were so complete that the average mortality would be only 8 per 1,000 in the first generation. Under the conditions set forth, hereditary disease would immediately decline, and future generations become healthier and stronger. The Church Congress was held during the same week at Stoke-upon-Trent, and was largely attended.

11. A SHOCKING MURDER has taken place at Listowel in Ireland. Thomas Quilter, who was about sixty years of age, held a farm under Lord Listowel, and was reputed wealthy for his class. He lived for some years with his sister-in-law. After an alleged marriage in England they were excommunicated, but having submitted to the Church, the ban was removed, and they lived apart. The woman's son, John Quilter, had been for some years in the police, but emigrated. Since his return from America there had been constant quarrels, and he was bound over to keep the peace. At the time of this murder information was pending against him at the suit of his mother and uncle. He lived with his mother. On October 11, Mrs. Quilter's servant left at nine o'clock for her home in an adjoining house. At two o'clock a neighbour named Barret was roused by an alarm of fire, and on going out saw

Quilter's house in flames, and John Quilter in the road looking on. With the help of another man the door was burst open, and old Quilter fell out. He was then alive, but died shortly afterwards. The fire had taken such hold of the thatched house, and the means at hand were so deficient, that the people had to let it burn out. The police as soon as possible examined the ruins, and in a hole in the wall discovered securities for 490*l.*, and in a corner the ashes of the woman, there being little more to distinguish them than the steel beads she had worn. They also found on the floor the head of a four-pronged fork, the handle of which had been burned away. John Quilter was arrested, and blood was found on his clothes. It is supposed that the mother was murdered as she lay in bed, that Thomas Quilter was struck down with the pitch-fork, and the house set on fire to destroy the evidence of the double crime.

— THE PRINCE OF WALES'S JOURNEY TO INDIA commenced this evening. The Princess had decided upon accompanying her husband as far as Calais, and accordingly at 8 p.m. the Royal pair started from Charing Cross Station, where a large crowd had assembled to bid farewell to the Heir Apparent. At Dover the approaches to the Admiralty Pier were occupied by 6,000 or 7,000 people. On alighting from the train the Prince and Princess were received by a guard of honour, and by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, who presented an address. The Prince having thanked the Mayor, the Royal party descended the gangway and were escorted on board the Dicey twin-ship "Castalia." The illuminations were kept up with unabated brilliancy, the band of the 104th Fusiliers playing the National Anthem. Then the pipers struck up a lively Scotch air, and continued it while the luggage was being got on board. This occupied but a very short time, the principal portion of the baggage having been sent on a day or two before. Exactly at 10.15 the moorings of the vessel were cast off, and the "Castalia" was got under steam. The troops presented arms and the band played a bar of the National Anthem, changing into "God bless the Prince of Wales," the men joining in singing. Ringing cheers again went up as the vessel moved slowly off. The mail-steamer "Foam" was lying in the bay, and burned a profusion of coloured lights, whose brilliancy lit up the closing scene. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Sydney returned to the Lord Warden Hotel, and telegrams were at once despatched to the Queen and members of the Royal Family announcing the departure of the Royal traveller. The weather was favourable, and the "Castalia" reached Calais soon after midnight, when the Prince took leave of the Princess, and drove straight to the railway station, arriving at Paris at 7.30 a.m. Here he was received at the railway terminus by Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador, and by the President, Marshal MacMahon, with his suite. The Princess, after resting a few

hours only at Calais, returned to Dover in the "Castalia," and thence to Marlborough House.

— **THE THAMES STEAM FERRY.**—The Lord Mayor of London this morning performed the ceremony of driving the first pile for the pier at Wapping to be used by the Thames Steam Ferry. This is the project of a limited liability company for a below-bridge communication between the Middlesex and Surrey sides of the River Thames, by means of a steam ferry, for loaded waggons of any size or weight, carts, carriages, and horses, as well as passengers and goods. The site which has been selected for the ferry is one mile and a half below London Bridge. It is close to the Thames Tunnel, and near the London Docks and St. Katharine's Docks on the one side, and to the Commercial Docks on the other. A large concourse of gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremony.

14. CIVIC VISIT TO EPPING FOREST.—It will be remembered that last year the suit was decided which had been instituted by the Corporation of London with a view to preserve the rights of the public in Epping Forest. It was determined this year to celebrate the victory then gained by a public visit to the Forest, and accordingly this morning the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, many of the Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council, with the officers of the Corporation and a select company, including several members of Parliament, and amounting to 700 in number, went in state from the Liverpool Street Station of the Great Eastern Railway by a special train to Snaresbrook. Up to their arrival there the weather had been pleasant, but thence it took a decided turn for the worse. The rest of the journey was performed in 150 closed carriages, each drawn by two horses, to a place called Fairmead, High Beech. It took place unfortunately in a drenching and relentless rain, relieved only by the sylvan beauties of the landscape. The procession from Snaresbrook to Fairmead was formed in the following order:—Mounted police, City Marshal, deputation of Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, members of the Common Council, Chairmen of Committees, Deputies, Metage on Grain Committee, Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, Under-Sheriffs, Officers of the Corporation, Chairman of Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, general company, Members of the House of Commons, Sheriffs, Aldermen, the Lord Mayor, and mounted police. All along the line of route, regardless of the rain, the country people turned out in great numbers to witness the spectacle. The party reached Fairmead at 2 o'clock, and there had luncheon, various toasts and speeches concluding the entertainment.

16. NEWMARKET MEETING.—Seldom has a more eventful meeting been held, even at Newmarket, than that which took place this week. For the Cesarewitch no less than thirty-six horses were sent to the post, the field being the strongest, numerically

speaking, which has contested the race since Hartington's day. The race was won by Prince Soltykoff's Duke of Parma. The great event of the week was the match between Galopin and Lowlander over the Rowley Mile, for 1,000 sovereigns a side, the old horse conceding 12 lb. for the two years between them. Galopin had the call in the betting, but for all that a large number of reputed good judges stood by his opponent, who, they argued, would outstride him over the essentially galloping course on which they had to contend. The event, however, proved them wrong, for after waiting behind for about three-fourths of the way, Galopin closed with his rival, and speedily getting the best of the struggle, went on and won the match cleverly, if not easily, by a length.

— RETURN OF THE "PANDORA."— This vessel, which sailed in June for the Arctic Regions, arrived to-day at Portsmouth, bringing a good report of the "Alert" and the "Discovery" up to July 27th, at which time those vessels had reached safely the Carey Islands, north of Melville Bay, in lat. 77°. The "Pandora" brought home a young Polar bear, four Esquimaux dogs, and several curiosities in the shape of canoes, skins, and other articles.

19. BLONDIN AT SEA.— The celebrated tight-rope walker performed an extraordinary feat on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Poonah," on her voyage from Aden to Point de Galle. This vessel is the longest the Company possesses, measuring 431 feet. M. Blondin undertook to walk on the tight-rope from the main to the mizen mast and back. Accordingly, a stout 7-inch hawser was made fast to the mizentop, hove through a heavy block in the maintop, and hauled taut by the steam winch on deck. Lateral motion was prevented as far as possible by guys made fast to the sides of the ship, but the motion of the vessel herself could not be avoided. When Blondin stood in the maintop, pole in hand, he hesitated long enough, with one foot on the rope, to make many people think he had repented. The task was one to try even his nerves. The mizentop is of course lower than the main, and the steadying guys had pulled the rope down in the centre, so that he had to start down a rather steep incline. Blondin is accustomed to guide and steady himself by fixing his eyes on the rope about twenty feet ahead of him, but what with the rolling of the ship and the vibration of the powerful engines (the "Poonah" was running between twelve and thirteen knots) the rope he had now to walk on was drawn into such sinuous waves that he described it as looking more like a snake than a rope. Before he had gone five yards he was forced to sit down, to steady himself and avoid two or three rollers which came in succession. Twice again he sat down, and then reached the mizen mast amidst hearty applause. This part of the journey was made more difficult by the sun being directly in his eyes. His return was quick and easy, till he had passed over about three-fourths of the distance, when the swell caught the ship, and he had to stop and sway from side to side, till he seemed to be quite out of the per-

pendicular. Much anxiety was felt by the spectators, but Blondin never lost his nerve, and coolly waiting till the troublesome rollers had passed, walked on and reached the mainmast in safety. He owned that the task was a most difficult one.

21. THE QUEEN AT A FUNERAL.—Mr. John Brown, farmer, of Crathie, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died this week in his eighty-seventh year, and Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended the funeral. Although the weather was wet and bleak, they followed on foot from the house to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the door. After the hearse had moved off, Her Majesty returned to the house and stayed some time with the widow. Most of the members of the Court also attended the funeral.

25. BALACLAVA BANQUET.—The survivors of the famous charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava were entertained with a banquet at the Alexandra Palace, upon the twenty-first anniversary of that brilliant military feat. The fine bright weather brought the people to Muswell Hill in much larger numbers than had been expected. From early in the forenoon till late in the afternoon frequent trains running to the Alexandra Palace from King's Cross were more than well filled. By one o'clock most of the Light Brigade who attended the commemoration were assembled in the Great Central Hall, where they witnessed the unveiling of the Balaclava Trophy. The principal object in this trophy was a colossal figure of Honour standing on a pedestal, at the base of which were relics of the engagement, with the names of the officers who fell in the charge, or who have died since October 25, 1854. Along the hall, and extending from the trophy to the terrace, was a well-arranged museum of relics, consisting of arms and of bullet-riddled and sabre-cut helmets and other portions of uniforms. There were also in the collection articles found in the baggage of Prince Menschikoff, which was abandoned by him on the field of battle. There was the head of the charger which carried the Earl of Cardigan while leading the charge. This was sent by the Countess of Cardigan. But a more remarkable object was a living horse, a high-caste chestnut Arab, the oldest charger which has survived the Crimean War, if not the oldest in the British service. This animal is the property of Colonel Kent, of the 77th Regiment, who kindly lent him for the occasion. Having served in the Crimea, the horse went round the Cape to Australia, and did duty throughout the Indian mutiny. He has been twice in India, and is now with Colonel Kent's regiment at Woolwich. As the beautiful little beast stood bridled and saddled at the Alexandra Palace he looked quite young and quite fit for another campaign in any part of the world. Colonel Kent also lent the Russian drums captured by the 77th at the battle of the Alma. During the unveiling of the trophy the band of the Alexandra Palace Company performed an appropriate selection. From two o'clock till half-past four there were a

variety of theatrical performances, in which many popular members of the theatrical profession took part. The great attraction in the theatre was the recitation by Mrs. Stirling of Mr. Tennyson's ode, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The dinner was prepared in the principal saloon of the palace—a fine apartment, some 200 feet in length. One-half of this was fitted up as a reception-room, and the other half as a banqueting-chamber. The latter was very handsomely decorated. Behind the chairman's seat was a trophy, having the Russian flag as a centrepiece, encircled by the English, French, Italian, and Turkish flags. Effigies in armour kept guard on each side of this trophy, and along the side walls were military emblems and mottoes. The guests of each of the five regiments which furnished contingents to the Light Brigade—the 4th Light Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers—were ranged so that the survivors of each contingent should be together. The officers present who were in "the charge of the Light Brigade," and who now met at this commemoration, were Colonel Trevelyan, 11th Hussars, and Colonel White, Major Sir George Wombwell, and Lord Tredegar, 17th Lancers. Colonel Kent, 77th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Galt, Major C. Lennox Jervis, Captain Clutterbuck, and other officers also attended. About 120 of the rank and file and non-commissioned officers of the Light Brigade sat down to dinner. At a later hour of the evening many of the officers who were engaged in the Battle of Balaklava celebrated the anniversary by dining together at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, where covers were laid for forty persons. General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., presided.

-- PRINCE LEOPOLD was the same day admitted to the freedom of the City of London, at a special meeting of the Common Council held for that purpose. His Royal Highness arrived at Guildhall at one o'clock, and upon alighting was received by a deputation of four aldermen, with the chairman and six members of the City Lands Committee, and the mover and seconder of the resolution inviting His Royal Highness to take upon himself the freedom of the City. The certificate was presented enclosed in a gold casket of elegant design. After the ceremony the company were entertained in the Guildhall at a sumptuous luncheon.

26. FESTIVITIES AT HAWARDEN. — About 550 of the Hawarden cottage tenantry were feasted to-day in a tent on the Castle grounds, in honour of the marriage of the heir, whose health, with that of his wife, was warmly received. Mr. Gladstone afterwards addressed those present, remarking that there was nothing more characteristic of the country in which we lived than a meeting of this description. On the following day Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a second batch of upwards of 400 tenants.

— A DISASTROUS FIRE broke out to-day at Glenalmond College, about eight miles from Perth. The college is a very

extensive pile of buildings, and was erected in 1841, from plans by Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of 50,000*l*. The buildings form a quadrangle. The fire was discovered by a nurserymaid in the roof of the nursery above the warden's house. An alarm was at once raised, and all the occupants were got out. There being a brisk easterly wind, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon had obtained a firm hold of the warden's house. The fire next reached the apartments occupied by the students. These promptly set to work to prevent, if possible, the flames from spreading further, and also to remove the books from the library, and such furniture as was in danger. The Perth fire-engine was sent for, but did not arrive till nine, by which time the southwestern wing was a hopeless ruin, the flames lighting the neighbourhood for miles. Some little delay occurred in getting the engine to work. But the fire had by this time seized upon the structure, and at midnight was raging with undiminished fury. The origin of the fire is said to have been the dropping of a hand brazier, which was being used by a plumber for the repair of the roof. The south of the west wing was completely destroyed, and the tower which formed part of the warden's house seriously damaged. The total damage was estimated at above 25,000*l*. Sufficient of the college remained intact to enable the classes to be conducted without interruption. One of the firemen was rather seriously hurt by a piece of tile falling on his head.

— FATAL RESULTS OF STONE-THROWING.—Mrs. Umfreville, wife of Mr. C. Umfreville, a magistrate for the county of Kent, who had been out driving with a friend, had just alighted from her carriage at her residence at Greenhithe, when she was struck on the head by a stone, supposed to have been discharged from a catapult, causing a severe wound. Mrs. Umfreville was assisted indoors, and subsequently complained of great pain in her head. Sir William Gull was summoned by telegraph, but she died in a few hours.

29. BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—The Duchess of Edinburgh gave birth to a daughter to-day at Eastwell Park. Drs. Farre, Wilson Fox, and Wilks were in attendance, and the Duke of Edinburgh was present.

30. A HIGHWAYMAN IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—A gentleman resident in Harley Street gives the following account of an adventure which befell his wife and another lady in the Regent's Park :—About three o'clock on the afternoon of October 30, while my wife and another lady were walking in the road which leads around the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, a man, who had passed them a yard or two, suddenly turned back, and facing them, demanded their purses or their watches. My wife said, "Go away," and passed on quickly ; but, finding the other lady was not at her side, she turned suddenly to speak to her, and found, to her horror, that the man had grasped the lady's arm and was pointing a pistol close to her face. She struggled with him

courageously, thrust her muff in his face, and said, "Be off; there will be a policeman here directly." The man then walked off. At the time of the assault there was no one in sight but a few children.

— THE JOURNEY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness spent but one day in Paris, and proceeded on the 13th to Italy, arriving at Brindisi, in the extreme south of the peninsula, on the morning of the 16th. He was attended by Sir Augustus Paget, the British Minister to Italy. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Aylesford, Lord Suffield, Lord Charles Beresford, Colonel Ellis, and Mr. Knollys were in waiting to meet the Prince, whose suite was also joined by Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Carington, Lord Alfred Paget, General Probyn, Capt. Williams, Dr. Russell, and five other gentlemen. Admiral di San Bon, the Italian Minister of Marine, Count Maffei, and the provincial and military authorities received the Prince, amid cheers from the people assembled and salutes from the British and Italian ironclads in the harbour. The Royal launch was in readiness, and conveyed the Prince and his suite to the "Serapis," which was immediately put under way for Athens. At the port of the Piræus, which was reached on the 18th, the Prince was received by the King of Greece, with many of the public authorities, and a numerous guard of honour. King George and his guest and brother-in-law drove together into Athens, and before the travellers left on the 21st the members of the Prince's suite received decorations from their royal host. The grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour was conferred upon the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Suffield; the grade of Grand Commander upon Lord Alfred Paget and General Probyn; and that of Commander upon Mr. Knollys and Dr. Fayer. Lord Aylesford, Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Williams, and Canon Duckworth were created officers, and Captain FitzGeorge, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Hall, knights of the Order.

On the 23rd the Prince arrived at Port Saïd, where he was met by the Khedive's three sons, Tewfik Pasha, Hussein Pasha, and Hassan Pasha, and by General Stanton, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. Here His Royal Highness landed and proceeded by railway to Cairo, where the Khedive was on the platform to receive him, attended by his ministers.

In virtue of the power conferred upon him by Her Majesty, His Royal Highness held an investiture of the Star of India on the 25th. There was a grand military display on the occasion, and various musical selections were performed by the bands of the artillery. The Khedive, attended by his three sons, by the Ministers of State, Ismail Pasha, Nubar Pasha, and Cherif Pasha, and by Ratib Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and other high officials, arrived at the Ghezireh Palace at 11 o'clock, and were met by the Prince and his staff at the entrance. Conducted by Sir Bartle Frere and General Stanton, the latter Consul-General for Egypt, Prince Tewfik was pre-

sented to His Royal Highness, who in a short and effective speech thanked the Khedive in the name of the Queen for the successful efforts he had made for encouraging, promoting, and facilitating commerce and communication between England and our Eastern empire. He then invested Prince Tewfik Pasha with the grand order of the Star of India. The Khedive replied, thanking Her Majesty for the honour conferred upon himself and his son, and expressing sympathy with the progress of civilization, and satisfaction at the good relations between Egypt and the British empire, and between himself and the Royal Family of England. The Prince quitted Cairo the following day, and rejoined the "Serapis" at Suez, proceeding thence on his voyage down the Red Sea.

— STORMS AND FLOODS have been as remarkable and as disastrous this month as they were in July. On the 9th, several of the midland counties were visited with a severe storm of wind and rain. Warwickshire suffered much, the Avon and the Leam having overflowed and flooded the country in many places. The neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, and portions of the Great Western Railway between Oxford and Birmingham, were submerged, and at Leicester parts of the town were under water, and the inhabitants had to take refuge in their upper storeys without being able to secure their goods. Several lives were lost. In the following week the storms returned with increased severity. Many vessels were lost, chiefly on the east coast, and it was not in all cases possible to save the crews. At Sunderland, while some hundreds of persons were standing behind the wall of the South Pier on the beach, which separates the sea from the basin of the Wave Battery, a tremendous sea broke on the beach, knocked down about a score of persons, and carried a number into the Wave Basin. Two were taken by the receding wave into the river, where they were rescued by pilots, one was got out by means of a life-line, and another was gallantly rescued by the onlookers joining hands, and the foremost wading into the basin. Parts of Devonshire were visited by a violent thunderstorm on the 19th, accompanied by a deluge of rain, which swelled the brooks in some places to such an extent as to produce inundations there greater than had been known for more than half a century. The pretty seaside places, Torquay, Teignmouth, and Dawlish were partially flooded, and serious damage was done by the water in Exeter and the neighbourhood. At Exeter no less than 3·26 inches of rain was recorded to have fallen in twenty-four hours—the greater part of it during the three hours when the storm was at its worst. Derby, Nottingham, and other midland towns were under water on the 22nd. In the former town boats were used for the purpose of getting to the houses, and bread was handed up to the bedroom windows at the end of a pitchfork. In the courts, which the boats could not enter, men volunteered to go through the water with provisions, although

it reached up to the breast. On the Wilton Road near Nottingham a sad accident occurred. A cart which was conveying passengers along the flooded road started with a freight of about fourteen persons, including two women, one of whom had a child. Having traversed some distance, the driver missed the right path, and the vehicle, with all its occupants, was thrown over the embankment into about twelve feet of water. As soon as possible a boat was manned, and proceeded to the assistance of the persons struggling in the water. About seven of them were rescued, but the remainder, including the two women, were drowned. The flood caused, on the night of the 22nd, an alarming railway accident near Newark. The train leaving Nottingham at half-six ran off the line about two miles from Rolleston Junction, and about a mile and a quarter from Newark. The rails on the bridge below the Averham weir were bent in through the floods, and the train, after passing in safety, pitched off the rails. The engine and tender toppled over into a field, and lay almost covered in water. The first carriage was smashed, the second stretched across both rails, and others, though still on the line, appeared likely to topple over through the giving way of the embankment. Nevertheless all the passengers escaped serious injury.

NOVEMBER.

1. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A PRESTON COTTON MILL.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Messrs. Paul Catterall, Son, and Co.'s cotton mills, Newhall Lane, Rigby Street, Preston. The hands had just returned to work from dinner, when, in the top storey, flames were discovered among the shafting, and spread with alarming rapidity. All the workpeople, numbering about 300, succeeded in making their escape uninjured, with the exception of one man, who being unable to force his way through the flames, broke through a skylight and got out upon the roof, and was let down by means of ladders. In a very short time the fire descended to the third storey, and then with a loud crash the roof fell in. The steam fire-engine and the hand-engine of the Preston Fire Brigade, besides engines belonging to other mills in the town, played with great force, but to little purpose, on the mass of flames. A portion of the gable end gave way, as well as the western side of the building, and fell outwards. A cab filled with municipal electors had an exceedingly narrow escape, as it had only just passed when a part of the wall fell. With equal rapidity the flames spread to the second, and thence to the bottom storey, and the attention of the firemen was solely directed to the boiler and weaving sheds which adjoined the mill, and in this they were successful. The mill was built in 1856, employed about 300 hands,

and contained 13,000 throstle spindles and 26,000 mule spindles. The damage was estimated at 30,000*l*.

2. THE NEW HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE was opened this day at Westminster Hall. The scene gave but little indication to an external observer of the important changes in our system of judicature which from this day come into operation. Crowded as was the old hall, it was not so to any much greater extent than on former anniversaries of *Cras Animarum*, the legal New Year's day; while the show, which drew together so large a concourse of lawyers, and others interested in the law, differed in no respect from that which has been displayed for many years past at the reopening of the courts after the summer and spring circuits. Shortly after half-past one the Lord Chancellor, in his state robes of black and gold, and preceded by the insignia of his office, the mace and seals, proceeded up Westminster Hall at the head of the judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice. Although the distinctions between law and equity have been abolished the customs have not been made uniform; the chief justices and judges of what were formerly known as the Courts of Common Law retaining their time-honoured furred robes and collars of state, while the judges of the Chancery Division were still resplendent in black and gold lace embroidery. It was noted in the Chancery Courts that the word "action" had taken the place of the old equity term "suit," and that the vice-chancellors were no longer addressed by counsel as "your honour," but with the courtesy title of "your lordship," which has so long been used towards the Common Law judges whilst upon the bench.

3. FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—A shocking boating accident occurred near Cliveden this morning. A lady and gentleman from London, well known on the river at Maidenhead, engaged a boat at Rose's boathouse, and notwithstanding the swollen and dangerous state of the river, proceeded as far as Cliveden. In returning they took the back stream running behind Boulter's Lock, supposing they could re-enter the river below. Here they met the cross stream, and the boat was upset. For nearly an hour the gentleman struggled to save the lady, but she was carried away at what is known as the Blowhole, and the gentleman himself was with great difficulty rescued by Richard Andrews and Joseph Gill, fishermen, who crossed the river at the imminent peril of their lives.

— EXPLOSION IN HIGH HOLBORN.—A terrible explosion took place the same day in High Holborn. Mr. George Gardener, an optician, residing at 244, High Holborn, and another gentleman, were engaged in chemical experiments. Mr. Gardener informed his friend that he had made a mistake, and on pouring some fluid into a large bottle a frightful explosion took place, blowing out the windows and destroying every article of furniture in the room. Assistance was immediately at hand, and Mr. Gardener was discovered lying in one corner of the room insensible.

His clothes were torn to pieces. He was immediately removed to King's College Hospital and attended by the house surgeon, but his injuries were of such a serious character that his recovery was hopeless. His friend escaped with only slight injuries.

4. **DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.**—The steamship "Pacific," from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for San Francisco, with more than a hundred passengers and a crew of fifty-four men, was lost off Cape Flattery, on the coast of North America this night. One sailor was picked up in Fuca Straits nearly dead, who had been floating for thirty-six hours on a piece of wreck. He reported that there were 250 people on board when she was struck. Great confusion prevailed, the passengers crowding each other off the deck and filling the boats against orders. One boat with fifteen women capsized; another, containing the chief mate and eight seamen, got clear. The "Pacific" sank rapidly, leaving on the surface a floating mass of human beings, who soon disappeared.

6. **WRECK OF THE "CHARLES DICKENS."**—The screw steamer "Charles Dickens," Capt. Knott, from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,133 tons of coal, stranded at Boulogne this morning, in making the harbour. She struck on the stone prolongation of the east pier, and in the afternoon, while an attempt was being made to get her afloat, she knocked a hole in her bottom, and sank across the entrance of the harbour, effectually closing the port. The South-Eastern accelerated service between London and Paris by way of Folkestone and Boulogne had to be effected *via* Calais for several days, until the removal of the wreck.

8. **RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—Some disastrous accidents have occurred this week. On the 1st of the month, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line, near Macclesfield, a truck laden with furniture had been placed in the goods station at Bollington, and from some cause unexplained, except that the siding was on a decline, it ran down the, and partly into a viaduct. The Woodley train came up and smashed it to atoms. The engine-driver was killed, and the stoker and guard slightly injured. The next day on the East Lancashire line, near Bury, there was another bad shunting accident at a crossing. The Salford printers' goods train was signalled to wait, in order to let another train pass, but the signal was not seen; the engine ran on athwart the open switches on to the top of a very steep embankment and over the side—a depth of fourteen yards. The engine was completely turned upside down; some of the waggons rolled partly in the same direction. The driver was crushed to death, and there was great destruction of line and stock. On the 5th, on the Great Western, the third-class train from London to Bath had been delayed for twenty minutes at Chippenham to allow the express to pass. Going on afterwards at a high speed, it dashed full into a goods train from Weymouth. Carriages were upset, "telescoped," smashed, and thrown about. The night was pitch dark and rainy, the train was a full one, and hardly one passenger

escaped injury of some kind. The guard was so crushed that he died next day; the driver was dangerously hurt; another driver and the two firemen were also much hurt. Again on the 8th, at Blackfriars Bridge, on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, the 6.54 train from Moorgate to Victoria, made up as usual of City and West-end trains, had just arrived on the westward half of the railway bridge when the third carriage from the end jumped, broke the couplings, and dashed against the central girder, smashing itself and damaging the carriages behind it. The line was blocked both ways with creditable speed. Twenty-one passengers were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to have their wounds dressed, of whom six were so far injured as to remain there; sixteen others were slightly hurt.

— ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.—We chronicled last month the journey of His Royal Highness as far as Egypt. On the 26th of October the Prince rejoined the "Serapis" at Suez, and proceeded down the Red Sea, reaching Aden on November 1st. Here he was welcomed with every manifestation of delight, not only by the English but by the native Arabs likewise, and after inspecting the troops and fortifications, receiving a deputation of native merchants, and holding a levée at the Residency, he returned to the vessel and continued his voyage. One more week's voyage brought His Royal Highness to Bombay, which he thus reached within three weeks from the day he quitted England. The "Serapis" entered the harbour at a quarter before 9 in the morning, whilst a royal salute was fired from the double line of Her Majesty's ships which had been drawn up, thirteen in number, within it. On leaving the "Serapis" a procession was formed astern of the royal barge by the admirals and captains of the Queen's ships, in their boats. Salutes were fired by the squadron and the shore batteries. All the ships in harbour, 150 to 200 in number, were dressed with flags, and their yards manned, forming a grand spectacle. His Royal Highness, who wore the uniform of a field-marshal, was received on landing by Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay; Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon. Sir Michael R. Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay; and other high civil and military officials. Upwards of seventy native princes, chiefs and sirdars, in glittering Oriental costume, were also present. An address of welcome was presented by the Municipality of Bombay, to which the Prince briefly replied. A brilliant procession was then formed, which proceeded at a slow pace towards the Government House. Troops lined the road as far as the native town, from which point the way was kept by the police. The greeting given by the people to His Royal Highness was at once cordial and respectful. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested along the whole line of route, a dense, seething mass of people of all castes occupying every inch of standing room from the ground to the housetops.

It was computed that nearly 200,000 persons came from the Mofussil alone. As the Prince neared certain points the excitement increased, the mob gathering round the carriage and catching the enthusiasm of the Europeans. Nevertheless, excellent order prevailed. His Royal Highness appeared highly gratified with the demonstrations in his honour. The whole city was splendidly decorated.

9. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY was kept at Bombay with the most gratifying tokens of personal regard for him and of loyalty to the Queen his mother. All over India salutes of artillery were fired in honour of the day. His Royal Highness held a levée to receive the native Princes—the Rajahs of Kolapore, Mysore, Oodeypore, Kutch, and Baroda, and Sir Salar Jung, with the deputation from the Nizam. The Prince's native visitors were most friendly. The Rajah of Kolapore came in great state. The Prince of Wales said he trusted that the death of the late Rajah would not prevent the Rajah from visiting England. He gladly heard that the Rajah had progressed in education, and said it was a great advantage his being able to converse in English. Next turning to the Chief of Oodeypore, the Prince expressed his regret that he could not visit the capital of that ancient and gallant dynasty, owing to the pressure upon his time. He declared his gratification that the Viceroy would meet the Maharana of Oodeypore. Next came the youthful Guicowar of Baroda, whose career the Prince said he should watch with interest, and urged him to pursue his studies in English and in horsemanship. To all these princes were presented scimitars, jewelled boxes, books, rings, and other valuable gifts, and presents of similar value were given by them in return. At 4 o'clock His Royal Highness visited the Admirals, while the fleet was illuminated and salutes were fired. On landing again he was received by the Viceroy and the Governor, with whom he drove through the streets of the city to see the street illuminations. He afterwards dined at the Governor's mansion, and, in returning thanks when his health was drunk, expressed the pleasure that he felt at his reception in Bombay. He had, he said, always wished to see India; and he should never forget his thirty-fourth birthday, passed in a city of that great empire of the Queen. A dinner was given by the Prince to the crews of the "Serapis" and "Osborne."

In England the Prince's birthday was celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm. At Sandringham, where information had been received of His Royal Highness's landing and reception at Bombay, the festivities were of a very joyous character, the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, together with the English visitors and residents, including all classes, down to the very humblest, taking part in the celebration.

— LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—Mr. Alderman J. R. Cotton, M.P., the new Lord Mayor of London, in accordance with time-honoured

custom, went in state from the Guildhall to Westminster, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. His lordship was accompanied by all the civic dignitaries in their robes and chains of office. One of the most conspicuous and attractive features in the pageant was the revival of the men in armour, who for nearly twenty years had been conspicuous for their absence on such occasions. They were resuscitated for the occasion, and were six in number, each knight being in full armour, mounted on a charger, and bearing his lance and pennon. Another novelty connected with the day, and suggestive of a recent event in the history of the City still fresh in the public recollection, was a splendid green silk banner, inscribed "Epping Forest and the Corporation of London," borne by four Foresters. After the presentation the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, congratulated the Lord Mayor, and alluded to the Corporation of London having survived a Court which, after an existence of 800 years, had passed away and become a portion only of another, a greater, and, he would hope, a better tribunal for the administration of justice.

The usual civic banquet took place at the Guildhall in the evening, the Queen's Ministers, the Judges, and a distinguished assemblage being present. During the banquet the Lord Mayor, in his own name and that of his distinguished guests, addressed a congratulatory telegram to the Prince of Wales at Bombay, on the subject of his birthday; and next morning the Prince telegraphed his best thanks.

As usual during the procession several very serious accidents took place among the crowd that attended it, and at least fourteen bad cases were taken into the hospitals. The crush at Temple Bar was frightful, and several persons were knocked down as the procession passed.

11. PRINCE LEOPOLD visited the Oxford School of Science and Art this day, and distributed the prizes at the Town Hall. Previous to giving away the prizes His Royal Highness delivered an address to the assembly, remarking that he was glad to be able to accept the invitation to be present, as it afforded him the opportunity of explaining that his inability to accept former invitations of a similar nature was due not to any lack of interest in the Oxford School of Science and Art, but to causes that he was grateful to say now no longer existed. He then spoke at some length on the advantages of such studies as those which were pursued in the school. He read extracts from speeches of the late Prince Consort upon the subject, quoted statistics to show the progress made in the study of science and art during the last fifteen years, and pointed out that English designers were now largely employed in fields of labour formerly almost monopolised by foreigners.

13. A TIDAL WAVE AT BRIDGEWATER.—At 7 o'clock this morning the tide, which had risen at Bridgewater to the height

of eighteen feet, had receded about an hour, and the water was rushing back rapidly, when suddenly a huge tidal wave, from eight to ten feet in height, swept up the river from the sea, bursting open the dock gates and making a clean sweep over the railway bridge. Passing along the river it dashed against the banks, and rushed with great violence against the vessels on both sides of the river. Two or three of them were carried with great force athwart the bridge that forms the only connexion between the eastern and western portions of the town, seriously damaging it. The "Caerleon," of Bridgewater, was so much broken up that she foundered almost immediately. All hands were saved. The other vessels beside the quay, nearly twenty in number, were more or less injured. The captain of the "Victoria," from Newport, received a severe wound on the head, caused by the rudder striking him. In less than a quarter of an hour after the occurrence the tide again receded, carrying away large portions of wreckage.

14. BURGLARIES.—A singular robbery took place to-day at Dundee. Provost Robertson, of that town, had been presented with a dessert service of solid silver, of the value of upwards of 600*l.*, in recognition of his public services, and it had been exhibited for some days in the public museum. The museum was entered by thieves during the night, and the plate, together with a large quantity of jewellery, and a number of valuable vases, which had been lent by the committee of the South Kensington Museum, to the value in all of between 1,000*l.* and 1,500*l.*, was carried off. A man named Peter Graham, well known to the police, and who was recently convicted at Leeds, was taken into custody. He denied having been actually engaged in the robbery, but offered to produce the stolen property on payment of 100*l.*, and on condition that no prosecution was instituted against him. A cheque being handed to him, Graham gave information which led to the discovery of the whole of the property. It was concealed in an old railway tunnel, about half a mile from the town, very little injured.

On the same day a very daring robbery was committed at Wood Leigh, Worksop, the residence of Mr. Frederick Bardwell. In the course of the afternoon a man crossed the lawn, and without hesitation walked into the house. He put on two overcoats which were hanging in the entrance hall, and going into the dining-room ransacked the drawers, and stuffed the pockets of the coats with silver plate. Proceeding next to the drawing-room he opened the door, and by so doing roused Mr. Bardwell, who was lying on the sofa. The fellow's audacity, however, did not fail him. He coolly said, "Is Jem about? (the coachman)—he's my brother;" and, closing the door, walked out of the house. The stolen articles were immediately afterwards missed, and the police were communicated with. Men were sent out, and among them Police-constable Harvey Lowery, in search of the burglar.

Lowery caught sight of him in a plantation, and giving chase, soon overtook him. The man then tore a rail from the hedge and fought stubbornly, but the constable pluckily closed with him, and the result of an up-and-down struggle of twenty minutes was that medical aid had to be procured for the captured burglar. He was committed for trial.

15. OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.—The floods and inundations which were so disastrous in the month of October as well as in the earlier part of the summer returned with increased force this month. The most serious disaster recorded was produced by an extraordinary high tide in the Thames, the height of which was increased by the volume of water which met it from the swollen rivers higher up the country. On this morning the inhabitants of the thousands of houses which line the southern banks of the Thames were roused from their beds by the police and night watchmen, to find that the river had overflowed its banks to such an extent that it was with difficulty many of them could escape with their lives. The chief sufferers from the overflow were the residents of the small houses along the river side, from Rotherhithe up to Wandsworth. The water filled up all the basements and lower rooms, and in some streets even the first floors were inundated. Not a court or alley within three hundred yards of the river side escaped. Along the thoroughfare running parallel with the river from Blackfriars Bridge to Vauxhall, the scene was most distressing; men, women, and children, roused from their sleep, and but partially dressed, seeking escape from the rising waters, and during the time the flood was at its height boats were employed in going from house to house rescuing the women and children. Numbers of horses from the various stables swam to the higher streets, but hundreds of dogs, cats, and other domestic animals were drowned. In Prince's Square the water reached a height of five or six feet; in Southampton Streets, East and West, it rose to eight feet in some of the parlours, thence making its way into the Wandsworth Road, and entering at least 600 houses and shops. At Lambeth Palace the water rushed in through the front gates and nearly swamped the two wings. A brave lad of seventeen, named William Moore, hearing the groaning of horses as he passed some stables in the Commercial Road, broke his way into them, the water being up to his chest, forced the padlocks which secured the doors, and succeeded in releasing no less than eighteen animals in spite of their plunging, many of them being up to the middle in water. The rise in the tide is said to be the highest on record. In the East India Docks there were twenty-nine feet two inches of water, and in some of the streets of Lambeth and Southwark it rose to ten feet above the roadway. Public meetings were quickly held and subscriptions collected for the numerous sufferers.

— GALES AND FLOODS.—Along the south-eastern coasts the gale which raged for three days and swelled the height of the

tide did considerable damage, chiefly on Sunday the 14th, when at Hastings and St. Leonards many of the principal thoroughfares formed an unbroken sheet of water. Kerbstones, iron railings, lamp-posts, and parade seats were torn out of their places and scattered about in all directions. The houses near the sea had their basements filled with water, windows were smashed in, and the furniture within was washed about with the rubbish from the beach. At Dover the waves rose to a great height, and dashed with great force against the shore. The highest part of the Admiralty Pier was unapproachable, as the spray flew over it in showers. The Lord Warden Hotel sustained considerable damage. Part of the wall protecting the cellars was washed away, and the water rushing in, flooded the basement. Nearly the whole of the wooden girders which protect the line of the South-Eastern Railway, along which the trains run on to the pier, were washed away, and a great quantity of beach was cast up, temporarily blocking the line. Brighton and other seaside places suffered in the same way. Many disasters occurred at sea during the gale.

Many of the inland counties suffered no less than the sea coast during the week. Oxford was surrounded and partly inundated, and the direct line of railway communication was blocked for some days. Great parts of Bath and Bristol were submerged, and the inhabitants were supplied with provisions from boats. In Somersetshire a considerable district was under water for several days; and though the trains continued to run on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, it could only be done at a very cautious pace through the water, which washed into the carriages, and sometimes extinguished the engine fires. Boats plied by the side of the trains, to afford a means of escape for the passengers if necessary. The Eastern counties were extensively flooded at the same time, and the railways blocked in several places. Happily there were but few cases of loss of life, but the destruction of property was enormous.

20. AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON occurred this morning at Ipswich. At 2 a.m. a heavy rush of water opened the lock gates, the tide then registering 16 feet 10 inches. A few minutes after the water receded about a foot, and then again flowed, but very slowly—at the time of high tide being an inch below what it was three hours previously.

— ACCIDENT TO THE “IRON DUKE.”—An accident occurred the same day to this ironclad vessel, the same which ran down the “Vanguard” in September, which was reported in the public journals as a very narrow escape from foundering. At about 10 a.m. the ship steamed out of the Hamoaze into the Sound, and at once proceeded into the Channel for a trial of her machinery. When two or three miles outside the breakwater, she had just started to run over the measured mile, the speed being four or five knots, when a large volume of water rushed into the stoke-

hole through the main sluice valve, which had become open. Information was at once sent to the officer of the watch, and in a very short time all the water-tight doors were closed and the pumps were at work; but still the water gained, till the situation became so alarming that the signal "sinking" was made to the "Black Prince," Lord John Hay's flagship, which was lying in the Sound. It was some time before the signal was seen and communicated to the dockyard officials, and it was impossible to fire distress guns, there being no powder on board. Happily, however, the "Iron Duke" was able to revoke her signal before assistance arrived, the cause of the accident having been discovered, and an engine-room artificer having succeeded in closing the valve, being up to his waist in water. The Admiralty published an account of the accident correcting the exaggerations of the newspaper accounts, and denying that there was any danger in connexion with it. The vessel returned into harbour without assistance.

— SPELLING BEE.—Under the auspices of Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Samuel Waddy, Q.C., M.P., a Spelling Bee has been held at the Myddelton Hall, Islington. The American rules were observed:—these are that the spelling be oral; Webster's Dictionary is to decide cases of disputed orthography; the competitors are limited to fifty; one word misspelt rules the speller out; referees decide disputed points between the interrogator and the competitor. Thirty-two gentlemen and eighteen ladies essayed their skill before a crowded audience. In the end the sexes divided the prizes equally, though the first prize fell to a gentleman. The words that proved too much for the powers of all except the prize-takers were not very difficult. "Rhododendron," "apocryphal," "philippic," "hebdomadally," and "camelopard," put a large number hopelessly out of the contest, and at last "sesquipedalian" was only spelt correctly by Mr. Jameson, the winner. Prizes to the amount of eight pounds rewarded the six successful spellers out of the fifty who entered.

21. THE KING OF DENMARK, who had been with his Queen and the Princess Thyra paying a visit to the Princess of Wales at Sandringham, and at Marlborough House, took his departure to-day. The Queen and Princess remained with Her Royal Highness.

24. STORM AT GIBRALTAR.—A storm of rain fell at Gibraltar on this and the preceding day greater than has occurred within living memory. The register gave 6.38 inches as the amount of rainfall within the twenty-four hours; this is above an inch more than fell during the same time in the memorable storms of 1834 and 1872. There was hardly a road or street in the garrison that did not suffer, more or less, and the lodge at the entrance to the Right Rev. Dr. Scandella's College was buried by the giving way of a bank behind it, a man and his wife who occupied it being killed. In some of the soldiers' quarters the women and children

were with great difficulty saved from drowning. The British brig "Wellington" struck during the storm on the eastern beach, off the Tunara, and a Greek brig coming up at the same time dashed into her; both vessels broke up, and the captain, with eight of the crew of the British vessel, was drowned, as well as seven out of the Greek ship.

27. ANOTHER IRONCLAD IN DANGER.—H.M.'s turret-ship "Monarch" put into Plymouth to-day in distress, having been damaged in a collision which took place about 4 a.m., fifteen miles from the Eddystone, with the Norwegian ship "Halden," bound from Pensacola to London. The "Halden" received very serious damage, her bow being completely smashed in, and but for her being timber laden she would have quickly foundered. The "Monarch" had some of her plates stove near the water-line, and her port quarter-boat was carried away. The "Halden" succeeded in signalling a pilot-boat, and sent her into Plymouth for a steam-tug, which went out and towed the "Halden" into the Sound. The "Monarch" after collision signalled to the flagship, the "Minotaur," and was ordered to bear up for Plymouth. In the official report made to the Admiralty, it was stated that the light of the "Halden" was not seen on board the "Monarch" until the vessels were within 200 yards of each other; the "Monarch" was then going at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and immediate efforts were made to sheer away, but the "Halden" struck her before this could be effected.

— THE VOLUNTEERS.—The annual distribution of prizes to the London Rifle Brigade took place in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace this day, the prizes being handed to the recipients by the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor presided on the occasion, supported by Sir R. Carden, Mr. Sheriff Knight, and others. Lieut.-Col. Warde, the col.-commandant, made a short statement as to the condition of the corps, in which he said that they had not only sustained the number of efficient, but had increased them this year, being 607 against 604. During the year they had earned no less than 1,110*l.* capitation grant. The winners were then called up to the front of the platform in rotation, and received their prizes from the hands of the Lady Mayoress amid great applause. The first prize was given to Sergeant Mardell as the best shot in the brigade.

30. THE PRINCE OF WALES landed this day at Colombo. Two out of the few days His Royal Highness spent at Bombay were taken up by return visits paid to the Guicowar of Baroda and the numerous other native Princes who had come to Bombay to welcome him; after these he laid the foundation stone of the new wet docks. On the 12th the Prince went with a party of 400 ladies and gentlemen, invited by the Governor of Bombay, to visit the famous Caves of Elephanta. The Isle of Elephanta is five miles south-east of the island upon which Bombay stands, and four steam-boats conveyed the party, arriving about sunset. After

exploring the wonders of the caves, the party sat down to an ample feast spread on tables ranged in front of those sculptures, representing the Hindoo mythological Triad or Trinity, which are described above. The entertainment was very pleasant and successful; and when, after the usual loyal toasts, the caverns to their remotest recesses were illuminated with red, green, and blue fire, the weird beauty of the spectacle was extremely impressive. On the following day the Royal party, accompanied by the Governor, went to Poonah, where on Monday the 15th the Prince held a review of the Poonah military division. He returned next day to Bombay, where a splendid ball was given at Government House. The 17th and 18th were spent in visiting the neighbourhood of Bombay, and on the evening of the latter day the Prince started by railway for Baroda, which was reached the following morning. Here the Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao were on the platform to receive him. On leaving the station the Prince and his two Indian friends mounted upon an elephant which was in readiness outside, all three occupying the same howdah. The elephant was richly caparisoned and gorgeously painted. The howdah was of silver, beautifully decorated with cloth of gold. The housings of the elephant were very grand in appearance and reached to the ground. The animal was in other respects adorned fantastically, and its painted head and trunk gave it a very singular look. Around the base of the howdah was a small platform, on which stood attendants armed with fly-flaps to ward off flies, and fans of feathers to stir the air. They also bore emblems of sovereignty indicative of the supremacy of the English crown. The procession was formed of fifteen elephants, all gorgeously caparisoned and gaily painted. It was preceded by a small escort of dragoons, and was followed also by an escort of cavalry. When it set out for the British Residency the route was kept by troops, and was profusely decorated. His Royal Highness remained at the Residency till two o'clock, when he paid a return visit to the Guicowar. He drove afterwards through the native city to the old palace, where he witnessed exciting scenes in the arena, consisting of wrestling, and elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fights. There were enormous crowds in the city, but the streets were lined with troops, the populace was undemonstrative, and order was not disturbed. The city and cantonments were illuminated that night. An excursion was made next day for the purposes of hunting deer with a cheetah, or tame leopard. His Royal Highness dined on the 20th at the mess of the 22nd Native Infantry Regiment. On Monday the 22nd he was shooting quail at a place forty or fifty miles from Baroda, and on Tuesday he enjoyed the sport of boar-hunting, which in India is called "pig-sticking." He took leave of the Guicowar of Baroda that evening, and travelled back to Bombay by a night train, arriving at 9 a.m. on the 24th. On the 25th the Prince paid a farewell visit to the Governor of Bombay, and embarked

on board the "Serapis" amid the firing of salutes. Goa was reached on the 27th, where he was received with royal honours by the Portuguese authorities. On the 29th the "Serapis" arrived at Beypore, whence it was decided to proceed at once, and the Prince accordingly only landed when he reached Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 30th. Here he was received by the Governor (the Right Honourable W. H. Gregory) and his staff, and there was an immense and enthusiastic crowd as His Royal Highness drove through the town.

— DIVING FOR THE "VANGUARD."—Divers have been actively employed at the bottom of the sea to recover what is possible from the remains of this vessel. During the operations two of the divers narrowly escaped death. The first instance was that of a man named Rowe, who went down quickly to his work, knowing that he had not much time to stay below. In his rapid descent the pressure became suddenly increased to such an extent that he lost his senses. The signalman above twice gave the signal "All right," and receiving no response, ordered his men to haul up. Rowe, however, was fast entangled in the spare rigging floating about, and it was only by the combined strength of seven or eight men that he was eventually brought to the surface, quite black in the face. A few minutes more under water and he would have been dead. The next case was that of Ingledon, who went down to the bridge of the "Vanguard," in crossing which he slipped, and fell on to the deck. Stunned by the sudden increase of pressure, he was unable to answer the signals, and was in consequence at once hauled up into the boat in an apparently lifeless condition. Restoratives were applied, but it was two hours before he revived, and he had to be placed in the hospital. The greatest danger the divers experience is from the ropes, sails, shrouds, &c., which are incessantly moving in the waters below. As the tide, which here exceeds the rate of four miles an hour, sets in one direction, all the various moving objects go with the stream, and the divers, who have to wait until the water is moderately still, go down clear of all embarrassment. As, however, the tide reverses its course, the moving mass returns upon them, and they often have to cut their way through to gain the surface. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the divers—and especially two of them, White and M'Culloch—successfully reached the hull, which lies in deep darkness, and measured the hole in the side by means of notching a wooden lath carried down for the purpose, and placed against the aperture. The Denayrouze lamp, which had been materially useful in removing the rigging of the ship, was not taken down on this occasion, inasmuch as the divers required to use both hands in endeavouring to escape entanglement by some stray rope.

DECEMBER.

1. **DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.**—An inquest was held this day at Lockerley Hall, Hants, on the body of the wife of the Right Honourable H. Childers, M.P., who had been found dead in her bed the previous day. From the evidence it appeared that the unfortunate lady had been in the habit, under medical advice, of sometimes procuring sleep when suffering from attacks of pain to which she was liable, by inhaling a small quantity of chloroform. Her usual habit was to use for this purpose only a small phial, containing eight or ten drops; but on the fatal night this phial was not at hand, and the supposition was that she got out of bed, took the four-ounce bottle and the “drop” glass back with her, intending to take a sniff, and that the heat of the bed forced the glass stopper from the bottle. Her night dress and pillow were saturated with the chloroform, and she must have died instantaneously. The medical man who was called on the inquest remarked on the danger of using a glass stoppered bottle with such dangerous contents. Had the stopper been of cork, he said, the accident could not have happened, but with a glass stopper the mere heat of the hand was quite sufficient to make the spirit expand, and force it out, as was no doubt the case in this instance, the bottle being found in Mrs. Childers’ hand, and the stopper in the bed near it.

— **THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.**—Sentence was pronounced to-day upon Henry Wainwright, who after nine days’ trial before the Lord Chief Justice, was found guilty of the murder of Harriet Lane. He was condemned to death in the usual form, and his brother Thomas Wainwright was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years as accessory to the concealment of the crime.

— **A STATUE OF CROMWELL**, presented to the citizens of Manchester by Mrs. Abel Heywood, was unveiled on December 1. It is a colossal bronze figure by Mr. Noble, and is placed upon an enormous pedestal of unhewn granite on a site in Victoria Street, in front of the Cathedral and facing the Exchange. The Council met at 12 o’clock and accepted the memorial from Mrs. Heywood, and a number of congratulatory speeches were made. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, said the tardy act of justice to Cromwell was most appropriate to the city. He was proud to say that in Rochdale a proper recognition of Cromwell had been made in the new Town-hall, for Cromwell’s figure had been placed between the two Charles’s.

4. **FUNERAL OF MDLLE. DÉJAZET.**—The funeral took place this day in Paris of this well-known actress. It was attended by some 2,000 persons, including a large number of actors and actresses. Mdlle. Déjazet was, probably, the oldest actress in

the world, having been seventy-two years in the profession. She was born in 1798, and made her first appearance at the Théâtre des Capucines at the age of five years, from which time till the war of 1870 she acted, chiefly at the Parisian theatres, occasionally in the provinces and in London, to which city she retired during the war. In the autumn of 1874 she had a benefit at the Théâtre Française, all the leading actors and actresses of Paris performing for and with her. A little later she played at the Vaudeville, taking the part of a young man, the *rôle* in which she was most successful.

— MR. CARLYLE.—This being the eightieth birthday of the well-known philosopher, an address was forwarded to him, signed by upwards of a hundred men and women of eminence in art, science, and literature, including Professor Darwin, Mr. John Forster, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Dr. Hooker, Professor Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Faucit), Mrs. Oliphant, Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Professor Max Müller, Dean Stanley, Alfred Tennyson, Miss Thackeray, and Anthony Trollope, tendering the expression of their good wishes. With the address there was sent for Mr. Carlyle's acceptance a gold medal engraved by Mr. George Morgan, and bearing on one of its faces a medallion of Mr. Carlyle by Mr. Boehm, and on the obverse the words, "In commemoration: Dec. 4, 1875." The following telegram was addressed to him from Berlin:—"To the valiant champion of Germanic freedom of thought and morality; to the true friend of our Fatherland, who by the labour of a long, rich life has successfully advanced the hearty understanding between the English and German peoples; to the historian of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great, send on his eightieth birthday grateful greeting and warm congratulation." The names of Leopold von Ranke and several other literary men of Germany were appended to the message.

— AN EXTRAORDINARY DARKNESS overspread London for about an hour this afternoon. The weather was thick, but the fog was of no great density, when in the city about noonday, and an hour or two later in the West End, a darkness as of night came on quite suddenly, disappearing again with equal suddenness after lasting from half-an-hour to an hour. Snow was falling all the day, and the weather was extremely cold.

6. THE SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.—The seventy-eighth annual cattle show of the Smithfield Club was opened at the Agricultural Hall this day. There were 395 entries, and the prizes amounted in value to about 3,000*l*. The live stock exhibited included several animals belonging to the Queen, and others the property of the Prince of Wales. The attendance was large, in spite of the severity of the weather, and the extremely slippery state of the streets after a heavy fall of snow, and subsequent alternate thaw and frost. The 100*l*. champion plate for the best

beast was awarded to Thomas Willis, of Manor House, Carperby, Bedale, Yorkshire.

— **COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.**—The colliery explosions, which generally form a sad feature in the occurrences of the month of December, have been this year more than usually disastrous. During this week there were no less than four of these sad calamities, resulting in the death of upwards of 200 men and boys. The first accident took place on December 3, at the Alexandra pit, belonging to the Wigan Coal and Iron Company. A party of seven men were descending a shaft for the purpose of completing some works below, when by some means the cage in which they were descending caught an ascended cage midway in the pit, and the whole of the men were precipitated to the bottom and killed instantaneously.

The scene of another explosion, which took place on the following day, was the Duffryn pit, near Tredegar, Newport, a colliery belonging to Sir George Elliot, M.P., where about 500 men were engaged in the several departments of the works. The colliers went as usual to their various workings, which had been inspected, and declared by the under-viewer to be safe; but shortly after they commenced operations a terrible explosion occurred. At first it was thought that only twenty men had been killed, but several of the hands afterwards died from the injuries received by burning.

The most calamitous of the series took place on the morning of December 6 at the Swaithe Colliery, near Barnsley, one of the largest in the South Yorkshire district. It appears that some 300 men had descended at about six o'clock, being a larger number than usual for the first day of the working week. About half-past nine a loud report was heard, and immediately the head gearing was not discernible owing to the smoke. Soon the approaches to the colliery were covered by a vast mass of men and women, and in a short time several mining engineers from the collieries around were on the spot, and they were followed by the medical men resident in Barnsley. After a short consultation Mr. John Mitchell, the manager, determined to descend himself, and he was accompanied by a few of the workmen. They found a fire at what is known as the "half-way," which is about 350 yards from the pit bottom. Upwards of twenty of the men were brought out at once, nearly all of them more or less burnt. The explorations were carried on for several days, and the loss of life amounted to about 140 persons.

Another explosion happened the same day at Messrs. Rooker's colliery, near Bentyrch, in Glamorganshire. One hundred and fifty men were in the pit at the time of the explosion, but only twelve were killed.

— **WRECK OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."**—On the same day there happened a most disastrous shipwreck off the coast of Essex, during a heavy snowstorm. The German mail steamer "Deutsch-

land," commanded by Captain Brickenstein, of 3,000 tons, was one of the finest vessels of the fleet which, in the hands of a German company, ply between Bremen and New York, and carry the mails between Germany and America. On this occasion she had about 200 persons on board, including passengers and crew. The scene of the disaster, the Kentish Knock, is situate about twenty-three miles north-east of Margate and twenty-five from Harwich, the "Galloper" lightship being about eight or nine miles east of the Knock. The steamer struck in the morning at five o'clock. The sea was very rough, it was blowing hard from the east-north-east, and thick with snow. The lead was cast every half hour. They found twenty-four fathoms and then seventeen fathoms. Immediately afterwards the ship struck while going dead slow. The engines were turned full speed astern, and the propeller was immediately broken. The ship was then driven further up; two boats were lowered, one in charge of the fourth officer, and containing seven or eight persons; the second with Quartermaster Bock, in which it is believed there were only three or four persons. Both boats filled; no others were launched, the sea being too rough, but the rest were kept in readiness. Ultimately, however, the sea stove in and washed overboard the whole of the boats. During the day efforts were made by throwing cargo overboard from the forehold to keep the ship's stern to sea, keeping her bows inshore to prevent her getting broadside to the sea; and passengers were sheltered as far as possible in the deck-houses. The pumps were kept going all the day till dusk came on, at four o'clock. As the tide rose and it grew dark, the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the rigging, for the decks became flooded. Captain Brickenstein, who had not left the bridge, remained there until washed out by the sea; and then he took to the rigging like the others. They remained all night and next morning; but many died. The tug "Liverpool" arrived about noon on the following day, and took off 136 persons, who were thus brought in safety to Harwich. The life-boat of the "Deutschland," with one living man and two dead men in it, came ashore at Garrison Point, Sheerness, at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 7th. It was Auguste Bock, the quartermaster of the ship, who thus came to land in the life-boat, after being buffeted about by the winds and waves upwards of thirty-eight hours. He said that when the captain of the vessel gave the order for the boats to be got ready, a great panic seized the passengers, especially the females. The boat by which he was saved was attached to the vessel by a three-inch rope, which soon snapped asunder and the boat capsized, throwing her occupants into the water. She, however, righted herself and drifted away from the ship with Bock and two others who had managed to scramble into her, though they were twice thrown into the sea. One of them was a passenger. The latter was very badly injured by a blow from the boat, and he died about three o'clock the same afternoon. The survivor used every means to

cheer his remaining companion by telling him that they were near land. He advised him to move about for the purpose of keeping his blood in circulation; and, as he continued to get worse, he rubbed him as well as his strength would permit. All his efforts were in vain, however, and death put an end to the poor fellow's sufferings. Bock remained in the boat with the two corpses until he came ashore.

It was stated by Captain Brickenstein, in his evidence at the inquest, that many deaths occurred by the persons who had climbed into the rigging, as their strength failed or they were chilled by the cold wind, falling upon the deck, where they were washed off by the waves, and some were washed down the hatchways into the hold. Five of the women lost were nuns of a Franciscan order in Westphalia, who were going to a new foundation of their order in Canada. Their funeral rites were performed at a Roman Catholic Church at Stratford-le-Bow, the bodies having been conveyed from Harwich for that purpose, in charge of some English members of their religious order. Cardinal Manning officiated in this service, and delivered an address; the interment took place in the cemetery at Leytonstone.

An inquest was held by the Essex county coroner at Harwich, and the jury found a verdict of "Accidental death;" not attributing any blame to Captain Brickenstein, but expressing their opinion, nevertheless, that the ship ought to have been in charge of a more experienced pilot than the one taken at Bremen. The whole number drowned amounted to about sixty-four.

Several smaller disasters at sea happened during the same storm.

7. THE "ALBERTA" AND "MISTLETOE" case was brought before Mr. Baron Bramwell at the Winchester Assizes, the coroner's jury having separated without giving a verdict at the inquest on Miss Peel. The learned Baron read portions of the evidence taken on that occasion, and laid the case once more before the jury, but the result was the same, and on their return into court after an hour's consultation, the foreman again stated that the jury were unable to agree upon their verdict. The case was accordingly dismissed.

8. SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The Great Northern through train from Victoria to King's Cross (Great Northern Railway) met with a curious accident at Farringdon Street Station this day. It arrived safely at Ludgate Hill at 8.2, where a North-eastern carriage was attached to it next the engine, but this carriage was too high for the Underground Railway. The King's Cross (Great Northern) line runs under the Metropolitan line at Farringdon Street, and the additional carriage being too tall could not pass the iron girders over the line. Thus the roof of the carriage was taken off and placed on the next carriage. A great outcry was naturally raised by the passengers and the train stopped. It was then found that the carriage next the engine was

smashed to pieces and the second carriage somewhat damaged. No lives were lost, but several persons, including the guard, were severely cut and bruised.

11. EXPLOSION AT BREMERHAVEN.—A frightful crime has been perpetrated in Germany which resulted in the death of sixty or seventy persons and serious injury to about eighty more. The “Mosel,” a sister ship to the “Deutschland,” the loss of which has been described above, was in the harbour of Bremerhaven, about to start for New York, when a case of dynamite, which was on the quay among the passengers’ luggage, suddenly exploded just as the vessel was being hauled out of dock. The quay was then thronged with people, partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators, and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An eye-witness who stood under the gangway of the “Mosel,” on hearing the terrific report, saw a number of black lumps flying about in the air, whilst very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion, he threw himself flat on deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of flesh, bones, &c. The devastation on board the “Mosel” was terrific. No skylight was left; the cabins aft, starboard, and port, were either crushed in or bulged out by the pressure, or altogether smashed; the side plates of the ship were burst; the ports, with their glasses and rivets, forced inwards; and the whole ship was besmeared with blood and covered with pieces of flesh and other human *débris*. One of the passengers, an American named Thomson or Thomassen, was found locked into a cabin suffering from pistol wounds, which it was discovered he had made upon himself. He confessed that he had constructed the chest which exploded, and that he had fitted it with a clock-work which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite after a certain number of days. The wretched man’s intention was to sail himself with the vessel containing this infernal machine to Southampton, there to put on board some goods which he had insured for a large sum, then to wind up the clock work and leave the vessel, which according to his calculation would meet her doom in the mid-Atlantic, where no traces could remain to tell the secret of the disaster. By some accident to the machine, possibly connected with the cold weather, the explosion took place before he calculated, and the author of it immediately attempted suicide, and effected his purpose by tearing off the bandages which were placed upon his wounds. It is strongly suspected that the present may not be the first time that Thomassen has attempted a similar crime. The loss of the “City of Boston” on her voyage to America five years ago was never accounted for, and it is thought not improbable that it may have been caused by a similar explosion. Thomassen is known to have been a good deal at Liverpool about the time that vessel started.

— ENCLOSURES ON HACKNEY DOWNS.—On the afternoon of the 11th a popular demonstration was held on Hackney Downs. At about 4 o'clock p.m. a very large crowd had assembled on the Downs. Mr. De Morgan addressed those present. He described enclosures which had recently been made, and which he asserted were wholly illegal, at the same time adding that their removal would be a perfectly legal act. The fences which they saw before them had been erected in defiance of popular feeling, and rights of way were being stopped which had existed from time immemorial. In these circumstances, the only remedy that remained for the people—the only means of getting back their rights—was to remove the fences without delay. In conclusion, Mr. De Morgan said that anyone who threw stones or otherwise acted riotously would be an enemy to the commoners' rights, and he exhorted them to do their work quietly, and depart in peace and good order. Having repeated his address five times in different parts of the grounds, the last time on a platform sustained by the joined hands of the people, Mr. De Morgan gave the signal, and the work of demolition was proceeded with. The people advanced to the iron railings, where they were first obstructed by about 30 constables of the N Division of Police, some of whom drew their staves and seemed as if they intended to protect the enclosure. Their Superintendent, however, said a few words to them, the staves were put up, and the crowd allowed to proceed with the work of demolition. The rails were immediately seized by hundreds of men, speedily torn up, and twisted into every variety of shape. The oaken posts to which they were attached, and which had a holding of about 3ft. in the ground, were also uprooted, but with considerably greater difficulty. They had been tarred in the morning as an expedient to keep off the hands of the crowd, but this only served to render them more suitable fuel for the bonfire with which the proceedings terminated. In a few moments all trace of an enclosure had disappeared, and the people passed freely over the hitherto prohibited space. Soon a bonfire was made, round which the crowd gathered for some time, cheering. Before it had died out the crowd had gradually and quietly dispersed.

14. THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived this day at Madras. During His Royal Highness's stay in Ceylon an elephant hunt was prepared for him, and on the 12th of this month the Prince went with some of his suite into the jungle, where were two herds of elephants, which the beaters were vainly endeavouring to bring within shooting distance. At length a fire of dried timbers was lighted to frighten the animals, who immediately rushed wildly on, becoming so excited that the Prince's attendants began to feel uneasy, and presently an elephant was seen charging upon the party not ten yards off. The Prince fired and struck it in the side of the head, and it disappeared in the jungle. In a few minutes more an elephant was seen by the side of the inlet, where

the bush was not so dense. The Prince fired, and the great beast fell over on its side and lay dead in a stream, where it dammed up the waters. The Cingalese and Europeans dashed into the stream, and the Prince cut off the tail of the animal according to custom, while the crowd cheered again and again as the Prince was seen standing on the prostrate body. On the Prince's return to Hanvele, where Governor Gregory and others were waiting to receive him, having come down the river by boat, he dismayed them by laughingly narrating how he had been upset on his way. Lord Aylesford was on the box beside the driver. General Probyn, Lord C. Beresford, and Mr. Fitz George were inside with the Prince. At the corner of a small bridge, where there was a deep ditch, the carriage went right over, flinging the occupants on each other. The vehicle was broken, but no one was hurt, and there was a hearty laugh at the misadventure.

The Prince was received at Madras by the new Governor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, surrounded by his official staff and the municipal authorities. The streets were crowded, and intense interest and curious respect were everywhere displayed. The Maharajah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin, the Prince of Arcot, and many other native chiefs paid visits to the Prince at Madras. During his stay there His Royal Highness laid the memorial stone of the new breakwater.

The zemindar of Walloor, a sporting native gentleman of the Kistna District, brought a very pretty and unique present for the Prince, viz., a four-in-hand of antelopes, which have been perfectly broken to harness, and are as handy on the roads as the best team of horses.

A very beautiful sight was prepared for His Royal Highness at Madras by the illumination of the surf, which is very high on that shore, and which was managed with most picturesque effect.

15. ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was solemnized to-day at Windsor Castle. The sponsors were the Empress of Russia (represented by the Queen), the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (represented by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein), the Grand Duke Cesarewitch (represented by his Excellency the Russian Ambassador), and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne (represented by Prince Leopold). The infant Princess received the names of Marie Alexandra Victoria. On the same day the Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children, left England in order to spend Christmas with her Royal parents at Copenhagen.

— ANOTHER FLYING MACHINE has been attempted, constructed by Mr. Simmonds, who had the co-operation of the officers of the Royal Engineers, and the first trial was made at Chatham Lines this day. The apparatus, which seems to be a

combination of a gigantic umbrella and a colossal kite, is constructed to rise by means of the wind alone to any required height, and to take up one or more persons, so as to enable them to extend their view over a large surface of country. The machine was raised much in the same way as a kite, a number of soldiers dragging it along at a run by means of a long rope, bags of sand being used as ballast, (as it happened very fortunately,) to represent the persons who were to survey a large expanse of country. After attaining an altitude of about 100 feet the machine suddenly came to the ground with a huge crash, breaking away some portions, and suffering other damages. Experiments were then made with another and smaller machine, but with equally unsatisfactory results.

16. THE NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE.—The foundation stone of this building, on the Thames Embankment, was laid this morning by the Duke of Edinburgh, in the presence of 1,500 persons. An address, signed by Mr. Mapleson and read by Sir James Hogg, M.P., was presented to His Royal Highness before the stone-laying, to which he made a graceful reply. Among those present were the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City of London; Sir James Hogg, K.C.B., chairman, and Mr. G. B. Richardson, vice-chairman of the works committee; Mr. Newton, and other members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, by whom the ground was granted to Mr. Mapleson, and many well-known musicians. When His Royal Highness had declared the stone to be “well and duly laid,” a photograph was taken of the group on the platform. In the stone, which forms part of the inner wall of the grand vestibule, were placed a copy of each of the morning’s London newspapers and one of each of the coins of the realm, all of which, with the exception of the crown, had been brought fresh from the Mint.

— LIEUTENANT CAMERON.—Intelligence has been received which announces the safety of one of the most gallant among African explorers; for Lieut. Cameron, who had never been seen or heard of since he quitted Ujiji in May 1874, is now announced to have arrived at Loanda, on the West Coast of the continent, with fifty-seven followers, “all the party being well, and their arduous undertaking having been successful.” This is the second time the African continent has been crossed from sea to sea by an Englishman, the first who succeeded in the attempt being Dr. Livingstone.

19. THE CHURCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—At the ordinations held this day in 22 of the English and Welsh dioceses, 428 candidates were ordained, 209 being admitted to deacons’ orders and 219 to priests’. The largest number of candidates was in London, where the total was 40, although the actual addition to the ranks of the clergy was the same in Ripon as in London, 21 deacons being ordained in each case. Of the total

428 candidates, considerably more than half were graduates of the Universities—viz., 153 from Oxford, 128 from Cambridge, 14 from Dublin, 12 from Durham, 1 from London, 1 from Glasgow, 1 from Queen's College, Cork, and 1 from an American University. Of the remainder nearly all were from the contributory colleges, only 21 being literates.

21. THE EXECUTION OF WAINWRIGHT. — Henry Wainwright was executed for the murder of Harriet Lane this morning at Newgate. He admitted the justice of the sentence, but charged his brother with having actually committed the murder.

22. BURNING OF THE "GOLIATH."—A terrible disaster occurred on the River Thames this morning, the "Goliath," a school-ship, lying off Grays, and having 480 boys on board, varying in age from seven to fourteen years, being destroyed by fire. The "Goliath" was an old wooden line-of-battle ship, of nearly 3,000 tons burden, which carried eighty guns, with engines of 400 horse-power. Some years ago she was lent by the Admiralty to the poor-law authorities of the metropolis, in order to try the experiment of training the poor boys of London for the sea, and was placed for administrative purposes under the care of the managers of the Forest Gate Schools. At a few minutes to eight some of the lads were preparing breakfast and others cleaning the ship, while the bulk of the lads were below, many of them undressed. The lamp-room in the fore-castle of the ship was the scene of the outbreak. The lamps used to light the vessel after dark were fed with petroleum oil, and the rule was to collect them every morning in the lamp-room for the purpose of having them cleaned and retrimmed. One of the lamps was accidentally dropped by a lad, and the petroleum ignited and spread in liquid fire all over the deck. The alarm was instantly given, but so rapid was the spread of the fire that when Capt. Bouchier, R.N., the officer in command, was called from his cabin, the whole deck was in flames. The boys rushed up from below through the various hatchways at the sound of the fire-bell, and the discipline they displayed in obeying orders during the terrible peril was marvellous. When it became impossible to save the ship, those who could swim were ordered to jump into the water and swim to land. Others climbed over the bulwarks and hung in the chains, and wherever they could get hold for hand or foot, and the boats of the ship being instantly at hand, proceeded to take them off as fast as possible. One or more were swamped, and as many of the lads clinging to the ship were compelled to drop one after another into the water, there was ample occupation for the other boats which came to the rescue to pick up those who were swimming or drowning. The ship lay only about a hundred yards from shore, and a good many swam to land, among whom were two young ladies, the daughters of Capt. Bouchier. The boats of the training ships "Arethusa" and "Chichester," lying at Greenhithe, went down in a flotilla to

help, and were instrumental in saving many lives. Capt. Bouchier was the last to leave the burning ship, and it was his belief that all the lads were saved; he was, however, mistaken, for six bodies were soon after washed ashore, and fifteen more were missing. As the survivors were taken on shore the people of Grays, a small town of some 3,000 inhabitants, turned out *en masse* to receive them. The school-rooms, places of worship, hotels, and private houses were placed at their disposal, while all the coppers and kettles that could be obtained were pressed into service to get breakfast for the hardly saved lads.

23. BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE NILE.—A melancholy accident happened to a dahabeeah on the Nile on the night of the 23rd of December, which resulted in the loss of three nieces of Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London. It appears that Mr. Russell Gurney himself had started on the Nile voyage first, leaving the rest of his party, consisting of his nephew and nieces, to follow him as rapidly as possible in a second boat, the “Flora,” with a dragoman, *reis*, or captain, and the ordinary crew. It is usual, on account of the sandbanks, shallows, and many curves of the river, for dahabeeahs on the Nile to moor at nightfall; but, in order to lose no time, the “Flora” pushed on after sunset, against, it is said, the opinion of the *reis*. At 9 or 10 in the evening they were some sixteen miles off Minieh, a strong northerly breeze blowing, with squalls. They were passing Gebel el Tagr, the Mountain of the Bird, whose lofty, precipitous cliffs rise abruptly from the river several hundred feet. The Nile, having no tributary for the last 1,800 miles of its course, only decreases in size as it nears its mouth, and is much wider here than it is at Cairo. It is as broad as the Thames at London Bridge, and the winds rush down the ravines with great force. The “Flora” was under full sail—that big lateen sail, twice as big as the boat itself, which makes a dahabeeah look like a great swan upon the water. As she rounded the point a sudden squall took her, and before the sheet could be let go she had capsized in the darkness. The ladies in their cabins, most of the crew, the *reis* himself, were all lost in the deep, rapid stream, and only one passenger and the dragoman were able to reach the shore. A bright-eyed donkey-boy, well-known to frequenters of Shepheard’s Hotel at Cairo, who had begged to be taken on the trip to avoid impressment as a soldier for the Abyssinian war, was among those lost.

— THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived at Calcutta in the afternoon of December 23rd. His Royal Highness was received at the landing-stage by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Members of the Council, the Judges, and also by Scindia and Holkar, the Rajahs of Cashmere and Jeypore, and many other Chiefs. The Chairman of the Municipality presented an address. A brilliant procession was then formed, and the Prince proceeded to Government House. The

National Anthem was sung by 10,000 school children. His Royal Highness was waited on by the Begum of Bhopal, who was introduced by the Viceroy. Next day the Prince received visits from the Maharajahs Holkar and Scindia, and other Princes. On Christmas Day the Prince was present at a state dinner given by the Viceroy in his honour at Barrackpore, having previously attended service in the cathedral at Calcutta.

Every day in the week was fully occupied with duties and amusements; visits of ceremony were interchanged between His Royal Highness and the native princes assembled to do him honour, the Nepaulese and Burmese ambassadors among the number; the new Zoological Gardens at Calcutta were formally opened, and the General Hospital was visited; levées, balls, and state dinners were held. The year closed with a public ball at the Town Hall, which the Prince attended.

25. SWIMMING IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Christmas morning, according to custom, the annual All England Handicap, promoted by the members of the Serpentine Swimming Club, was decided in the lake in Hyde Park, from which the club takes its name. In contrast to last year the weather was magnificent, and at the time fixed for the start, 7.30 a.m., close upon 400 persons assembled under the "Old Elm," opposite which the club diving board was placed. The distance was 100 yards in the direction of the grating, which was formerly the starting point. Twenty minutes after the appointed time twelve well-known swimmers took up their positions on the board; G. Adams proved the winner, being closely followed by I. Bullett. The time was 1 min. 59.3–5 secs.

— CHRISTMAS AT THE CAMP.—In the camp at Aldershot Christmas was duly observed. The various troops and companies were very busy during the previous week in decorating their rooms, which in many cases exhibit a great amount of artistic skill as well as labour. In all the regiments there was a liberal allowance from the canteen funds, and in most instances from the officers, which enabled the men to indulge in many luxuries which otherwise they could not have obtained. At Chatham the festivities connected with Christmas Day were carried out by the whole of the troops in garrison in what is now considered the accustomed manner; and at Woolwich there was, in addition to the Christmas dinner, a grand pantomime performance by the non-commissioned officers.

27. The BOXING DAY entertainments were of the usual description. The theatres were crowded to excess; the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces were each visited by between 40,000 and 50,000 persons, and excursion trains both out of and into London were well filled.

28. The BISHOP OF COLOMBO, the Rev. Reginald Copleston, was consecrated in Westminster Abbey this morning by the

Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Lichfield, and several other prelates. The new bishop, who has only just attained the earliest canonical age for consecration, thirty years, is the great nephew of the late Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's. Before he received the offer of the bishopric he had resigned his tutorship, with the intention of devoting himself to missionary work in India for some eight or ten years, and had engaged other Oxford men to go out with him.

31. SINGULAR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On the night of New Year's Eve a respectable mechanic named Wheeler, residing in a village about six miles from Guildford, was returning home shortly before ten o'clock, when in a lonely part of the London Road he was stopped by two men, who demanded his money. One of the men at the same time presented a revolver. Wheeler, in a state of affright, gave up all the money he possessed, amounting to 4s. 2d. A demand was then made for his watch. This, a common silver one, was also given up. One of the men then observing that Wheeler wore a good cloth coat, called upon him to take it off, and exchange it for a velveteen jacket which he (the man) was wearing. Wheeler, glad of any means of escape from his assailants, divested himself of his coat and put on the jacket. The men then made off, and Wheeler with alacrity made the best of his way home, which he reached in a state of fright and exhaustion. The coat which he had so unwillingly assumed was afterwards examined, and in a side pocket were found a leather purse and a canvas bag, the united contents of which amounted to 9l. 10s. Wheeler communicated with the authorities, but pending inquiries he retained the money which had so singularly come into his possession.

— THE WEATHER OF 1875.—The rainfall during the past year has been, on the whole, very much in excess of the average. Of the few exceptional cases the most remarkable is Stornoway, where, notwithstanding the torrents which fell during the latter half of the year over the greater part of the kingdom, the amount registered was scarcely less than 11 in. (or about 22 per cent.) short of the normal quantity, the deficit being pretty evenly distributed between the first, third, and fourth quarters. Taking the country as a whole, we find that in the first quarter (January to March) there was a general prevalence of dry weather, except over some of the inland parts of England. The second quarter showed a somewhat modified state of things, the north-east coast of Scotland, the south of Ireland, and several of our more eastern counties having had falls in excess of the average. When we come to the third quarter the effect of the torrential rains experienced in July becomes manifest, the values being almost all largely in excess; and a similar result is produced on those for the fourth quarter by the heavy October and November rains, which flooded so many parts of the country this year.

**Rainfall of 1875, and the respective Averages for 34 Years
(from 1815 to 1848 inclusive).**

	The Year 1875. Inches.	Means for 34 Years. Inches.	Excess and Deficiency. Inches.
January	4·37	1·68	p. 2·69
February	1·34	1·58	m. 0·24
March	1·21	1·61	m. 0·40
April	1·10	1·73	m. 0·63
May	1·66	1·96	m. 0·30
June	2·45	1·83	p. 0·62
July	5·32	2·37	p. 2·85
August	1·89	2·40	m. 0·51
September	1·94	2·40	m. 0·46
October	5·42	2·67	p. 2·75
November	4·74	2·53	p. 2·21
December	2·13	2·02	p. 0·11
Total	33·57	24·73	

“The rainfall, which was very unequally distributed, was, therefore, 8·79 inches in excess.” This was for the whole country, but the south-western counties reckoned a much heavier rainfall. At Bristol Mr. Denning measured the fall during the year at 43·148 inches—11·100 over the average; and taking the sixteen consecutive months ending November 1875, the amount was 63·221 inches, or almost 19 inches above the average.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1875.

January.

SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD.

THE death of this respected gentleman, at the age of 83, took place on the second day of the new year. He was, during a long and active life, much associated with the commercial and social progress of Norwich, his native city. During more than fifty years he held the office of Secretary to the Norwich Union Assurance Society. He served the city as Sheriff in 1830, and was four times Mayor, the last time in 1873. A Conservative politician, in 1854 he was elected M.P. for Norwich, but sat only three years in the House of Commons. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1854, when he presented to Her Majesty the Norwich loyal address in support of the war against Russia. Sir Samuel Bignold's wife, who died in 1860, leaving a numerous family, was a daughter of William Atkins, Esq., of Ridlington.

MR. CHADWICK.

Mr. James Chadwick, one of the founders of the Anti-Corn Law League, died at Leamington, on January 11, in his 90th year. He made a fortune as a Manchester manufacturer, which he greatly increased by investments. After he had retired from business, Mr. Chadwick took a very keen though not conspicuous interest in public affairs, and at the general elections last year he made a point of going to vote, because it was his first opportunity of doing so, as he had always wished, "by ballot." He was a munificent subscriber of money in furtherance of

Liberal movements, and Mr. Cobden once said that Mr. Chadwick's was the most eloquent speech he ever heard against the Corn Laws, even at a League meeting. Its words were simply these:—"Mr. Chairman, I cannot make a speech, but I will give you a thousand pounds."

VISCOUNT HILL.

The death of Viscount Hill happened at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, on January 2, after a protracted illness. The deceased, Rowland Hill, Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone and of Hardwicke, County Salop, was the elder son of John, eldest son of Sir John Hill, Bart., by his wife Mary. He was born May 10, 1800, and married, July 21, 1831, Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Clegg, of Peplow Hall, Salop. The deceased peer succeeded to the title on the death, in 1842, of his uncle, General Viscount Hill, who was raised to the peerage for his distinguished military services in 1816, having succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather in May 1824. Soon after he attained his majority he entered Parliament as representative of North Shropshire, and sat in the House of Commons for that division of the county from 1821 till his accession to the peerage. He was a Conservative in politics, and while in Parliament voted against the first Reform Bill and the Irish Tithes Bill, and was a constant supporter of the agricultural interest. Lord Hill was from June 1849 to August 1852 colonel of the Shropshire Militia, and was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the North Salop Yeomanry Cavalry. He had been lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Shropshire since November 1845, and was a deputy-lieutenant of Ross-shire.

CANON KINGSLEY.

Mr. Charles Kingsley, who was born at Holne Vicarage, near Dartmoor, on June 12, 1819, was a son of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, the representative of an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who joined the Parliamentary army under Cromwell, and afterwards fought for Charles II. under Monk. He received his earliest education at home, and at 14 years of age became a pupil of Mr. Derwent Coleridge, who prepared him for King's College, London, where he entered as a student, and subsequently passed on to Magdalen College, Cambridge. His course at the university was marked by numerous successes, and in 1842 he took his B.A. degree, coming out as a senior optime with a first-class in classics. At the close of the year he was ordained by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and licensed to the curacy of Eversley, his first and last charge; for, on the death of the rector in 1844, he was presented to the living by Sir John Cope, the patron, and it was in the rectory-house that he died on the 23rd inst., after holding the benefice for thirty years. His literary reputation gained for him in 1859 the appointment of Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, but this he resigned ten years later, when, on the elevation of Canon Moberly to the episcopate as Bishop of Salisbury, he was appointed by the Crown to the vacant stall at Chester. This he held only for four years, as on the death of Canon Nepean in 1873 he was offered the Westminster canonry, which, both in dignity and emolument, was superior to that of the provincial cathedral. Among the other offices which Mr. Kingsley held may be mentioned the post of chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, to which he was appointed in 1859; he was also one of the chaplains to the Prince of Wales, and domestic chaplain to Lord Sydney. In the earlier part of his career Mr. Kingsley was an enthusiastic apostle of socialism and democracy, qualified, as in the creed of Lamennais, by the religious doctrine of Christendom. He was one of a small party of clever and generous young men who took up, after the collapse of political Chartism in 1848, what was essentially good in the popular cause of "the working man." They had a magazine called "Politics for the People," and a weekly newspaper called *The Leader*; they addressed meetings of trades unions, and set up that excellent institution, the College, in Red Lion-square. The late Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Town-

send, and the Rev. E. Larken were associated with Mr. Kingsley in these efforts to reform public opinion. To this period and its prevailing influences belong the first notable writings of Charles Kingsley, "Yeast," and "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," which came a year or two later. "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," published in 1853, was an historical romance intended to illustrate a fancied analogy between the general corruption of society in the decline of the Roman Empire and the present condition of Europe, the scene being laid at Alexandria in the fourth century. A more direct attempt was made, in "Two Years Ago," to represent the characteristics, as the author viewed them, of the nineteenth century. His affection for the local associations with English history came out in "Westward Ho," a stirring tale of the Elizabethan sea-rovers and sea-fighters; of Raleigh and Grenville, of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher; of the Golden Americas and the Spanish Armada. "Hereward the Wake," a tale of the stubborn struggle maintained by the Saxons in the Fen Country against their Norman conqueror, appeared later. We have mentioned only his principal works of fiction. A large amount of other writing—descriptive sketches, critical and historical essays, lectures and sermons, fairy tales, allegories or parables, for the instruction of young people, and pleasing discussions of natural history or popular science—issued from his pen. He was a geologist, a botanist, a zoologist, and an eager sportsman, and the brightest of word-painters for landscape. His book of West Indian descriptions, entitled "At Last," was occasioned by the late gratification of a lifelong ardent desire to see the forests of a tropical region. "The Water-Babies" would be a charming tale for children, if it were not a satire on their elders. Poetry, too, in different forms of verse, from "The Saint's Tragedy" of German Elizabeth, to many a graceful and tender little song, proceeded from this fertile mind.

DR. PATRICK LEAHY.

The Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, died on the 26th inst. This distinguished prelate was born May 31, 1806, the son of Patrick Leahy, Esq., county surveyor of Cork, an eminent civil engineer. He received his education at Maynooth College, and is remembered by his contemporaries not only for his theological learning, but especially for his brilliant literary and classical attain-

ments. After his ordination he became curate of the parish of Scartheen, in the diocese of Cashel. He was subsequently a Professor and afterwards President of the College of Thurles, whence he was transferred to be priest of that parish and Vicar-General of the diocese. He was also, on the establishment of the Catholic University, appointed Vice-Rector, under Dr. Newman; and finally, in 1857, was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel.

SIR A. MACDONNELL.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Macdonnell of Murlough, in the county of Antrim, who died on January 22, in Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, in the 81st year of his age, was a son of the late Dr. James Macdonnell, of Belfast. He was born in the year 1794, and received his early education at Westminster School, where he was a little junior to Lord Russell in standing. He passed in due course from Westminster to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824, but afterwards settled in Dublin, where he became connected with the National Board of Education. In 1844, not long after his appointment as Resident Commissioner of that Board, he was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and on his retirement, after many years of active labour, was created a Baronet, for his services in the above capacity, in 1872.

LORD ST. LEONARDS.

Lord St. Leonards died at his residence, Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, on January 29. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, LL.D., D.C.L., high steward of Kingston-on-Thames, was the son of a hairdresser, of Duke Street, Westminster, and was born in February 1781. For a few years he practised as a conveyancer, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Before donning the gown, his treatise on "Purchasers" attracted the attention of the profession. It has since been considerably enlarged, and has passed through fourteen editions. He gave up conveyancing, obtained extensive practice at the Chancery Bar, and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He, at different times, was returned to the House of Commons for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, took a prominent part in Parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform

Bill. In June 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of Government, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1834, when Sir R. Peel formed a Ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the retirement of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons for Ripon, and vacated his seat in September 1841 on reëuming, under Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, his position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. For some time he did not figure prominently in public affairs, but accepted the post of Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards. In 1858 Lord Derby was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal, but he declined the responsibility in consequence of his advanced age, though he afterwards took an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. In addition to his celebrated treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards has written a work on "Powers," "Cases Decided by the House of Lords," an edition of "Gilbert on Uses," an essay on the "New Real Property Laws," pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds," and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication, the "Handy Book of Property Law," is familiar to most readers. His lordship's last appearance in public was on or about his 90th birthday, when, as high steward of Kingston-upon-Thames, he rode on horseback at the head of a procession to commemorate the throwing open of the bridge over the Thames entirely free from toll.

ADMIRAL SIR G. WESTPHAL.

Admiral Sir George Augustus Westphal died on the 12th inst., at his residence at Brighton, in his 90th year. This distinguished man was the last surviving officer of Nelson's ship, the "Victory," at Trafalgar. He entered the navy in 1798, under the auspices of the Duke of Kent, and after serving on the North American and West Indian stations joined the "Victory," then bearing Lord Nelson's flag, and took part in her in the glorious action of Trafalgar, where he was severely wounded, and, being carried below, was laid in the next berth to his dying chief,

and witnessed his last moments. He was made lieutenant in 1806, and was continuously employed on the North American, West Indian, and Mediterranean stations till 1813, when he was promoted to the rank of commander, with the command of the "Anaconda," which was purchased into the service, after being captured by himself. He served in her till July 1815, taking part in the attack on New Orleans, where the "Anaconda" received such serious injuries that she was condemned as unfit for further service. He obtained his post rank in 1819, and afterwards served in various ships in different parts of the world till 1834. He was knighted in 1824, for which he had been recommended in consideration of his gallant and distinguished services against the enemy, and in 1846 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was three times wounded, eight times gassed for signal services before the enemy, and more than one hundred times in action.

February.

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT.

Sir William Sterndale Bennett died on February 1, at the age of 59. He was born at Sheffield, in 1816, his father, Mr. Robert Bennett, being the organist of the principal church there. Having been left an orphan at an early age, the boy was brought up by his grandfather, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, and at the early age of eight years became a chorister in King's College, two years subsequently being placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies by taking the violin as his instrument, but abandoned it for the pianoforte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he began to turn his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. This was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. His friendship with Mendelssohn had so great an influence on his career that he went in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipzig, where several of his works were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. During a sojourn of

some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour, he fixed his residence in London. His published works are numerous, including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Wood Nymph," "Parsifal," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the pianoforte, and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, succeeding Professor Walmsley. He succeeded Professor Wagner as conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts in 1856. He also acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1868, where his cantata "The May Queen" was first produced. At the opening of the International Exhibition, 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited, in conjunction with Aubert, Meyerbeer, and Verdi (each representing his own country), to compose a piece, when he set music to the ode of Tennyson, "Uplift a thousand voices," written expressly for the occasion. In the next month he composed the music to the ode by Professor Charles Kingsley, on the occasion of the election of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and this was immediately followed by the production of his fantasia-overture, the "Paradise and the Peri," composed for the jubilee concert of the Philharmonic Society. Sir W. S. Bennett received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1870, and was knighted by Her Majesty, in consideration of his musical attainments, in 1871.

ARCHDEACON FREEMAN.

The Ven. Philip Freeman, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter, died on the 24th inst., from the effects of an accident while alighting from a train at the Chalk Farm station the week previous. He was Principal of the Theological College at Chichester from 1846 to 1858, when he became incumbent of Thorverton, which living he afterwards resigned. He was appointed, in 1864, Canon, and in 1866, Archdeacon of Exeter. He was the author of several theological and other works, amongst others "Principles of Divine Service" (three editions), "Proportion in Gothic Architecture," and a volume on the architecture and history of Exeter Cathedral.

THE CHEVALIER DE GAJA.

Victor M. A. R. de Marion de Gaja, General of Brigade in the French army, a veteran officer of the great Revolutionary war, died on the 7th inst., at East

Hendred Rectory, Berkshire, aged 67. The son of a gentleman of Castel-Nan duoy, in Languedoc, he early entered the military service of his country, and took part in the War of the Peninsula of 1800, when he was made prisoner at Corunna, brought to England, and "interné" at Wantage—the village of Berkshire in the neighbourhood of which he died. Restored to his country by an exchange of prisoners, he went through the Russian campaign, and in the retreat after the fatal battle of Leipsic most brilliantly distinguished himself. When the war of 1870 broke out he left England immediately, at the age of 83, to offer his services to his country, and he occupied himself in organising ambulances for the sick and wounded at Pau and St. Jean de Luz. He married, in 1817, Matilda, eldest daughter of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, brother of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, and of the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARDING.

The death of Major-General Francis Pym Harding, C.B., took place, near Lynington, on the 26th inst. The deceased general obtained his first commission as ensign in the spring of 1833, and served with the light company of the 22nd Regiment at the defence of the Residency at Hyderabad. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Mianee, on which occasion he was mentioned in despatches. He served as Persian interpreter to Sir Charles Napier with the expedition against the Afradees in forcing the Kohat Pass in 1850 (for which he received the medal and clasp). He also served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 as aide-de-camp to General Sir John Pakenfather, and took part in the battles of the Alma (where he had his horse shot), Balaklava and Inkermann, (where he was severely wounded and had his horse killed), the siege of Sebastopol, and the sortie of October 26, 1854 (his gallantry on that occasion being mentioned in despatches); he was subsequently appointed Commandant of Belaklava from January 1855, until the evacuation of the Crimea. For his services in the Crimea he received the medal with four clasps, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour; he also received the order of the Medjidie of the fifth class, and the Turkish medal. He commanded the 22nd (the Cheshire) Regiment of Foot for some years, and resigned on his promotion to major-general in 1868.

MR. J. GURNEY HOARE.

John Gurney Hoare, Esq., of Hampstead, Middlesex, and Cromer, Norfolk, the eminent banker of London, a magistrate for Middlesex, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and president of Guy's Hospital, died at Biarritz on the 17th inst., in his 65th year. He was eldest son of the late Samuel Hoare, Esq., of Hampstead, by Louisa, his wife, daughter of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham, near Norwich, and was thus connected with the influential families of Gurney, Powell Buxton, and Barclay. Mr. Gurney Hoare was essentially a City man, and few of the magnates moving in the money world were better known than himself. He was a man of peculiarly benevolent nature, and was greatly respected both in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, where his suburban home was situated, and where he was for many years past a popular and active magistrate, and at Cromer, his country residence, in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Hoare married Miss Caroline Barclay, of Berry Hill, by whom he leaves surviving a family of three sons and three daughters.

MR. LOVE.

Mr. Joseph Love, one of the most extensive colliery owners in the county of Durham, died at his residence, near Durham, on February 21, at the advanced age of 80 years, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Love began his career as a poor pit-boy in the capacity of trapper, and gradually worked his way up. He became a brewer, and from that rose to positions of responsibility until he succeeded in becoming an owner, since which his career has been one of continued prosperity. He was the absolute owner of a very large number of collieries both in the Eastern and Western coal-fields, besides being interested in a large number of other public works. His charity was unbounded, and the number of chapels which he founded and endowed at his own collieries were very numerous. One of his last acts was to build, at a cost of 1,000*l.*, a new chapel at High Shinccliffe, near Durham. Mr. Love was a member of the Methodist New Connection community, and took an active part in all their proceedings. His name was almost a household word in the mining districts of the county with which he had been connected nearly all his life. He is stated to have died worth nearly two millions of money.

SIR CHARLES LYELL, BART.

This eminent geologist of our time, who outlived Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, and Dean Buckland, his contemporaries and comrades in science, died on February 22, at his residence in Harley Street. He was born November 14, 1797, at his father's seat, Kinnordy near Kerriemuir, in Forfarshire. The baronetcy was conferred on him in 1864, having been preceded in 1848 by a knighthood, to show Her Majesty's esteem for his services to the cause of knowledge. His education in youth was begun in a private school at Midhurst, and continued at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the B.A. degree, and was second class in classical honours. But self-education, in the highest and best sense, was part of his whole life's work, as in the case of all true philosophers and pupils of nature. It is more than fifty years since he devoted himself to geological study. An independent private fortune enabled him, like Sir Roderick Murchison, to follow this pursuit, aided by frequent travel and personal investigations. Sir Charles Lyell's first important geological work was the "Principles of Geology," the first edition of which was published in 1833, and the tenth in 1868. The "Elements of Geology" was first published in 1838. The principal object of these treatises is to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments is to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. In 1841 Sir Charles Lyell visited America, travelling over the middle and northern States, and as far south as Kentucky, and going also to Canada and Nova Scotia. His special investigations were, as usual, communicated to the Geological Society; but, on his return to England, he printed his "Travels in North America," an entertaining, discursive work on a variety of subjects—social, political and geological. He again crossed the Atlantic in 1845, on this occasion spending six months in the South, and making the tertiary deposits of the Gulf of Mexico, the effects of the Mississippi and the sunk country of New Madrid, his chief subjects of observation. These travels were commemorated in his equally discursive and instructive "Second Visit to the United States." His last great work was

a treatise on "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man; with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation," published in 1863. Sir Charles Lyell was, during many years, a Fellow of the Royal Society, which conferred upon him, in 1833, its gold medal for his "Principles of Geology," and its Copley medal in 1858. He was President of the Geological Society in 1838, and again in 1850. At the Congress of the British Association in 1865 he occupied the president's chair. The University of Oxford, in 1855, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He married, in 1832, a daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Horner, but had no children, and his baronetcy is now extinct.

PROFESSOR WILLIS.

This well-known scientific professor, who died on February 29, was born in London, in February 1800, and was educated at Caius College, whence he graduated as ninth wrangler in 1826. He was soon afterwards elected a fellow of his college, and in 1837 was elected to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in succession to Professor Farish, a position which he has since filled (until very lately, when his duties had to be performed by deputy) to the delight and edification of all interested in that science. Professor Willis was the author of many valuable architectural, archaeological, and other works. He was a member and frequently president of several learned societies, and was president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on its visit to Cambridge.

March.

MR. BATEMAN.

The death of Mr. H. L. Bateman, the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, took place at his residence, Rutland House, Rutland Gate, on the evening of March 22. A native of Maryland, Mr. Bateman became equally celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic. He has appeared in three capacities. First, he was known as the father of the "Bateman Children," who were famed for the display of histrionic talent at a very early age. It was as the father of Miss Bateman and the director of her performances that Mr. Bateman appeared in his second capacity. The third dates from the autumn of 1871,

when he became manager of the Lyceum Theatre, and the friend of Mr. Henry Irving. The marvellously successful revival of "Hamlet" was the crowning triumph of the "old Colonel," as he was familiarly called in theatrical circles, and this had reached its height when he almost suddenly expired.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR W. M. GOMM.

Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards, and Constable of the Tower of London, died on March 15, at Brighton, after a short illness. He was the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, and was born in 1782 or 1784. In 1794 he entered the army as ensign in the 9th Foot, and when he was only 14, or at most 16, years of age he carried the colours of his regiment into action in the campaign in Holland under the Duke of York. From that date until his retirement, some 16 years ago, he had spent an almost uninterrupted career in active service. In the operations on the Helder in 1799, in the expeditions to France and Spain in 1801, to Hanover in 1803, to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1805, and to Walcheren, at the siege of Flushing, and throughout the Peninsular campaign of 1809, he was on active service. In 1810 he returned to the Peninsula, and served during the remainder of the war. He took part in the campaign under the Duke of Wellington in Flanders in 1815, including the crowning victory of Waterloo, where he acted as Quartermaster-General to Sir Thomas Picton's "Fighting Division." At the end of the war he received the ribbon of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and was one of the officers who, in recognition of their "distinguished services," were transferred from the Line regiments to the Guards. He also received the gold medal and clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nivelle, and the silver medal and clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. In subsequent years he held the posts of Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, Commander of the Northern Districts, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, and Commander-in-Chief in India. In January 1866 he was presented with the baton of a Field-Marshal; and in November 1872 was appointed Constable of the Tower. The last honour conferred upon the Field-Marshal was the Imperial order of St.

Vladimir by the Emperor of Russia on his recent visit to this country.

SIR HOPE GRANT.

General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, one of the most distinguished officers in the annals of modern Eastern warfare, died on the 7th inst., at the residence of his niece, Baroness Gray. He was born July 23, 1808, the youngest son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, in the county of Perth, and was brother of Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy. Entering the army as cornet in 1826, he rose, through a series of gallant and eminent services, to the rank of general in 1872. He was with the 9th Lancers at Sobraon in 1846, commanded the regiment during the Punjab campaign, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; and in 1859 received the thanks of Parliament for his "eminent services in India" during the mutiny, and again, in 1860, for "the distinguished skill, zeal, and intrepidity" which he had displayed in command of the forces in China. From 1861 to 1865 he was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Quartermaster-General at head-quarters from 1865 to 1870, when he was given the command of the camp at Aldershot.

DR. GRAY, F.R.S.

Dr. John Gray, for many years keeper of the zoology of the British Museum, died on March 7th, at the age of 76. Dr. Gray possessed a remarkable power of seizing on the distinguishing features of animal forms, and his position has enabled him to describe and classify a larger number than has perhaps been done by any other naturalist. For many years past his contributions to the literature of zoology have been constant and unceasing. There is scarcely any division of the animal kingdom that Dr. Gray has not given attention, thus indicating his claims to be regarded as a naturalist by whom no department of natural history has been rejected. The mere list of his papers, memoirs, and works occupied several pages of the "Bibliography of Zoology and Geology of Agassiz and Strickland." The most conspicuous of these works are the catalogues of the British Museum. Dr. Gray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1832. He was also a fellow of the Linnean Society, and an active member of the Council of the Zoological Society.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., D.C.L., Clerk of the Privy Council, died on the 7th inst., after a short illness, of inflammation of the lungs, at the age of 58. After leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, Mr. Helps entered the public service as private secretary to the late Lord Montagu, then Mr. Spring Rice, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet of Lord Melbourne. On Mr. Spring Rice exchanging that office for the Comptrolership of the Exchequer in 1839, Mr. Helps became private secretary to Lord Morpeth, at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland, and afterwards Earl of Carlisle and Lord-Lieutenant. He also filled the office of Commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. In 1859, upon the retirement of the Hon. W. L. Bathurst from the Clerkship of the Privy Council, Mr. Helps was appointed as his successor, and this post became vacant through his death. Of his numerous literary works the following may be mentioned:—"Essays Written in the Intervals of Business," published in 1841; "Henry II.," "Catherine Douglas," "The Claims of Labour," in 1845; "Friends in Council" (first and second series); "Companions of my Solitude," in 1850; "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," in 1852; "The Spanish Conquest of America," in 1854-61; "The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the Conquest of Peru," in 1869; "Casimir Maremma," in two volumes, and "Brevis; or, Short Essays and Aphorisms," in 1870; "Conversations on War and General Culture," "The Life of Hernando Cortes," and the "Conquest of Mexico," two vols.; and "Thoughts upon Government," in 1871. In a notice of his death, which appeared in the *Court Circular*, we read:—"By the death of Sir Arthur Helps, the Queen has sustained a loss which has caused Her Majesty great affliction. As a loyal subject, and as a kind friend, he rendered to Her Majesty very important service. He assisted, with a delicacy of feeling and an amount of sympathy which Her Majesty can never forget, in the publication of her records of the Prince Consort's speeches and of her life in the Highlands, to which he willingly devoted the powers of his enlightened and accomplished mind. The Queen feels that in him she has lost a true and devoted friend."

COMTE DE JARNAC.

The Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador at the English Court, died on March 22, at the Embassy, in the 64th year of his age, from an attack of pleuro-pneumonia, brought on by the severity of the weather. The Comte de Jarnac was the son of the Vicomte de Chabot, a French *émigré* nobleman, who served as a major-general in the British army; and his mother was Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister of the late Duke of Leinster. At the outbreak of the revolution the Comte de Jarnac was Chief Secretary of the French Embassy in London, but he retired from all diplomatic work throughout the Republic and the Second Empire. He then settled down upon his Irish estates in Kilkenny, and devoted his attention to ameliorating the deplorable condition to which his tenantry had been reduced by the famine, his efforts in this direction being attended by the most gratifying results. On the collapse of the Second Empire he again directed his attention to politics, returning to France after a residence of about 20 years in Ireland; and he was appointed Ambassador at the Court of St. James's last autumn by Marshal MacMahon, in succession to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. In literature this eminent diplomatist gained considerable distinction. He was the author of "Rockingham" and "Cecile," popular novels in their day, and contributed several brilliant essays on English statesmen to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1844 the Comte de Jarnac married his cousin, the Hon. Geraldine Foley, eldest sister of the late Lord Foley, by whom he leaves a family.

ADMIRAL SIR H. KELLETT, K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Clonacody House, in the county of Tipperary, in his 69th year. This gallant officer, the son of the late John Dalton Kellett, Esq., of Clonacody, entered the Royal Navy at the age of 14, and soon distinguished himself on the West Coast of Africa in "cutting out" slavers. In the first Chinese war he commanded the "Starling," and, under Lord Gough, was in charge of the Naval Brigade. Kellett was next despatched in search of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic Expeditions, in the second of which, when commanding the "Resolute," he displayed most signal fortitude and daring. Subsequently he served on the China and Mediterranean stations, and for his long and active services was created K.C.B. in 1866.

MR. LUMLEY.

Mr. Benjamin Lumley, for many years manager of the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, died on the 17th of March, at the age of 64. Mr. Lumley succeeded M. Laporte as lessee of the Opera-house (then our only establishment of the kind) in 1842, and held that position until 1858; the theatre having been closed from 1852 to 1856, in which latter year the Covent Garden Opera-house was burnt down. Some of the greatest vocalists and many interesting operatic events were associated with the career of Mr. Lumley, under whose management Jenny Lind first appeared in this country (in 1847), Mdlle. Titiens having made her *début* there in the closing year of his lesseeship.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, M.P.

Mr. John Martin, M.P. for Meath, died on March 29, at Dromalane, near Newry, at the age of 63. Mr. Martin was a Presbyterian, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Here he made the acquaintance of Thomas Davis, the founder and leading spirit of the Young Ireland party, and, between his influence and that of Mr. John Mitchel, seems to have taken up Repeal views. The *United Irishman*, started by Mitchel, was ultimately prosecuted, and Mitchel himself condemned to transportation in May, 1848. Martin was the foremost advocate in a plan for his rescue, and at the moment of his condemnation was a leader in the exciting scene which occurred in court. On June 24 following he started the *Irish Felon* newspaper, avowedly for the purpose of promoting the principles advocated by Mitchel. About a month after the starting of the journal he wrote that the one aim and end of Irishmen was how best to "kill and to capture" the 40,000 British troops then in Ireland, and for this article his paper was suppressed, and he himself ultimately sentenced to ten years' penal servitude on August 29 of the same eventful year. Returning from captivity in 1856, pursuant to a Royal pardon, he devoted himself to a more moderate rôle in politics, and ultimately allied himself to the Home Rule party. He was elected for Meath county in 1871, defeating the Hon. Mr. Plunket by some 400 majority. He has represented the county since, and in Parliament was distinguished by his devotion to Irish subjects solely. In 1868 he married the sister of his friend John Mitchel. The immediate cause of his

death was an attack of bronchitis, caught in a journey to Ireland to attend the funeral of the latter.

MR. JOHN MITCHEL.

Mr. Mitchel was the son of a Unitarian minister at Newry, and was born about 1812. He was by profession a solicitor, and in partnership with Mr. Frazer. He was in fair and respectable business until he plunged madly into the vortex of revolutionary politics, which in 1848 and the year preceding drew many on the Continent and in the United Kingdom into its destructive current. Dangerous consequences having been apprehended from the inflammatory appeals which were made on the platform and in the press, the Treason-Felony Act was passed in order to apply an effectual check, the law being divested of its repulsive severity, but rendered more certain in its administration. Mitchel's answer to the Government was the publication of the *United Irishman*, in which articles of the most seditious kind, written in terms of studied contempt and violence, appeared every week and challenged prosecution. If the Executive had desired to spare him he rendered it impossible, not merely by his taunts and defiance, but by his incendiary appeals to the "men of no property." At length, in 1848, the prosecution came, and Mr. Mitchel was sentenced to transportation. After his return on the expiration of his sentence he was this year elected M.P. for Tipperary; but a petition was lodged against him on the ground that he was incapable of sitting in Parliament, and the question was not decided when, on the 21st of this month, he died.

MR. J. B. PHILIP.

Mr. John Birnie Philip, the well-known sculptor, died at Chelsea, March 2, at the age of 48. Among the works by which he will be best remembered are the podium of the Prince Consort's Memorial in Hyde Park, representing Architecture and Sculpture, consisting of 87 lifesize figures; also the figures representing Geology, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. He executed the reredos at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and eight of the statues in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament. He also contributed a series of works for the decoration of the New Foreign Office, including the colossal statue of Her Majesty on the façade. In the provinces he executed statues of Richard Oastler,

at Bradford, and of Robert Hall, at Leicester. At the time of his death he was engaged on a statue of Colonel Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, and in works on a large scale in the application of terra-cotta to architectural and artistic purposes.

MR. JOHN TIMBS.

Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., the author of many books of antiquarian gossip, and one of the most indefatigable compilers who ever entered on the useful work of popularising general, but especially archaeological, information, died on the 6th inst., at the age of 74. From 1827 to 1838 he edited for its proprietor, Sir R. Phillips, the entertaining and instructive periodical, entitled *The Mirror*. Somewhat later, and when he had entered on his duties of editor, he wrote a useful book called "Why and Because, or Knowledge for the People." On the conclusion of his labours in connection with *The Mirror* he started, in 1839, an annual work which he called "The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art." One of his standard productions is "Popular Errors Explained," which amusing piece of useful knowledge appeared in 1841. After many years of laborious research he published his "Curiosities of London." Other "Curiosities" followed, such as those of "History" and of "Science," which last had a great reputation, and were continued in a second series. "Things not Generally Known" and "Stories of Inventors" were also among his best esteemed works, and their titles are familiar to this day, though the date of the last-mentioned book was 1839. "Anecdote-Biography" was another of his successful attempts, and it was carried through four series, the first appearing in 1860, and the second in 1864. His "Illustrated Book of Wonders," "Something for Everybody," and "School-days of Eminent Men," are well-known store-houses of information; and, about the time that the last appeared, he wrote a manual of the 1862 Exhibition. It is impossible to give a complete list of all his labours, which extend over 150 volumes, but a few more which deserve special enumeration are, "Things to be Remembered in Daily Life," "Century of Anecdote," "Walks and Talks about London," "Club Life," and "Nooks and Corners of English Life."

April.

COUNT BRUNNOW.

This distinguished Russian Ambassador, better known in England as Baron Brunnov, died on April 11th, at Darmstadt, where he had resided since his retirement from diplomatic business. Ernest Philip von Brunnov was a German, son of a staff officer in the King of Saxony's Life Guards, and was born at Dresden, August 31, 1797. Having been educated at the University of Leipzig, he entered the Russian diplomatic service in 1818, at the time of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Count Cape d'Istria formed a high opinion of his abilities, and intrusted to him and Counsellor Sturdza the task of compiling a civil code for the Government of the Rouman population of Bessarabia, then a recent conquest. Baron Brunnov assisted as Secretary to the Embassy at the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. Count Neesselrode entertained the highest opinion of his talents, showing his confidence by placing him at the head of his own Chancellerie, and the celebrated answer of the Russian Cabinet to the Anglo-French remonstrance at the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi in 1832 has always been attributed to Count Brunnov. In 1840 he came over to this country to settle the Belgian question, Baron Nicolson representing Austria. On his Excellency Count Posen di Borgo resigning his post as Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, he was succeeded by Baron Brunnov, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which post he filled up to 1854. He was instrumental in carrying out the Treaty of July 16, 1840, on the Eastern question, which united England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria against France. He continued to preserve the most friendly relations between Russia and England till shortly before the diplomatic complications which preceded the Crimean War, when he quitted England for Darmstadt. He returned to England in 1857 as Ambassador, and only relinquished that post in July 1874. On leaving England he went to his private residence at Darmstadt, where he lived in the closest retirement. A few years ago, in recognition of his diplomatic services, he was created a Count of the Russian Empire by the Emperor Alexander. He had been decorated with several orders of knighthood. Countess Brunnov, who had rendered herself extremely popular in society, by the manner in which she carried out

the hospitalities of the Russian Embassy, predeceased the Count by twelve months.

MR. WILLIAM GIBBS.

This eminent and successful merchant, whose name has long been well known from the munificence with which he employed his great wealth in church-building and other philanthropic undertakings, was the second son of Antony Gibbs, of Exeter, and with his elder brother became a partner in the mercantile house which was established by his father in Cadiz in 1800, and in London in 1808. On the death of his brother, in 1842, Mr. William Gibbs became the head of the firm, which acquired enormous wealth by holding for some years the monopoly of the guano islands. Mr. Gibbs married Matilda Blanche, daughter of Sir Thomas Boevey Crawley, of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, and died on April 3, at the age of 84. Among his latest acts of munificence was the building of the beautiful chapel at Keble College, Oxford.

SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.

Sir John Gray, Knt., J.P. for the city of Dublin, and since 1865 M.P. for Kilkenny, died, at Bath, on the 9th inst. He was born in 1815, at Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, the third son of John Gray, Esq., of that place, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of George Wilson, Esq. Having matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, he adopted the medical profession; and, becoming in due course M.D., commenced practice in Dublin. Soon after, however, he gave up medicine for journalism, and for the last five-and-thirty years devoted himself with ability and energy to the political events of his time, whether as editor and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* or as a staunch Repealer by the side of O'Connell, whose imprisonment in Richmond Bridewell he shared in 1843. He was, besides, one of the most strenuous advocates of tenant-right, and originated the movement which led to Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. As a member of the Corporation, he conferred on Dublin an inestimable boon. It was through his untiring zeal and perseverance that an abundant and excellent water supply was brought to that city, "in special recognition of which" the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, in 1863, and a patent of arms was at the same time granted in which the word

"Vartry" was appropriately introduced. The Vartry Waterworks are an abiding and noble monument to the memory of Sir John Gray.

SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY, BART.

Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, third Baronet, of Leybourne Grange, Kent, so long and honourably associated with the turf, died on the 20th of this month, at 34 Eaton Place. He was born on October 27, 1814, the eldest son of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1831), and was married to Sarah Diana, third daughter of General Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H., by whom he leaves two married daughters. Sir Joseph was, in early life, in a cavalry regiment; but, soon abandoning the army, he spent some time in foreign travel, and resided for a period in Italy, cultivating his taste, not only for racing, but also for the fine arts. Returning home, he became a leading member of the Jockey Club, and for a long series of years exercised a powerful influence in all matters connected with the turf. On his final retirement in 1873, the sale of his stud realised 23,575 guineas. Sir Joseph was J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and served as High Sheriff in 1844.

LORD ALFRED HERVEY.

Lord Alfred Hervey, M.A., hon. L.L.D., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, died on the 15th inst. He was born June 25, 1816, the sixth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Clotworthy, first Lord Templetown, and received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and sat in Parliament for Brighton from 1842 to 1857, and for Bury St. Edmunds from 1859 to 1865. He was successively a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales and Keeper of the Privy Seal to his Royal Highness. He was also, from 1852 to 1855, a Lord of the Treasury. He married Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General John Chester, and leaves issue.

LORD HOBART.

Vere Henry, Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, whose death, after a very short illness, took place at Madras, on April 27, was the eldest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1818, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford,

where he passed in the second class in classics in 1840. He was appointed a clerk in the Board of Trade in 1842; was private secretary to Sir H. Ellis on his special mission to Brazil in 1843; and was private secretary to Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office in 1854, and at the Home Office in 1855. In 1861 Lord Hobart was appointed a special Commissioner on the condition of Turkish finances, and in 1862 a member of the Consolidated Commission at Constantinople. He subsequently became director-general of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, and resigned that office in 1871. In 1872 he succeeded Lord Napier of Ettrick as Governor of Madras. His lordship married, in 1853, Mary Catherine, daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Bishop of Bombay.

BARON PIGOTT.

Sir Gillery Pigott, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, died on April 26, somewhat suddenly. The fourth of the seven sons of the late Mr. P. Stainsby Conant Pigott, of Sherfield, Hants, he was born in 1812 or 1813, and was educated privately. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term 1830, and went the Oxford circuit, was appointed Recorder of Hertford in 1859, and was made a serjeant-at-law (with a patent of precedence) in 1856. He held a seat in Parliament, though for only a comparatively short time—namely, from 1860 down to 1863—as member for Reading in the Liberal interest. In 1863 he was nominated a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood, as is customary on that occasion. Sir Gillery Pigott married, in 1836, Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Drake, of Ashday, near Halifax, but was left a widower in the year 1869.

MR. RANSOME.

Mr. James Allen Ransome, head of the firm of Ransomes, Sims, and Head, the well-known agricultural implement makers, died on April 29. He was born in Yarmouth in 1806. On leaving school he was bound apprentice to the then firm, consisting of his grandfather, father, and uncle. In 1826 he was placed at Yoxford to manage a branch of the business, and whilst there established the Yoxford Farmers' Club, the second of its kind in England. Not long after, in conjunction with others, he set on foot the London Farmers' Club, and later still he was one of the few who established the Royal Agricultural Society of England. His

love of literature, joined with his ardent desire to aid the working classes to raise themselves in the social scale made him a warm supporter of the various literary and educational institutions of the town and county. Mr. Ransome was a great lover of horseflesh, his selections from stock being generally successful in obtaining prizes wherever shown.

CANON SELWYN.

William Selwyn was born in 1806, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge. While an undergraduate Mr. Selwyn obtained, in 1826, the Craven University Scholarship, was Browne's medallist for Greek and Latin ode, and for Greek and Latin epigrams, and, in 1827, obtained the medal for a Greek ode. In 1828 he was placed sixth wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and was in addition senior classic and Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist. He was Norrisian Divinity Prizeman in 1829. In 1833 he was appointed to a residentiary canonry in Ely Cathedral, and, upon the death of Professor Blunt, in 1855, Canon Selwyn succeeded him as Lady Margaret's Reader or Professor in Theology. Two years later he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and three years ago was appointed hon. joint curator of the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. Canon Selwyn was the brother of the Bishop of Lichfield and of the late Lord Justice Selwyn. He died April 24.

LORD TREDEGAR.

The Right Hon. Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, and a Baronet, Lord-Lieutenant of Brecknockshire, died on the 16th inst. He was born April 10, 1722, the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gould Morgan, of Tredegar, known in his day, on account of his wealth and political influence, as one of "the kings of South Wales." He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. He entered Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1830 as M.P. for Brecon, which he represented in two Parliaments, but was unsuccessful at the poll at the general election of December 1832; he regained his seat two years later, and continued to hold it until the dissolution of 1847, when he retired. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1846, and was raised to the peerage by Lord Derby's Government in 1869. He was a constant friend and supporter of

the agricultural interest in the West of England and in South Wales, and at one time was president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Lord Tredegar was for many years lord-lieutenant of Brecknockshire, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Monmouthshire, of which former county he served as high sheriff in 1850. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1848. His lordship married, in 1827, Rosamund, daughter of the late General Mundy, by whom he has left a family of four sons and six daughters.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT.

Mr. Thomas Wright, well known in Lancashire and the North of England as "The Prison Philanthropist," died in Manchester, on the 14th inst., at the advanced age of 85. During more than half a century he had devoted his time and energies to the reclamation of criminals and outcasts and to the foundation of reformatories, ragged schools and kindred institutions. He was almost a daily visitor at the Manchester and Salford prisons. One proof of his singleness and unselfishness of purpose was his refusal of a Government offer to make him travelling inspector of prisons, at a salary of £800. He believed that it would be fatal to his influence with prisoners if he approached them with official authority. Charles Dickens originally brought him into public notice by an article in *Household Words*, entitled "An Un-salaried Public Servant." A few years ago Mr. G. F. Watts exhibited, at the Royal Academy, a portrait of the "Lancashire Howard," and afterwards presented it to the Manchester Corporation. An oil painting of Mr. Wright in the "Condemned Cell" was presented to the London Corporation, and now hangs in Guildhall.

May.

MR. DUDLEY BAXTER.

Mr. Dudley Baxter, whose writings as a statistician and upon political and social economies have gained him a wide reputation, died at his residence in Hampstead, on May 20, at the comparatively early age of 48. He was a member of the legal firm of Baxter and Co., formerly Baxter, Rose, and Norton, of Westminster. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in mathematical and classical honours, in 1849. He was a fellow of

the Statistical Society, the Royal Institution, and other scientific associations. In 1866 he entered the lists against the returns laid before Parliament in support of Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill. There followed from his pen in 1868 "The National Income;" in 1869, "The Taxation of the United Kingdom;" in 1870, "English Parties and Conservatism;" in 1871, "The National Debts of the World;" in 1874, "The Recent Progress of National Debts," and "Local Government and Local Taxation."

THE REV. JOHN W. KING.

The Rev. John William King, B.D., of The Hall, Ashby-de-la-Launde, in the county of Leicester, late vicar of Ashby and rector of Bassingham, died on the 9th inst., in his 82nd year. The rev. gentleman, an enthusiastic sportsman and a most successful breeder of racehorses, was known on the turf, since 1861, as "Mr. Launde." He was the last surviving son of the late Colonel Nevile King, of Ashby Hall, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Gildart, Esq. He graduated at Oxford in 1814, and was successively scholar and fellow of his college. He inherited eventually the family estates, was lord of the manors of Ashby-de-la-Launde and Merton, patron of one living, and a J.P. for Lincolnshire. Mr. King resigned his living in the autumn of 1874, in consequence of a correspondence which took place between the Bishop of Lincoln and himself, respecting his ownership of Apology, the winner of the One Thousand Guineas, Oaks, and St. Leger last year, and other racehorses.

LORD MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Donald Mackenzie, Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh, under the titular designation of Lord Mackenzie, died on the 19th inst., at Maulside, Dulwich Wood Park. This learned Judge, born in 1818, was the only son of the late Donald Mackenzie, Captain 21st R.N.B.F. Called to the Bar of Scotland in 1842, Mackenzie soon gained distinction. From 1854 to 1861 he was Advocate Depute, and from 1861 to 1870 Sheriff of Fife. In the latter year he was promoted to the Bench, and was, at the time of his death, Senior Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN.

Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.L.S., whose name was

most honourably and usefully associated with Arctic research, died suddenly on the 6th inst. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, late of the Madras Army, and was born April 25, 1822. Entering the navy at an early age, he saw service in China, at the capture of Canton in 1841, and at the taking of the Woodang Forts the next year; and in 1846 was lieutenant in the "Collingwood" under Sir George Seymour in the Pacific. He was then appointed to command the "Pioneer" in the search expedition for Sir John Franklin, and in 1851 made his famous sledge journey to the furthest western point of Prince of Wales's Land. In 1852 he became commander; in 1855 obtained post rank, commanding the "Vesuvius" and leading the advanced squadron in the Sea of Azoff; and in 1857, in the "Furious," shared in all the operations of the second Chinese war. His name will long be associated with the turret system of ship-building, for in the controversy respecting its merits he took a prominent part, and in 1864 was appointed to the command of the "Royal Sovereign," a vessel which had been adapted to it by the Admiralty, under the superintendence of the late Captain Cowper Coles. After the paying off of the "Royal Sovereign," Captain Osborn was for many years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay. He was well known as an author, and was also an ardent politician, having unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1868. At the time of his death he was serving on the committee appointed to prepare the Arctic expedition of this year. Admiral Sherard Osborn wore, in addition to the Companionship of the Bath, the decorations of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidié.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.

The Rev. John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, who died on May 22, after a short illness, was the third son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, County Caithness, and was born August 20, 1797, so that he was in his 78th year. He finished his education at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1819, and M.A. in 1822. He entered holy orders in 1821. He was appointed vicar of Kensington by the Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield in 1842, and was made Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1843. The Ven. Archdeacon was the author of several religious works.

MR. ALFRED STEVENS.

This eminent artist was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1817, and at the age of 16 went to Italy and studied in the academies and galleries of Florence and Rome, where he executed many highly artistic works in architecture, painting, and sculpture, Thorwaldsen, who discovered his genius, having given him several commissions. About nine years afterwards, returning to England, he was employed chiefly in decorative works in sculpture, painting, and metal, in which he was equally facile. He was also associated with the late Professor Cockerell in works of great interest. Among the public works for which Mr. Stevens competed were the Foreign Office and the Wellington monument. Successful in the latter competition in gaining a premium, he was eventually commissioned to carry out the work. The Wellington Monument, and especially the groups of Truth plucking out the tongue of Falsehood, and Valour triumphing over cowardice, coupled with the varied decorations of Dorchester House, Park Lane, the town residence of Mr. Holford, place Mr. Stevens in the foremost rank of decorative artists. Mr. Stevens died on the 1st of the month.

June.

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN.

Sir William Edmund Logan, Knt., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., late Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada, who died at Castle Malgwn, Pembrokeshire, on June 22, was son of William Logan, Esq., of Montreal. He was born in 1798, and educated at Montreal and the High School and the University of Edinburgh. After serving as Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada, he received knighthood in 1856. This eminent geologist represented Canada at the Exhibition of 1851, and acted as a Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855, receiving the Grand Gold Medal of Honour, as well as the decoration of the "Légion d'Honneur." In 1862 he served on the jury for mineral and metallurgical products at the second International Exhibition of London, and finally he earned, in an especial degree, the thanks of the scientific world by his reports on the Geological Surveys of Canada.

MR. WELBY PUGIN.

Mr. E. Welby Pugin, the architect, died at Ramsgate, on the 5th inst., after a few days' illness. He was born in 1834, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Augustus Welby Pugin, one of the chief revivers of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical art in this country. The son was only 17 years of age when he succeeded to the practice of his distinguished father, nearly all of whose engagements he carried out. He designed a large number of churches and other buildings in London, the provinces, and Belgium. Among his best-known works are St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, near Hereford; the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at York; the magnificent mansion of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, commenced by his father; some large parish churches in Liverpool; the new Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham; and the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille, for which he received from the Pope the order of St. Sylvestre.

MAJOR-GENERAL RIDDELL, C.B.

This gallant officer, who died on the 22nd of this month at Melrose, in his 70th year, was the representative of the old Border family of Riddell. He became a cadet in the East India Company's Service in 1823, and served with distinction in many of the most famous actions in the Indian military history from that time till his retirement in 1861. During the mutiny of 1857-8 he was in command of the 3rd Rég't. of Bengal Europeans, as well as of several flying columns composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, sent out from Agra to co-operate with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and with the troops under the immediate personal command of Lord Clyde.

July.

PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

John Elliott Cairnes, A.M., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, died at Rasay, Kidbrook Park-road, on the 8th inst., aged 51. This eminent political economist was born at Drogheda, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1856 he was appointed Whately Pro-

fessor in that University; was subsequently given the chair of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway; and, finally, became professor at University College, London. In 1873 his old university conferred on him its highest distinction, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was author of numerous contributions to the solution of the political and economical questions of our time. His principal productions were—"The Logical Method of Political Economy;" "Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied;" "The Slave Power;" "Political Essays;" and "Some Leading Principles in Political Economy Newly Expounded." Professor Cairnes was an energetic and powerful writer in defence of united University education in Ireland.

LADY FRANKLIN.

Lady Franklin, the widow of the renowned Arctic explorer, died at her house in Phillimore Gardens on July 18, at the age of 83. Jane Franklin was the second daughter of John Griffin and his wife Mary, *née* Guillemard, whose family took refuge in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her father was by habit a traveller, and this passion for travel descended to the daughter, who accompanied him in his yearly journeys through England and the Continent. In Nov. 1828 she married Capt. Franklin, and between that date and 1844 she travelled with him in the East, in Van Diemen's Land, to which her husband was appointed governor, and in New Zealand, and was the first lady who travelled overland from Melbourne to Sydney. A few months after their return Sir John was offered the command of the expedition about to be sent to the North-West Passage, and with Her Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terror" he left England for the last time on May 18, 1845. In 1848 the anxiety which prevailed with regard to the expedition led to the formation of the search expeditions conducted by Sir John Richardson and Sir J. C. Ross. After the search by the Government had closed with the return of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in 1854, the communications made in the same year by the Esquimaux to Dr. Rae, and the relics obtained by him, invested the fate of the Franklin expedition with a new character. The Admiralty of the day could not be induced to resume the search, and Lady Franklin fitted out the "Fox" under Capt. (now Admiral Sir Leopold) M'Clintock. How fully his mission was accomplished is known to all. The early proceedings of her husband's expedition, the date of his

own death, the deaths of nine officers and fifteen men, were ascertained on the authority of the record found on King William's Land by Lieut. Hobson, of the "Fox;" and further evidence was obtained of the desperate efforts at escape in which all perished. The "Fox" returned from her Arctic voyage in the autumn of 1859. Lady Franklin was the first and, with one exception, the only woman upon whom the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was conferred. Subsequently to 1848 Lady Franklin visited Algeria, Athens, Constantinople, the Crimea, New York, Canada, South America, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, California, Nevada, Japan, China, Calcutta, and Egypt. In her eightieth year she travelled from San Francisco to New York, and visited Chicago and many other places. Her later journeys have been limited to Spain and the South of France, and, in 1871, to Ober Ammergau. Throughout her long life Lady Franklin never ceased in her efforts to bring to light the deeds and sufferings of her husband's expedition, and during her last illness her interest was chiefly absorbed in the equipment of the "Pandora" yacht, belonging to her friend, Mr. Allen Young. The latest act of her life was the completion of her husband's monument in Westminster Abbey; her failing powers drooped at last over the endeavour to finish his epitaph, and this duty passed into the friendly hands of a near kinsman by marriage, the Poet Laureate.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Head, K.C.H., died at his residence at Croydon on July 20, in his 83rd year. Sir Francis served with the Royal Engineers at the battle of Waterloo, and retired from the army with the rank of major in 1828. In 1835 he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, and, under great difficulties, with the aid of the militia, suppressed a rebellion, and repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathisers" from the United States, for which services he received the thanks of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, and was created a baronet in 1838. In 1867 he was made a Privy Councillor. Sir Francis was the author of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," "Bubbles from the Brunnons of Nassau," "The Emigrant," "Life of Bruce, the Traveller," and other works, and held a literary pension of 100*l*. He married in 1816 Julia Valenza, sister of Kenelm, seventeenth Lord Somerville.

DR. LATHAM.

Dr. Peter Mere Latham, who died on the 20th inst., at the age of 87, was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and was formerly one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a son of Dr. John Latham, a former president of the Royal College of Physicians, and also physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Dr. Latham graduated at Oxford, and took his M.D. degree in 1809. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1818, and filled successively most of the offices in that institution.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK.

Sir Charles Locock died at his residence, Binstead House, Isle of Wight, on July 23, in the 77th year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Henry Locock, of Northampton, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Sir Charles Locock had attended the Queen from 1840 (at the birth of the Crown Princess of Germany) to 1857, and was present at the birth of every one of her Majesty's nine children. His medical skill was of most essential service to the Queen, and his kindness rendered him a valued and esteemed friend of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. In 1826 he married Amelia, the daughter of Mr. J. Lewis, and leaves four sons.

BISHOP THIRLWALL.

The Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D.D., who was Bishop of St. David's during more than thirty years, died at Bath, on the 27th inst., in the 79th year of his age. He was one of the most comprehensive and accurate scholars of his time, and few prelates of the English Church have possessed in a greater degree those qualities of sound judgment and firm temper which gain a powerful influence over the minds of educated laymen, apart from theological prepossessions. Dr. Thirlwall was a native of London, having been born in the parish of Stepney, on Feb. 11, 1797. He was educated at Charterhouse School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued a successful University career. He was tutor and fellow of his college; obtained the Craven and Bell scholarships; was twenty-second senior optime; became senior Chancellor's medallist in 1818; and, from 1828 to 1834 inclusive, he was one of the examiners for the

classical tripos. He was for several years classical examiner in the University of London, and visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter. He did not originally choose the Church as his profession, but began his career by studying for the Bar, and in 1825 was "called" at Lincoln's Inn. He, however, never practised, we believe, but took holy orders in 1828; and, shortly afterwards, obtained the living of Kirby Underdale, a small parish in Yorkshire. While pursuing the quiet life of a country clergyman he found time to devote himself to the important literary work which was afterwards to make him famous, and which led to the high preferment he ultimately enjoyed. We refer to his "History of Greece," published between the years 1835 and 1840, as part of Dr. Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and subsequently issued in an enlarged form. This work, remarkable alike for its scholarship and its literary style, was designed as a sort of answer to the Conservative history of Greece written by Dr. Mitford. It was this history which first brought Dr. Thirlwall's name prominently before the public, and in 1840, shortly after its completion, the author was elevated to the see of St. David's, South Wales. Bishop Thirlwall, however, never made a marked figure in ecclesiastical life. A Broad Churchman and a Liberal in politics, his tastes leaned rather to secular than theological studies. The most notable contribution which he made to literature after his appointment to the bishopric of St. David's was his translation of Niebuhr's "Roman History," in co-operation with the late Archdeacon Hare. As a member of the Episcopal Bench, he occasionally took part in the proceedings of the House of Lords. In 1869 he distinguished himself by a remarkable speech on the Irish Church, subsequently published in a separate form, and was almost the only English prelate who voted in favour of the disestablishment policy of Mr. Gladstone. After this Dr. Thirlwall virtually retired from public duty. Increasing age and infirmity induced him to resign the see of St. David's in 1874, under the Bishops' Resignation Act, and since then he resided at Bath.

August.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Hans Christian Andersen, the celebrated Danish writer, died this month, in his seventy-first year. He was the son

of humble parents, and his early years were passed in struggling poverty and obscurity. His abilities at length attracted attention, interest was exerted on his behalf, and he was sent to a Government school and educated free of expense. He then went to college, and soon afterwards began to obtain a reputation by his writings. After travelling in Italy he visited the Danish Court in 1844, and received a pension in the following year. His fairy tales, with which his reputation is associated, have been translated into very many languages, and are everywhere popular. In April of this year his seventieth birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm. Deputations from various parts presented their congratulations to him, the King of Denmark decorated him, and an edition of one of his works was published in fifteen languages, to commemorate the event.

SIR RICHARD BULKELEY, BART.

Sir Richard Bulkeley died on August 28, at the family seat, Baron Hill, Beaumaris. He was a member of Tattersall's and one of the committee of the Jockey Club. Sir Richard was well known as owner of Old Calabar, and later of Leolinus. For many years he represented in Parliament his native county, Anglesey, in the Liberal interest, but retired from Parliamentary life owing to ill-health and advanced age, at the same time relinquishing the position of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Carnarvonshire.

GENERAL HENRY HALL, C.B.

The death of General Henry Hall, C.B., one of the oldest officers of the Indian army, took place at Knockbrack, his seat, in the county Galway, at the latter end of August, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The deceased general was the fourth but last surviving son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hall, and was born in 1789. At the age of sixteen he entered the Bengal army, and passed a distinguished military career. He acted as deputy assistant quartermaster-general with Sir David Ochterlony's division of the grand army, in the great Pindaree war of 1817-18, which was carried on by the Marquis of Hastings, and from that time till 1823 the various duties of the Guide and Intelligence Department, and also general political duties for Sir David Ochterlony, were discharged by General Hall, as well as those of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and all so satisfactorily that in 1822 the Marquis of Hastings appointed him to the important

duties of civilising the turbulent race of Mhairs. To effect this he raised a corps composed chiefly of that tribe, equal to any of the line, and its discipline and fidelity (as well as that of the whole race) were severely tested during the mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857, on which occasion it aided materially to save the city of Ajmere, its magazine, artillery, treasury, and gaol, from falling into the hands of the mutineers at Nusseerabad, and also afforded, both at Ajmere and the headquarters of the corps at Beaur, a refuge for the officers and their families, in short for all Europeans. The dreadful custom of female infanticide, slavery, sale of women, murder, and universal plunder completely ceased through General Hall's indefatigable exertions. During his long and honourable career the gallant officer received the publicly expressed approbation of the different authorities, from the Governor-General downwards, nearly fifty times, and was created a Companion of the Bath in 1838. He was Colonel of the 21st Bengal Native Infantry, and a magistrate for the counties of Galway and Dublin.

MR. HAWKER.

The Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker, a man well known as a sacred poet, and as vicar of Moorwinstow, in Cornwall, for upwards of forty years, died at Plymouth on August 15. He was about seventy years of age, as he took his bachelor's degree at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in the year 1828, having obtained the Newdigate prize for an English poem on the subject of Pompeii in the previous year. He was ordained deacon in 1829 by the Bishop of Exeter, and priest two years later by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Having held for some years the curacy of Wellcome, Devonshire, he was preferred in 1834, by the then bishop, Dr. Phillpotts, to the living now rendered vacant by his death. Mr. Hawker was a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the author of some spirited ballads, mostly of an ecclesiastical character, and more or less connected with the rock-bound coasts of Cornwall and North Devon, his attachment to which amounted almost to enthusiasm. He was, according to Crockford's "Clerical Directory," the author also of "Records of our Western Shores," published in 1832; "Ecclesia," in 1841; "Reeds Shaken by the Wind," in two series, in 1842-43; and "Echoes of Old Cornwall," published in 1845. It is stated that Mr. Hawker was "received" into the Roman Catholic Church a day or two before his decease.

SIR EDWARD RYAN.

One of the oldest and most valuable members of the public service, Sir Edward Ryan, expired, after a short illness, on August 22, at Dover, whither he had just gone for his usual vacation. Born in 1793, his career from first to last was one of devotion to enlightenment and progress. Having taken his degree in 1814 at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and after pursuing the profession with great success for several years, he was, in 1826, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and promoted in 1833 to the Chief Justiceship of that Presidency. He received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench, and held the Chief Justiceship till January 1843, when he resigned his appointment and returned to England. Immediately after his arrival he was sworn in a Privy Counsellor, in order that the country might have the benefit of his experience in Indian appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—a duty which he continued to discharge for many years. In 1846 he was appointed a Railway Commissioner, in conjunction with the late Lord Dalhousie; while in 1851 he was appointed Assistant-Controller of the Exchequer, an office which he held till he resigned it in 1862. Sir E. Ryan was a member of the first Board of Civil Service Commissioners appointed by the Order in Council of May 21, 1855, the other members being Sir J. Lefevre and Mr. E. Romilly. The commission was unpaid until April 1862, when Sir E. Ryan, as First Commissioner, received salary, having previously resigned the offices of Assistant Controller of the Exchequer and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. From that time Sir Edward Ryan, assisted by successive colleagues, has been the guiding spirit of the Commission, displaying in the transaction of its business a tact and sagacity rarely, if ever, surpassed in the public service. Indefatigable and energetic to the last, he may be truly said to have died in harness, and to have only ceased from his labours with his latest breath.

September.

MR. BLANCONI.

Charles Bianconi, Esq., of Longfield, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., whose name is familiar as the originator

of the "stage cars" in Ireland, so well known as "Bianconi's cars," and so beneficial in promoting the commercial intercourse and providing for the travelling wants of the people, died on September 22, at his seat near Cashel. He had all but completed his ninetieth year, having been born September 28, 1785. His birthplace was Tregolo, in the duchy of Milan, where his father was engaged in the silk trade. Arriving in Ireland a lad of sixteen or seventeen, he began his career as an itinerant vender of prints, was subsequently a printseller at Carrick-on-Suir, afterwards a carver and gilder at Clonmel, and finally the proprietor of the numerous conveyances bearing his name. In 1831 he was naturalized, and filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel. Mr. Bianconi is stated to have realised a very considerable fortune.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, BART.

Sir Frederick Currie, member of the Council of India, and one of the most distinguished of our Indian civil servants, died on Sept. 10, at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Sir Frederick was born in 1799, and was a son of the late Mr. Mark Currie. Having received his education at Charterhouse and Haileybury, he entered the service of the East India Company in his eighteenth year, and from 1820 to 1828 was employed in various appointments connected with the revenue and judicial arrangements of the country. In 1840 he was advanced to the judgeship of the Court of Sudder Adawlat, which he filled for two years. When he was appointed, in the year 1842, one of the secretaries of the Government of India. While serving in this important capacity he was selected by Lord Hardinge to accompany him as chief secretary during the campaign of 1845-6, when his administrative ability was conspicuously exhibited, and won for him the warmest recommendation to the consideration of the Governor-General. He arranged the Treaty of Umritsar, and accompanied the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in state to his palace at Lahore, where he had acted as British Resident. In recognition of his services during the Sikh war he was created a baronet, and in 1847 and 1848 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council. From 1849 to 1853 he was an ordinary member of the Council, and on his return to England in 1854 he was at once nominated by the Queen a director of the East India Company. In 1857 he became chairman of the company, and in 1858 he was appointed vice-president of the Council of India, of which he had continued to be a member up to the

time of his death. In 1866 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Frederick by the University of Oxford. The deceased baronet was married three times, and left a numerous family.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., died on Sept. 9, at Exmouth, in his seventy-fifth year. Sir Charles, who was a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliott, and nephew of the first Earl of Minto, was born in 1801, the year after the birth of his brother, the Very Rev. Dr. Gilbert Elliott, the present Dean of Bristol. In his fourteenth year Sir Charles entered the Royal Navy, and within thirteen years he was gazetted captain. He was present at the battle of Algiers, and also served with distinction in India, on the Coast of Africa, and in the West Indies. He was present on board the "Nemesis" during the principal operations in which that vessel was engaged. From 1830 to 1833 Capt. Elliott was Protector of Slaves, and a member of the Court of Policy in Guiana, and in the following year he became Superintendent of British Trade in China. As Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China he was present during the first Chinese war up to the ransom of Canton in 1841. In 1842 he became Chargé d'Affaires at Texas, an office from which he retired in 1846, when he was offered the governorship of Bermuda. Thus he held until 1854, in which year he was transferred to Trinidad, where he remained until 1856, in which year he was created a K.C.B. (Civil Division), in recognition of his long foreign service. Once more returning to foreign service, Sir Charles accepted, in 1863, the governorship of St. Helena, from which he retired in 1869. Sir Charles married in 1828 Clara, daughter of Mr. Robert Harley Windsor.

MR. PINWELL.

Mr. George John Pinwell, one of the most talented members of the Water Colour Society, died on Sept. 8, at his residence, Haverstock Hill, at the early age of thirty-two. After studying at the Heathley School of Art he commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1869 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the membership of the society being conferred upon him two years later. His high reputation also gained for him the honour of election as an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Painters.

in Water Colours. He exhibited his first water-colour at the Dudley Gallery in 1865, and from that year his success was continuous. Among his more important works were his drawings for Dalziel's "Wayside Posies," for Jean Ingelow's Poems, and for Buchanan's "Ballads of the Affections." Mr. Pinwell's drawings on wood are familiar to every reader of current periodical literature, some of his most successful efforts being the illustrations of *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *London Society*. Mr. Pinwell also illustrated Dalziel's "Vicar of Wakefield" in 1864.

COLONEL POULETT SOMERSET, C.B.

Colonel Poulett George Henry Somerset, C.B., formerly of Heath Lodge, Surrey, who died on Sept. 7, at his residence in the neighbourhood of Dublin, at the age of fifty-three, was the youngest son of the late General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, and grandson of Henry, second Duke of Beaufort. He was born in 1822, was educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and received his first commission in the Coldstream Guards in 1839. He served in the Crimean campaign of 1854 as aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan, and took part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann and siege of Sebastopol. At Inkermann he had a narrow escape, his horse having been killed by the explosion of a shell. For his Crimean services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1855, and received the Turkish Order of the Medjidîé; he was also awarded a medal with four clasps, and the Turkish medal. He was first elected to represent Monmouthshire in Parliament in the Conservative interest in July 1859, but resigned his seat in Feb. 1871 to make room for Lord Henry Somerset, a son of the Duke of Beaufort. Colonel Somerset, who was twice married, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Monmouth.

October.

DR. W. R. BAXTER, M.D.

This gentleman, who died at Emsworth, in Hampshire, on October 16, in his sixty-fourth year, volunteered on the occasion of the Crimean war to employ his skill and experience in the service of the troops, and became attached as senior regimental surgeon to the brigade of Horse Artillery commanded by the late

Col. Crofton, C.B. When likely to be of use in the front he left Scutari at a few minutes' notice, and only returned to his own brigade when his services were required to keep under the ravages of cholera. At his own request Dr. Baxter was permitted to go under canvas during the most inclement season of the year, and for three months he refused the repeated offers of his senior officer to relieve him. When an epidemic of typhus broke out among the French troops at Constantinople (where thirty-seven officers died in a few weeks) Dr. Baxter was among the first to volunteer for duty in the French army, with whom he stayed three weeks, performing much useful service. Dr. Baxter was the author of several works.

SIR CHARLES COWPER, K.C.M.G.

Sir Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, died on October 19, at Eldon Road, Kensington, aged sixty-eight. The son of the Ven. William Cowper, Archdeacon of Cumberland, New South Wales, he commenced his career in the commissariat department of that colony, and from 1826 to 1833 was secretary to the Church and Schools Land Corporation. He sat in the Legislative Council successively for Cumberland, Durham, Sydney, and Liverpool Plains, held office on several occasions as Colonial Secretary, and was thrice Premier of the colony. In 1870 he became the Agent-General in London. Sir Charles rendered great public service by the introduction of the railway system. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1872.

DEAN HOOK, D.D.

The Very Rev. Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester, died on Oct. 20, in his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, from 1829 to 1837, when he was appointed vicar of Leeds. This living he held until 1859, when he was nominated Dean of Chichester by Lord Derby. In 1827 Dr. Hook was appointed chaplain to George IV., and he continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. During Dr. Hook's incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds twenty-one new churches, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools were erected in the parish, and the parish church was rebuilt at a cost of 40,000*l*. The late Dean was the author of a large number of

works, including a "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared, several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets. Among the latter was one "On the Means of Rendering More Effectual the Education of the People," which attracted much attention. In 1862 Dr. Hook was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

REV. WILLIAM JELF.

One of the most eminent members of the University of Oxford, the Rev. William Edward Jelf, a son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the late Dr. Jelf, principal of King's College, London, died at Hastings, on Oct. 18, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Jelf was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, and as years went on filled many important posts in the university. In 1857 he was nominated to the Bampton Lectureship. The lectures which he then delivered on "Christianity, Comprehensive and Definite," have been published, and have passed through several editions. From 1846 to 1848 Mr. Jelf was the Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and the sermons he delivered at the chapel were also published. Among his other works may be mentioned his well-known Greek grammar, based on Kühner's, first published in 1842, which has run through several editions; his "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," still in use as a text-book at Oxford; and his answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World."

ADMIRAL ROBINSON.

Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson, who died on October 31, in his seventy-second year, was born at Appledore House, Devon, and entered the navy in 1819, on board the "Hasty," on the North Sea station. From 1821 until 1826 he was employed in the "Leven," Capt. William F. Owen, on a survey of the East and West Coast of Africa. He was one of the very few in the expedition who ever returned to England. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1826, and in the course of the following year he again, in the "Eden," sailed with Capt. Owen for the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of forming a settlement at Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, where every gunroom officer but himself fell a victim to the climate. While on this service he was chiefly employed in a tender in cruising after slavers—three vessels of which description he suc-

ceeded in capturing. The "prompt zeal" he displayed on one occasion in proceeding to sea under peculiar circumstances in the "Horatio" schooner had the effect of procuring him, in 1828, the thanks of the Government of Sierra Leone. From 1829 until 1856 he was employed almost uninterruptedly in the Surveying Department, principally on the coasts of Wales and Scotland and in the Mediterranean. He attained post rank in 1846, became rear-admiral in 1864, and vice-admiral in 1871.

REV. CHARLES TAYLER.

The Rev. Charles Benjamin Tayler, a clergyman well known as the author of several religious works which have attained a large circulation, such as "The Records of a Good Man's Life," "Facts in a Clergyman's Life," and "Memorials of the English Martyrs," died at Worthing on Oct. 16, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He had recently resigned the rectory of Otley, near Ipswich, to which he was presented by the Earl of Abergavenny in 1846. Mr. Tayler was fifty-four years in holy orders, having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1819.

SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE.

Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., to whom, in conjunction with Sir William Fothergill Cooke, the country is indebted for the introduction and carrying out of the electric telegraph, died in Paris on October 19, aged seventy-three. Born in 1802, he was the son of Mr. W. Wheatstone, a citizen of Gloucester; and being educated for the trade of a maker of musical instruments, he was led in his earliest years to study carefully the laws of sound. In 1823 he published his first work, entitled "New Experiments in Sound." This he followed by optical investigations, and in 1833 communicated to the Royal Society, through Professor Faraday, his "Account of some Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In 1834 he was added to the staff of King's College, London, as Professor of Experimental Philosophy. In 1838 he invented the stereoscope. In 1837 Mr. Cooke (afterwards Sir William Fothergill Cooke) was introduced to Professor Wheatstone, and they resolved to unite their efforts in endeavouring to introduce the use of telegraphs on a large scale in England; and in 1837, in partnership together, they took out the first patent for the electric telegraph, which was first laid on the Blackwall Railway, in 1838. In 1855, after

acting as one of the jurors at the Paris Exhibition, Wheatstone was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour; and in 1868 received the honour of knighthood from the Queen, in recognition of his scientific services. Sir Charles, who claimed to be the inventor of the stereoscope, was given by the Royal Society the Copley medal, and was made LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh. He was corresponding member of the principal Academies of Science in Europe. Sir Charles married, in 1845, Emma, daughter of Mr. J. West.

SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S.

This accomplished scholar and antiquary died on October 29, at the age of seventy-eight. Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, the son of the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Hardendale, in Westmoreland, was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards resided many years in Egypt, devoting himself to the study of Egyptian history. The first important work upon that subject by which he obtained reputation as an author was published about 1838, "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Paintings, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing with the Accounts of Ancient Authors." He also produced, twenty years later, a book on "Egypt in the Time of the Pharaohs," and he furnished a great part of the notes to the Rev. Canon Rawlinson's edition of Herodotus. In 1844 Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who had accepted the honour of knighthood, conferred in acknowledgment of his literary labours, brought forth an account of "Modern Egypt and Thebes." He travelled soon afterwards through the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, and wrote a book, in 1848, upon Dalmatia and Montenegro, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, which might be worth consulting at the present time. Some topics of art-criticism, the education of taste, and landscape gardening, occupied his pen on more recent occasions; and he was a valuable member of the Royal Society and of other learned institutions.

November.

DR. BROCK.

The Rev. Dr. William Brock, a well-known Baptist minister, died on Nov. 13, at St. Leonards, where he had intended

to pass the winter. Dr. Brock, who was upwards of seventy years of age, was formerly minister of a Baptist congregation at Norwich, and resigned that post about the year 1850, in order to become minister of Bloomsbury Chapel, then recently built. He remained at Bloomsbury until a year or two ago, when he retired from the ministry. Mr. Brock was one of the most popular ministers in the Baptist denomination, and took an active part on the Liberal side in many of the political movements of his time.

MR. DITCHER.

The Rev. Joseph Ditcher, vicar of South Brent, Bridgwater, who died on November 28, was one of the oldest of the English clergy, having been fifty-seven years in holy orders. He entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, but left the university without taking a degree, and in 1817 received the Lambeth degree of M.A. from the Archbishop of Canterbury. After his ordination in 1818 he went out to Honduras, where he served as chaplain to Her Majesty's superintendent and commandant until 1821. On returning to England he held several cures, until, in 1841, he was appointed to South Brent. Mr. Ditcher was the principal acting surrogate of the diocese of Bath and Wells, and judge of the Consistorial Court of the diocese from 1836 to 1841. His name is familiar to Churchmen from the part he took in the prosecution of Archdeacon Denison, of which he gave a detailed account in his "Statement of the Proceedings in the Case of Ditcher v. Denison." By his own express desire it was Archdeacon Denison who preached the funeral sermon for him in his church at South Brent.

MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Mr. Wynn Ellis, of Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury, and of Ponsbourne Park, Herefordshire, formerly for some years M.P. for Leicester, died on Nov. 20, at his residence in Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, at the ripe age of 85. The son of the late Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Ordway, of Barkway, Hertfordshire, he was born in the year 1790. He married, in 1814, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Lincoln. He was a magistrate for Kent and Hertfordshire, and served as high sheriff of the latter county in 1851. Mr. Wynn Ellis was twice chosen to represent the borough of Leicester in the Liberal interest—first in

the days immediately preceding the passing of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, namely, in 1839; and he again sat for the borough from the year 1831 down to 1847, when he retired from public life. Mr. Ellis was well known as an admirer and patron of the fine arts, and as the owner of a gallery of paintings of a very choice description. Of these he bequeathed all the pictures by the old masters, of which he had a collection amounting to above 400, to the National Gallery.

COLONEL GREENWOOD.

Colonel George Greenwood, sometime Lieut.-colonel commanding the 2nd Life Guards, who died on November 3, at the age of 76, was well-known in former years as a highly distinguished cavalry officer, a celebrated athlete, and the finest horseman of his day. Col. Greenwood was educated at Eton, was gazetted in 1817, and became major and lieut.-colonel in 1831. It was greatly regretted by Col. Greenwood's many admirers that, being out of health, he left the army in 1840, and had, therefore, retired from active service before the Crimean war. Henceforth his time was passed amid the quiet pursuits of a country life at Brookwood Park, in Hampshire, where he devoted himself especially to tree-culture and the study of geology. In the latter science he gained a well-deserved notoriety, and his work "Rain and Rivers" affords striking proof of the acuteness of his observation and that strong originality which characterised him in all things. Col. Greenwood was also the author of the "Tree Lifter" and "Hints on Horsemanship," a book replete with valuable instruction in the art of which he was so perfect a master; and he was well known to scientific men as the contributor of numerous letters to the *Athenæum*, *Nature*, and the *Geological Magazine*.

MR. HOUGHTON.

Arthur Boyd Houghton, the well-known artist, died on Nov. 23. Although at the time of his death but thirty-nine years of age, Mr. Houghton had attained a foremost position in his profession. His sketches in the *Graphic* of "Life in Utah and among the Indians" conducted greatly to the success of that journal at the outset of its career. Mr. Houghton's best known works are "A Visit to an Assyrian Studio," "John the Baptist Rebuking Herod," and the "Transformation of King Bedar."

PROFESSOR HEWITT KEY, F.R.S.

The death of this distinguished classical scholar and schoolmaster took place on November 29. He was born in 1799, being a son of Dr. Key, a physician in London. One of his brothers was Mr. Aston Key, the eminent surgeon. Mr. Hewitt Key entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, and took his degree of M.A. as a high wrangler in 1821. He studied anatomy and medicine, but, instead of becoming a surgeon, went to America, and held for some time the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, in the United States. In 1827 he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, which was founded at that time. In 1841 he resigned this post for the Professorship of Comparative Grammar, to which he joined the post of Head Master of University College School. He long had a high reputation as a writer on the philosophy of grammar. He was, perhaps, best known by his researches into what may be called the "comparative anatomy of language" on the general theory of the structure of speech; and he published, some years ago, a Latin Grammar based on the system of "crude forms" or "roots," in which an exhaustive treatment is to be found of the whole theory of inflections and case-terminations. For some time past he was understood to have been occupied on a Latin dictionary, which remains uncompleted.

MR. B. NORTH.

Mr. Brownlow North was well known in the religious world as a lay preacher. Born in the year 1810, he was the third son of the Right Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and belonged to the family of Lord North, the well-known Prime Minister of George the Third. After graduating at Oxford, Mr. North went to Scotland and lived the life of a country gentleman till he had reached the age of forty-two, when he began to engage in revival work in company with several well-known evangelists. For many years he was well known both in England and Scotland as an effective preacher. Several religious books of which he was the author obtained a large circulation, the best known of these being "The Prodigal Son" and "Yes and No." Mr. North died at Tillycaw Castle, Dumbarton, on Nov. 9.

MR. HENRY TUCKER, C.B.

Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), expired at his residence, Claremont Villa, Finchley Road, on Nov. 9, in the sixty-third year of his age. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Henry St. George Tucker, chairman of the East India Company, and was born in 1812. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1830, and married, in 1834, Mary, youngest daughter of Dr. Roxburgh, the celebrated botanist. From 1853 to 1858 he was Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent at Benares, and for his services in that capacity during the mutiny he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1860. In the following year he retired from the Bengal Civil Service on an annuity. Mr. Tucker took a great interest in the education question, and while in India he published upwards of forty works or pamphlets on that subject, and several since he returned to England. He also took an active and conspicuous part in all the philanthropic movements which centred at Exeter Hall.

MR. VIGNOLES, F.R.S.

The death of the eminent engineer Charles Blacker Vignoles, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. (past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers), took place at Hythe, Hants. on the evening of Nov. 17. Mr. Vignoles descended from an old French Huguenot family. His father, a captain in the 43rd Regt., was killed at the storming of the fort of Point-à-Pierre, in Guadaloupe, and he, as was then the custom, though but a year old, had a commission given to him. Dr. Charles Hutton, his grandfather, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, educated him, and he eventually joined the 1st Royals, and was present at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom. He was afterwards in the Peninsular War, and, subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Brisbane. At the close of the European war he visited Florida, in the first instance with the view of recovering an estate which had been granted to the Vignoles family by the British crown. It was, however, found that the property was confiscated by the Americans. He, therefore, employed himself in making a survey of Florida. On his return to England he devoted himself to civil engineering, and greatly contributed to the passing of the Act of Parliament for the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. His name has since become known in connection with

works carried out by him in all parts of the world.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR E. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, P.C., formerly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died on November 2, at his residence, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. He was son of the late Mr. Serjeant John Williams, and was born in 1798, and educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1820, and M.A. 1824. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1823, and went the South Wales and Chester Circuit; and in 1846 was raised to the Bench as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving the honour of knighthood. In 1865, on his retirement from his judicial position, he was made a Privy Councillor. The right hon. gentleman was the author of several learned legal treatises, one of which, his "Treatise on the Law of Executors," which he lived to see pass through seven editions, has become the standard authority on the important subject with which it deals. He married, in 1826, Jane Margaret, the daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot.

December.**EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.**

Benjamin O'Neale Stratford, sixth and last Earl of Aldborough, died at Alicante, on December 24. He was an Irish nobleman, whose name used constantly to appear in the newspapers as vouchee for a patent medicine. He had been living a very secluded life on the Cantabrian coast for some years, and from his very eccentric habits and mode of life attracted no small attention among the Spaniards. He studiously avoided his own countrymen, and resented any attempt at breaking in on his voluntary retirement. He was sixty-seven years of age, and unmarried.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER.

Captain J. H. I. Alexander, C.B., whose death occurred this month, entered the Navy in 1844, on board the "Queen," 110, and afterwards served successively in South America, on the coast of Portu-

gal, and in the Mediterranean. In 1854, when serving on board the "Furious," he was selected to bear the flag of truce to Odessa, which duty he performed in spite of the fire which was opened upon the boat by the Russian batteries. Being promoted to lieutenant, he served throughout the war. Subsequently he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Sir Houston Stewart, on the North American and West Indian stations, and was promoted to commander on the hauling down of the flag of that admiral. He commanded the "Coquette" in the Japanese war of 1864, and was made post-captain of the flagship "Euryalus," in succession to Capt. Josling, killed in action. Shortly afterwards, having landed with the boats' crews, Captain Alexander was severely wounded in the act of taking one of the enemy's batteries at Simonisaki. For this service he was made a C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He subsequently commanded the "Forte," on the East Indian station, the ironclad "Northumberland," in the Channel Squadron, and the "Hector" ironclad, guardship at Southampton. He was appointed naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1875.

MAJOR-GENERAL BENN.

Major-General Anthony Benn, R.A., who died at Woolwich on December 23, entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, on February 5, 1828, and received his first commission as second lieutenant on December 20, 1832. After passing through the several grades, he obtained the rank of colonel on June 27, 1864, and was removed from the corps, with the rank of major-general, on September 13, 1871. He was for several years adjutant of the 1st batt.; and subsequently held the command of the Royal Artillery at Plymouth.

MR. COBBOLD, M.P.

The death of Mr. John Patteson Cobbold, M.P. for Ipswich, took place at that town on December 10, to the great regret of his fellow-townsmen and all his acquaintance in private or in public life. He was born at Ipswich, in 1831, being eldest son of the late Mr. John Chevalier Cobbold, who sat in the House of Commons for that borough from 1847 to 1868. He carried on business there as a banker, and as a brewer, shipowner, and corn-merchant. After serving the town many years as a councillor and alderman, and vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians, he was elected to the seat in Parliament

in February 1874. He was one of the Conservative party. Mr. Cobbold was educated at Eton College. He married, in 1858, a daughter of the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, formerly rector of Creting, and now Vice-Provost of Eton.

COLONEL F. CUNNINGHAM.

The death of Colonel Francis Cunningham took place, at his residence in London, on December 3. Col. Cunningham, who was born in 1820, was the son of Allan Cunningham, the poet; he entered the Madras army in 1838, and retired with the rank of lieut.-col. in 1862, in consequence of ill health. During his military career he served throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan, and took part in the memorable defence of Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale. For these services he received the two medals of Cabul and Jellalabad. Subsequently he acted as secretary to the late General Sir Mark Cabbon on the Mysore Commission. On his retirement from the service Col. Cunningham devoted himself to literature. He edited Ben Jonson's works, and the plays of Philip Massinger and Marlowe, and did much to render the dramatists of the Elizabethan era familiar to the readers of the present day. He was a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Review*, and at the time when the disease which has proved fatal overtook him was engaged in preparing a new edition of Peter Cunningham's "Handbook to London," for Messrs. Murray.

BISHOP DOUGLAS.

The Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, died at Maida Vale, on December 13. He was born in February 1821, the fifth son of Henry Alexander Douglas, brother of John, sixth Marquis of Queensberry. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, whence he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, and there took his B.A. degree in 1845. Having entered holy orders, he held for a few years the vicarage of Abbotsley, Huntingdoushire; was appointed, in 1852, Dean of Capetown, and consecrated Bishop of Bombay in 1869. He married, Nov. 20, 1849, Eliza, the eldest daughter of James Hoskins, Esq.

MR. DYMOKE.

Henry Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, "the Hon. the

Queen's Champion," died on December 28, at South Kensington, at the early age of forty-two. He was the only son of the late Rev. John Dymoke of Scrivelsby, the Hon. the Queen's Champion, by Mary Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and was, consequently, nephew of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., who officiated as Champion at the coronation of King George IV. The ancient chivalrous office of Champion, attached to the baronial estate of Scrivelsby, came to the Dymokes by the marriage of Sir John Dymoke, Knight, with Margaret de Ludlow, granddaughter of Philip de Marmion.

LORD FITZWALTER.

The death of Lord Fitzwalter took place on December 6, at his seat, Goodnestone Park, near Canterbury. This nobleman, who was born in 1801, was the eldest son of Sir Brook William Bridges. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1829, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1868. He first obtained a seat in Parliament, as one of the representatives of East Kent, in 1852 (having previously unsuccessfully contested Sandwich), on the resignation of a member, but he was defeated at the general election in the same year, and again returned at that of 1857. From that year to the period of his elevation to the Upper House he continued to sit for East Kent. He seldom spoke, but was steady in giving his support to the Conservative party. His lordship was most active in other ways. He warmly supported charitable and religious institutions, and was much esteemed as a landlord by a numerous tenantry. He was a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Kent, was captain in the East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry from 1830 to 1854, and for many years chairman of the East Kent quarter sessions. He married, in 1834, Fanny, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Cage, of Millgate, Kent, but left no issue.

ADMIRAL FREDERICK.

Admiral Charles Frederick, whose death took place on December 23, entered the service in 1810, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1818. When serving as first lieutenant in H.M.S. "Alacrity," on the Mediterranean station, he received a severe gunshot wound in the head, being engaged at the time in boarding and capturing a piratical *Mistico*. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of commander in

May 1829. In Nov. 1841 he was appointed to command the "Apollo," troopship, and served in her on the China station during the war. For his services at the capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo and the pacification of Nankin he was promoted to the rank of captain in Dec. 1842. While on half-pay Capt. Frederick served as a member of the Irish Relief Committee during the famine of 1847. On the death of Rear-Admiral Price he hoisted his broad pennant on board the "President" as commodore, first-class, and assumed command of the Pacific station. On the paying off of the "President" in July 1857 he was awarded a captain's good-service pension. In June 1859 he became a member of the Board of Admiralty, and served in the ranks of captain and rear-admiral as one of the Lords Commissioners until March 1865, when he hoisted his flag at Queenstown as senior officer on the coast of Ireland. He was given an admiral's naval pension in March 1869, and was advanced to the rank of admiral on the retired list in July 1875.

MAJOR J. HARRISON.

Major John Harrison, late 4th Hussars, one of the few surviving veterans of the Peninsular war, died on December 5, at Edinburgh, aged eighty-six. This gallant officer, who had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder, enlisted in the army about the commencement of the present century, and served in the Peninsula with the 18th Hussars from Jan. 1813 to the end of the war, being present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, as also at the minor actions of the Esla, at Morales de Toro, and at the bridge of Croix d'Orade. He had received the Peninsular war medal with five clasps. In 1824 he was promoted from sergeant-major to a cornetcy in the 4th Light Dragoons, and was at once appointed adjutant. He became lieutenant in August 1825, captain Oct. 1835, and retired on half-pay in Oct. 1842, on appointment to the adjutancy of the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry, which he held for many years, until his retirement with the honorary rank of major.

MR. HEADLAM.

The Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam died on December 4, at Calais, whilst on his way to Italy for his health. Mr. Headlam was eldest son of the late Ven. John Headlam, archdeacon of Richmond and rector of Wycliffe, York-

shire. He was born in 1813, and married, in 1854, Emma Percival, eldest daughter of the late Major von Straubenzee, R.A., of Heathfield House, Yorkshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was sixteenth wrangler in 1836. He was called to the Bar in 1839 at the Inner Temple, of which he was a bencher; and in 1852 became a Queen's counsel. The right hon. gentleman was first returned representative for Newcastle-on-Tyne in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, in 1847, which he represented up to the last general election. He was sworn in a Privy Councillor on accepting office as Judge-Advocate-General in June 1869, which post he held till July 1866. He was author of a "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery," and carried through Parliament the Trustees Act.

MR. JAMES HINTON, M.R.C.S.

This eminent surgeon, who died at St. Michael's, on December 16, at the age of fifty-four, was the son of the Rev. J. Howard Hinton. His natural bent being towards the profession of medicine, James Hinton entered at St. Bartholomew's, but before his final examination he made a voyage to China. On his return he resumed his studies, and having taken his degree he again went abroad. In the year 1818 he went out to Sierra Leone to take the medical charge of a ship carrying free negro labourers from that port to Jamaica. On leaving Jamaica he went to Canada, and travelled through the States of America, embarking at New Orleans for England. Here he established himself as a general practitioner, but soon turned his attention to that special department of surgery for which he afterwards became so distinguished. In a very few years he attained both skill and reputation as an aural surgeon, and in 1862 he was elected professor at Guy's Hospital. This position he continued to occupy until the spring of 1874, when he relinquished his profession in order to devote himself to philosophical studies.

To this retirement we owe the work on which in the future will chiefly rest Mr. Hinton's fame as an original and metaphysical thinker—"Man and his Dwelling-place: an Essay towards the Interpretation of Nature." This volume was published in 1859, and three years afterwards appeared "Life in Nature." This book consists of papers originally published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, under

the title of "Physiological Riddles," with supplementary chapters. Besides these two Mr. Hinton was the author of several other scientific works.

MR. KEENE.

Mr. James Keene, who for half a century has been the proprietor and editor of *Keene's Bath Journal*, a paper well known in the West of England, died on Christmas Day, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Keene was much respected in Bath by all classes. In politics he was a Liberal. He was a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian) denomination, and was for many years a minister of that body.

SIR JOHN LE COUTEUR.

Sir John Le Couteur, Knt., Viscount (High Sheriff) of Jersey, and A.D.C. to the Queen, whose death took place on December 24, at the age of eighty-two, was for a long series of years connected with the administration of the island. After serving, in early life, in the army, he retired with the rank of captain, and returned to Jersey, where he was in a few years elected a Judge of the Royal Court. In 1842 he became Viscount of the island, and held that office to his decease. He was one of the founders of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and Honorary Colonel of the St. Heliers Battalion of Royal Militia.

MR. LUNDGREN.

Mr. E. Lundgren, a well-known artist, and member of the Water-Colour Society, died at Stockholm, on December 16. He was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Lundgren received his art education in Paris, where he remained four years; he afterwards resided for about as long in Italy, and five years in Spain. In 1853 he came to London. He travelled in the East, and the sketches he made in India, while with the staff of Lord Clyde, were sold lately by Messrs. Christie and Manson. In 1861 the King of Sweden made him a Knight of the Order of Gustavus Vasa. Two books by him were lately published in Stockholm, being "Letters from Spain" and "Letters from India."

MR. McMAHON.

Patrick McMahon, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and late M.P. for New Ross, died on December 19. He was born in 1815, son

of James McMahon, Esq., of Lakeview, in the county of Limerick, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of James Bourke, Esq., of Arlemount, in the county of Limerick. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1842. Mr. McMahon went the Oxford Circuit, and was highly esteemed as a sound lawyer. He was second counsel for the claimant in the great Tichborne case, and he so conducted himself in that difficult position as to receive the approval of the Lord Chief Justice. Just before his fatal illness he acted as one of the Norwich Inquiry Commissioners. He sat, in the extreme Liberal interest, for the county of Wexford from 1852 to 1865, and for New Ross from 1868 to 1874.

MR. AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.

This well-known writer died somewhat suddenly on Christmas night, at the Richmond Infirmary, where he had been taken at his own request to have an operation performed on him. Mr. Mayhew, in conjunction with his brother Henry, brought out many popular works, among which were "The Greatest Plague in Life, or a Lady in Search of a Good Servant," "Paved with Gold," and "Young Benjamin Franklin." Mr. Mayhew was forty-nine at the time of his death.

SIR BENJAMIN MORRIS.

Sir Benjamin Morris, Knt., who died at his residence at Waterford, in his eighty-first year, was the eldest surviving son of George Morris-Wall, Esq., by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and heir of James Wall, Esq., of Clonessa Castle, county Waterford. He entered the army in 1815, and became captain in the 25th Foot in 1826. During his military career he served in Gibraltar and the West Indies, and in 1834 he retired. Sir Benjamin was a J.P. and D.L. for Waterford, an Alderman of that city, High Sheriff in 1836 and 1854, and twice Mayor, 1845-6 and 1867-8. He was knighted in 1836, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Wall in 1875. He married, in 1824, Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq.

DR. PEARS.

On December 15 died the Rev. Stuart Adolphus Pears, D.D., twenty years head master of Repton School, of which he

was in a measure the second founder. He restored its numbers from forty to nearly three hundred, and placed it on a level with the greatest classical schools in the country. It was through his own refusal that it was not placed with the nine representative schools by the Commission. He was a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he obtained the Ellerton Theological Essay two successive years; was tutor at Durham University; and was seven years assistant-master under Dr. Vaughan at Harrow. In 1864 he went to Repton, three years before the School Tercentenary, where he built a chapel, schools, library, fires-court, and six large boarding-houses. Although the list of honours gained by his pupils at the university and elsewhere was long, his main influence was moral and religious. He had great energy, clear foresight, and at the same time great self-control, simplicity, and refinement. On his retirement, in 1874, through failing health, upwards of 3,000l. was raised to build a memorial speech-hall. Dr. Pears edited for the Parker Society Sir Philip Sidney's "Zurich Correspondence," and published a grammar and two volumes of "School Sermons."

ADMIRAL PURVIS.

Rear-Admiral Richard Purvis, on the retired list, died at his residence, Alverstone, near Gosport, on December 4, after a long and painful illness. This gallant officer, who was born in 1826, entered the Royal Navy as midshipman on board the "Blonde," 42, frigate, commanded by Captain—afterwards Admiral—Sir T. Bouchier, K.C.B. While in the "Blonde" he assisted in storming the heights of Canton, acting on this occasion as aide-de-camp to his captain. As he rose in his profession he was appointed to various commands, the last of which was as captain of the "Raccoon," 17, screw corvette, from November 1866 to December 1869, the commission being divided between the West Coast of Africa and the North American stations. In 1873 Captain Purvis took his retirement, and became rear-admiral in 1876. Since 1867 Admiral Purvis had been a J.P. and magistrate for the county. He was of a very old naval family, his father being the well-known Admiral John Brett Purvis.

EARL STANHOPE.

Earl Stanhope died at Marivale House, the residence of his eldest son, at Bourne-

mouth, on December 22. His lordship was the only surviving son of Philip Henry, the fourth earl, by his marriage with the fourth daughter of Robert, first Lord Carington. He was born on January 30, 1805, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. While bearing the courtesy title of Lord Mahon he was elected M.P. for Wootton Bassett in 1830, and again at the general election of the following year. On the disfranchisement of that borough he offered himself as a candidate for Hertford, and was elected, though subsequently unseated on petition. He was more successful at the general election of December 1834, and held his seat, not, however, without several sharp contests, down to 1852, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas Chambers. He was not only a supporter, but a personal friend, of Sir Robert Peel, whose literary executor he was jointly with Lord Cardwell, and under whom he served as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his first short Administration in 1834-35, and again in 1845-46, as Secretary to the Board of Control. He succeeded to his father's titles and estates in 1855. He acted for many years as president of the Society of Antiquaries, having been first elected to that chair as far back as 1846. He was also president of the Royal Literary Fund, a fellow of the Royal Society, a trustee of the British Museum, a foreign member of the Institute of France, and an Honorary Doctor of Laws of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Kent, in which county he was widely respected as a resident landlord and magistrate. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and his name is well known at Oxford as the founder of the prize for the study of modern history which bears his name, and also as having on several occasions acted as an examiner there in those subjects in which he took an especial interest. Lord Stanhope never took a very prominent part in the proceedings of the Upper House of Parliament, but in 1858 he carried an address to the Crown, petitioning for the removal from the Prayer-book of three of the State services. The nation has also to thank his lordship—jointly, at all events, with the late Lord Derby—for the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery. But it is rather as an historian than as a politician or statesman that Lord Stanhope will be remembered hereafter, at all events, by those who recognise in him the Lord Mahon who, thirty or forty years ago, achieved such great fame by

his "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," his "Life of Belisarius," and his "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht down to the Peace of Versailles"—a work which has proved almost as widely popular in America as in this country, in spite of a long controversy which was carried on between its author and Mr. Sparks. For the purposes of this history Lord Mahon was enabled to have access to and examine carefully the Stuart papers; and his account of the rising of 1745 and of the adventures of Charles Edward was printed separately in a popular form, and passed through several editions. The same was the case with his history of the rise of our empire in India. Lord Stanhope published subsequently "The History of England during the Reign of Queen Anne, down to the Peace of Utrecht," as a connecting link between Lord Macaulay's brilliant narrative and his own history already mentioned. He was the author also of "The Life and Correspondence of William Pitt," for which he was able to secure much valuable information privately, on account of his relationship to Pitt's sister, Lady Hester Stanhope. He was also the author of three essays on modern historical questions, delivered originally by him as lectures at Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham; and in 1863 his various contributions to literature were edited by him in a collected form, under the title of "Miscellanies." Lord Stanhope married, in July 1834, Emily Harriet, second daughter of the late General Sir Edward Kerrison, K.C.B., and by her (who died December 31, 1873) left one daughter, Mary Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, and four sons, of whom the eldest, Arthur Philip, Viscount Mahon, M.P. for East Suffolk, succeeds as sixth Earl Stanhope.

ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, G.C.B.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Houston Stewart died on December 10, at Downe Bank, Fort William, in his eighty-fifth year. He was the third son of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and entered the navy in 1805, and was actively employed under Sir Samuel Hood and other commanders until 1808, and took part in the Walcheren expedition. He obtained post rank in 1817; was appointed in October 1823 to the "Menai," in which he served on the coast of North America; and commanded the "Benbow" from 1839 until 1842, seeing much active service in the Mediterranean.

In the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, off which place he was for a time the senior officer, the "Benbow" was the first ship in action; and during the evacuation of Syria by Ibrahim Pasha, Capt. Stewart had command of the British and Austrian forces employed off the coast. For his services he was rewarded with the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. In 1855 he was appointed second in command of the naval force off Sebastopol, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, of which he was appointed a Grand Officer in 1857. The deceased Admiral was visitor and governor of Greenwich Hospital from 1869 to 1872. Sir Houston had been superintendent at Devonport Dockyard, and afterwards of Portsmouth. From February 1850 to December 1852 he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and he was for a few months in 1852 a representative of Greenwich in the House of Commons. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1865.

SIR H. W. STISTED, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William Stisted, K.C.B., Colonel of the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, died on Dec. 10, at Sydenham Hill, aged fifty-eight. He was son of the late Colonel Henry Stisted, of the 3rd Dragoons, was educated at Sandhurst, and in 1835 entered the army. His career in India was highly distinguished—in Afghanistan, at the storming and capture of Ghuznee (where he was wounded); in Beloochistan, at the capture of Khelat; in the Persian war, at the battle of Khooshab, and at the bombardment of Mohumrah. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India, as well as a medal and clasps. During the Indian mutiny he was attached to Havelock's forces, and commanded the advanced guard at the Relief of Lucknow in 1857; in that year he succeeded Brigadier-General Neil in the command of the first brigade. In 1858 he was in the Rohilcund campaign, and commanded the second brigade at the battle of Bareilly. Subsequently he held a divisional command in Canada, and was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He was made C.B. in 1858 and K.C.B. in 1871. Sir Henry married, in 1845, Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton.

MR. SWIFTE.

Edward Lewes Lenthal Swifte, Esq., late Keeper of Her Majesty's Regalia, died on December 28, in his ninety-ninth year. He was the younger son of Theophilus Swifte, Esq., of Goodrich, Herefordshire, and grandson of Dean Swifte, Esq., of Worcester, and of Castle Rickard, in the county of Meath. At the period of his decease he was the father of the Irish Bar and a barrister of the Middle Temple. In 1813 he became Keeper of Her Majesty's Regalia, which office of trust and dignity he held till 1852, when he retired. Distinguished as a scholar, wit, and poet, he was much esteemed and loved by a large circle of friends. Mr. Swifte was born June 20, 1777, and died, after a short attack of bronchitis, on the very verge of being a centenarian, in the full possession of his great faculties. He was four times married, and left a numerous family.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI.

The Right Hon. Thomas Vesey, third Viscount de Vesci, of Abbey Leix, and Baron Knapton, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the representative Peers and a Baronet of that part of the United Kingdom, died suddenly on December 23, at his town residence in Carlton House Terrace. He was born September 21, 1803, the elder son of John, second Viscount de Vesci, by Frances Letitia, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William Brownlow, of Lurgan, and was great-great-grandson of Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart., Lord Bishop of Ossory, on whose son, Sir John Denny Vesey, Bart., an Irish peerage was conferred in 1750. Lord de Vesci was a large landowner in Ireland, having inherited, in addition to his Queen's County estate, a very valuable property at Monkstown and Kingstown, near Dublin. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1825, second class in mathematics. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for the Queen's County, and continued, with a short interval, to represent that constituency until 1852. In 1855 he succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his father, and was chosen a representative Lord in 1857. His Lordship married, in 1839, Lady Emma Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and left two sons and three daughters.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

I.

THE CITY LIBEL CASE.

RUBERY V. GRANT AND SAMPSON.

THIS was an action for libel, brought by Mr. Alfred Rubery, of Hazelwood Lodge, Birmingham, against Mr. Sampson, formerly the City editor of the "Times." The counsel for the plaintiff were the Solicitor-General (Sir John Holker), Mr. Hume Williams, Mr. Douglas Straight, and Mr. Percy Gye; for Mr. Albert Grant, Mr. Day, Q.C., Mr. Grantham, and Mr. Reid; and for Mr. Sampson, Mr. H. Giffard, Q.C., Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffiths. The alleged libels appeared in the "Times" of Nov. 18 and Dec. 20 and 21, 1872, the defendant Sampson being at that time City editor of that paper.

The proceedings were opened on Dec. 18, 1874, by the Solicitor-General, Sir John Holker. He stated that the plaintiff was a gentleman residing near Birmingham, the son of a manufacturer in that town; the first defendant, Mr. Sampson, was the writer of the "Money Article" in the "Times," and the other defendant, Baron Albert Grant, was a banker and financial agent in the City. The libels complained of were contained in some articles in the "Times," imputing to the plaintiff that he was party to the gross fraud in the year 1872, known as "the Great Californian Diamond Swindle," which was exposed in that newspaper. Mr. Sampson had admitted that he was the writer of the articles in question, and pleaded that he was justified in writing them, as they were true in substance and fact. Baron Grant had simply pleaded "Not Guilty," which meant that he had nothing to do with the publication of the articles, but Mr. Rubery asserted that he had instigated Mr. Sampson to write them. The plaintiff had in 1862 travelled in America, and there making the acquaintance of Mr. Harpending, he had, in conjunction with him and some other Southern gentlemen, fitted out a privateer to act against the Northern fleet; before the vessel was out of harbour she was seized, the plaintiff was, with Mr. Harpending, tried and sentenced to imprisonment and fine, but was eventually pardoned through the intervention of Mr. John Bright, and returned to England. This act of fitting out the privateer was charged in the libels as being an act of piracy. On his return to England the plaintiff went into business in Birmingham, but failed in 1869, paying, however, 20s. in the pound to his creditors. In the same year, Harpending came to England, and tried with the plaintiff to form a company to work some mineral property owned by himself and others, called the Pyramid Range. This scheme was unsuccessful because it was written against in the "Times;"

but Harpending and Rubery coming in contact with Baron Grant, that gentleman, it was alleged, said that if he had taken the matter in hand, he would have made the fortune of the Pyramid Range; he knew Sampson, a man of great literary attainments, but a man not above temptation, and he had him under his thumb, and could make him do what he liked. Baron Grant then, in conjunction with Rubery and Harpending, formed the Californian Mining Company, but a dispute having arisen between Grant and the plaintiff, which was compromised by the former paying a considerable sum of money, he was reported to have told Rubery that if he and Harpending brought out a company, he would have it condemned in the "Times," through the instrumentality of Sampson.

In 1871 Harpending again visited England, and communicated to the plaintiff the rumour afloat of a great diamond discovery. A man named Lent came over from America, and told Harpending and Rubery of the nature of the discovery and the value of the stones, and they all three agreed to go out to the States together. The discovery was admitted (said the Solicitor-General) to be a gross fraud from beginning to end; no diamonds natural to the soil were there; a tract of land had been "salted," and although it was undoubtedly known to some persons, it was not known to everybody. In April or May 1872, an expedition to view the "diamond fields" started, led by one Arnold, and consisting of Harpending, Rubery, M. Janin, a mining engineer of considerable reputation, and a few others. The diamond field was situated in the neighbourhood of the Green River, near the Snake River. They commenced their search, and found some diamonds and rubies. Steps were taken to form a company to work the fields, other companies were afterwards formed, and allotments of land given them. When the expedition first found their way to the field, they gave glowing accounts of the discovery, and were interviewed by newspaper editors and reporters. The plaintiff is said to have stated that his foot struck against an ant-hill, and stooping down to look at it, he found it filled with diamonds and rubies. He would deny ever having said such a thing, but if he did, the greater fool was the reporter who believed it. After a time public suspicion was roused. Articles appeared in the "Times" newspaper. The American public was warned not to be credulous. At length the fraud was discovered. It was a fraud, and Rubery had been gulled and deceived like the rest. Upon the discovery being made, the people who had lost their money were naturally very angry. The matter was laid before a grand jury in America for enquiry; the plaintiff was at once dismissed, and others were convicted. There was no evidence against the plaintiff, and the grand jury were satisfied he had nothing to do with the fraud.

The plaintiff returned to this country, and had been living here ever since; but, unfortunately for him, on his return he found that the "Times" had been very busy about the diamond swindle, and not only with that, but with his name. The Solicitor-General then read the libels of which the plaintiff complained. They were published in the "Times" of Nov. 18 and Dec. 20 and 21, 1872, and were written avowedly by the defendant Sampson.

One paragraph was as follows:—"In the accounts received some weeks back of the Arizona mining 'discoveries,' it was narrated that one of the party, 'an intelligent young Englishman named Rubery' (there is an intelligent Englishman or an eminent English mining engineer in every Californian speculation), stumbling upon an ant-hill, found on examination that the mound was composed of rubies and diamonds. It might have been hoped that before this our fortunate countryman would have communicated interesting details to some

family or other connexions on this side, where they would have met with proper attention ; but nothing has since been heard of him. His Christian name was not mentioned, and the surname of Rubery appears common in California. A Mr. Rubery was understood to have been interested in some way in the Lincoln gold mining affair, and a Mr. Rubery, an Englishman, was arrested in San Francisco in the winter of 1862 for fitting up a schooner called the ‘ Chapman ’ as a privateer.”

The second libel contained the following paragraph:—“ ‘ The greatest swindle ever exposed in America ’ is the heading placed by the ‘ New York Sun ’ to the full history just received of the Californian diamond frauds. It details how in August last two men, named Slack and Arnold, came to San Francisco as discoverers of the diamond-field, and associated themselves with several persons, Lent, Harpending, Roberts, and others ; how Mr. Henry Janin, a mining expert, was chosen to survey the locality, and reported it as ‘ a wonderfully safe and attractive ’ property ; how all the prominent business men of San Francisco, together with their connexions in New York, rushed into the investment ; how the articles on the subject in the London ‘ Times ’ on the transparent folly of the whole affair created misgivings which induced those parties to order a new survey under Mr. Clarence King, United States’ geologist ; and how that authority at once ascertained it to have been the contrivance of ‘ swindlers of no common order.’ This result, however, was not attained until the concoctors of the business had escaped with about 130,000*l.*, or, as is alleged in some accounts, 400,000*l.*—which is still a trifle compared with what might have been obtained from the American and English public had the exposures been delayed even for a few weeks. . . . ”

The Solicitor-General only read a portion of the third libel, which had appeared in the form of a leader in the “ Times.”

In conclusion the Solicitor-General said: The plaintiff had applied for redress ; he could get none, and was driven to bring this action. Sampson had confessed to having written the libels, and the only question with him was, were the accusations true? With regard to Baron Grant, his (the Solicitor-General’s) instructions were, that they were written at the instigation of Baron Grant by Sampson, and personally paid for by Grant. He would have to go into matters about Grant and Sampson, and should ask the jury to infer that Grant knew all about these libels, that he carried out his threat, and ordered Sampson, whom he stated to be under his thumb, to attack Rubery. That the plaintiff joined the expeditions was not denied, but it was denied that he was a party to the fraud.

The examination of the plaintiff occupied the court two days, and corroborated the Solicitor-General’s statements.

The deposition of M. Janin (taken at the commission in America) was next read. It stated that he was a mining engineer, and that in May 1872, being in New York, Lent and Dodge called upon him and met by appointment at the Metropolitan Hotel, when Harpending came, and the diamond affair was discussed, and he was requested to go out to the fields and make an examination of them. When search was made in his presence, Rubery was the first man to announce that he had found a diamond, and Janin said, “ Come, Rubery, is that honest now ? ” He said it was ; it was no joke he was perpetrating. Where Rubery found the stone it was a thin drift of alluvial deposit of gravel, conglomerate, and sand. Janin himself found some diamonds and rubies, and the whole amount found was between 800 and 1,000, but most of them were exceedingly small. It appeared from the deposition that other parties had

been organised, but that they came to nothing. Janin went on to say that he made another trip to the fields, accompanied by King. "I examined the ground (he said), and truly enough found rubies there, where they had been put for inspection, but found them nearly all superficial, not extending downward, and, as was very clear, fraudulently placed there." He went on to say that he formed an opinion that the discovery of gems was a fraud and a "sell," and he entertained that opinion still. In cross-examination, he stated that he saw nothing in the conduct and manner of Rubery at the time when he visited the field with him which led him to suspect then or afterwards that he had any complicity in the fraud. After his first visit it appeared that M. Janin was so impressed with the genuineness of the affair that he purchased stock in the undertaking to the amount of 10,000 dols.

Baron Albert Grant was then called by the Solicitor-General,—He said, I am a banker and financial agent in London. I have also had a good deal to do with some companies established here and abroad. I remember the Pyramid Range Company, and I saw a money article in the "Times" respecting it on Jan. 30, 1871. At that time I was acquainted with Mr. Sampson. I have known him for 25 years, but more intimately during the last 10 or 15 years. He was City editor of the "Times," and I believe he had the management of the money article, but I don't know how he was controlled in Printing House Square. Soon after the date of the article I understood the Pyramid Range Company collapsed, but I did not know it of my own knowledge. I met Mr. Harpending within a month or two of the publication of the article. I had not seen him before, but I knew he was connected with the Pyramid Range scheme. Mr. Frederick Doulton, M.P. for Lambeth, introduced him. They came to my office in Old Broad Street. Rubery was with them. I never exchanged a word with Rubery. Doulton mentioned shortly before this interview the Mineral Hill Mine, which he said had been described as a fine property. He mentioned the name of Harpending as a person interested in the property. I had a conversation with Harpending about the mine, and I saw him two or three times afterwards. I was instrumental in forming the Mineral Hill Company—that would be three or four months after my first interview with Harpending, in June or July. There was also a company which had been formed previously by me—the Californian Mining Company (Limited). There never was a prospectus. There were articles of association, but I have not got them. The Californian Company purchased the Mineral Hill property. Before I would have anything to do with the matter I required that Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the eminent mining engineers, should inspect the mine and report whether the statements of Harpending were true. The Californian Mining Company was formed to buy mines in California. They first nominally purchased the Mineral Hill Mine from Harpending, and after the report of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, they actually purchased it and sold it to the Mineral Hill Company. The mine is in Nevada. The report was received in May 1871. I had the greatest reliance on Messrs. Taylor and Sons, and their report was satisfactory. There was an agreement between me and Harpending, either directly or indirectly. The Mineral Hill Company went into liquidation 15 months ago. It was a silver mine. I cannot tell from memory what it was sold for to the Californian Company. I think it was sold for 230,000*l.*, and it was resold to the Mineral Hill Company for the same sum, together with any surplus profits over and above the sum required for the debentures issued by the latter company, and the sinking fund.

Some little difficulty having been found in understanding the exact nature

of the transactions, Baron Grant explained that the Californian Company purchased the mine from Harpending for 230,000*l.*, or 240,000*l.* in cash, and authorised him to form the Mineral Hill Company, which issued debentures to the public to about the same amount. Asked what profit the Californian Company were to make, he said they did not earn a penny, unless there were profits over and above the amount necessary for the debentures and the sinking fund; and, as the result was, they did not make a penny profit.

Baron Grant was then examined as to his settlement of the Chancery suits instituted by Harpending and Rubery. He said they were settled by the payment of 12,000*l.* and 5,000 shares in the Mineral Hill Company. Examination continued: Mr. Sampson never mentioned Rubery's name to me, nor did I mention it to him. Did you ever give Mr. Sampson any money for the publication of articles in the "Times"?—Never. Either on your own behalf or on behalf of companies with which you were connected?—Never. The question was then repeated in this form:—Did you, either on your own account or as agent for any company, pay money to Mr. Sampson for printing and publishing articles in the money article of the "Times"?—No. Did you in 1871 pay 2,500*l.* to Mr. Sampson? Mr. Day: I object, as irrelevant, to any evidence of the pecuniary transactions, if there are any, between Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson. There has been no evidence to connect Baron Grant with the articles in the "Times." The Lord Chief Baron: I think the question is strictly admissible. At the request of Mr. Day, his objection was placed on the record. The Solicitor-General said he had been instructed to put the question, and he felt it to be his duty to do so. He would put it in this form: Did you, on your own account, or on the account of any company, pay Mr. Sampson 2,500*l.*?—Not having my books here I cannot say yes or no. I have already emphatically denied that I ever gave Mr. Sampson a shilling to induce him to write articles in the "Times," nor is he the man to receive money for such a purpose. I appeal to your lordship whether I should go into the details of my transactions with Mr. Sampson as to investments I may have made for him, the stock I may have sold for him, and the money I have paid to him.

The subpoena *duces tecum* was read, and Baron Grant accordingly produced his books, and after answering questions respecting the various cheques given to Mr. Sampson, said that the entire sum of 2,500*l.* was given him on account of his losses in the Labuan Coal Company. He was further asked:—

Did you pay Mr. Sampson a considerable sum in 1872?—I can't say one way or other without the books. Will you swear you did not give Mr. Sampson 5,000*l.* without any consideration in 1872?—I really cannot swear; I have no memory on the subject. Supposing you gave that sum, what was it for?—Probably it was given in the usual way in the City. Was it a free gift?—If I paid him any sums it was in reference to profits on allotments of stock, which persons in influential positions like Mr. Sampson have a sort of right to receive, on allotments which he may or may not sell at a premium. When Mr. Sampson got an allotment of stock, did he pay for it?—Sometimes, and sometimes not. And if the stock is sold at a profit, it goes into his pocket?—Precisely so. Is that a common practice?—It is not unusual. By the Labuan Company Mr. Sampson lost between 3,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* I told him I regretted his loss, but I might have an opportunity of recouping him in my other operations. His position, both financially and socially, entitled Mr. Sampson to the consideration of any board of directors in allotting stock. In some cases shares were not usually made over, but the profits on the supposed allotments were paid over. I did not say to anybody that I could do as I liked with the

money article of the "Times," nor that I had Mr. Sampson under my thumb, certainly not. I deliberately say that I never exercised a scintilla of influence upon Mr. Sampson or the "Times," or the money article of the "Times," and I never had him under my thumb in the remotest possible way. I sometimes saw Mr. Sampson in his office, and sometimes in mine. He also came to visit me, and I visited him. I never talked to him about his articles.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Day, on behalf of Baron Grant, submitted that there was no evidence to connect him with the libels. The Lord Chief Baron said he would not decide that point till he had heard all the evidence. Mr. Day then addressed the jury, and condemned the yoking Baron Grant with Mr. Sampson as a deliberate attempt to extort black mail.

Mr. Giffard, Q.C., then addressed the Court for the defence. He dealt first with the history of the Pyramid Silver Range Company, and the Mineral Hill Company, in order to show that the plaintiff had acted in concert with Harpending, Arnold, and Slack, in the concoction and promotion of these fraudulent schemes. Almost immediately after the Mineral Hill Company was killed by the article in the "Times," the diamond project was started, and the question was whether the plaintiff was the dupe of others in connecting himself with it, or whether he was a party to the fraud. Mr. Giffard then said there was no pretence whatever for joining Baron Grant with Mr. Sampson as a defendant, because they knew he could not be held liable for the publication of the alleged libel. But Mr. Rubery, or his advisers, doubtless thought that to avoid Baron Grant or Mr. Sampson being examined as to their private transactions, a settlement would be effected, and in corroboration of this view, he read a letter addressed by Rubery to Baron Grant, in which he threatened him with filing a bill in Chancery against him in respect of the Mineral Hill Company, and added that the following telegram would be sent to each of the directors of the Emma mine:—"Are you aware that Albert Grant, late of the Crédit Foncier, is the moving spirit and chief partner in the Emma mine, and his connexion therewith will be exposed on Monday?" If ever there was an attempt to extort money by threats, that was one, and if Rubery had been, indicted under Lord Campbell's Act upon that letter, no answer could have been made. In the spring of 1872, the Chancery proceedings were settled by the payment by Baron Grant of 12,500*l.* to Harpending, Rubery being entitled to 2,500*l.* of that sum. Mr. Giffard then proceeded to read some evidence taken before the United States Commission, in California, shewing Rubery's connexion with the diamond fraud. Harpending and others had exhibited in San Francisco, in June 1871, a quantity of diamonds and rubies which they represented as having been found in the newly-discovered diamond fields. Of course money was required to get more diamonds and rubies for "salting" the mine on the second expedition that was contemplated, and this was obtained from Dodge and Lent, who gave a cheque for 50,000 *dols.* That there was complicity between Harpending and Rubery was proved by the fact of their coming to England together in the same ship, lodging in the same house, and entering into the negotiations with Baron Grant in connexion with the Mineral Hill Company. Then there was the settlement of the Chancery proceedings in April 1872, the payment of 12,500*l.* to Harpending, who became banker for both. Although Rubery was entitled to 2,500*l.*, he contented himself with receiving only 150*l.* for Harpending. They left England together for America on their return journey. Mr. Giffard then referred to the circumstances under which the second expedition started and arrived at the field.

On the first occasion Arnold "salted" the field, and on this occasion Rubery was one of the first to make the discoveries.

In conclusion, Mr. Giffard said: It was clear that the plaintiff must have known of the exposure before he left for England on December 7. Yet what had he done to clear himself? They had heard of some proceedings before the grand jury, but what had become of them? Who were the persons inculpated, and with what were they charged? Unfortunately they sometimes heard that justice in the United States did not proceed at the calm and even and unbiassed pace that it did in England. But it was a very mysterious thing if an indictment were returned that nothing had been heard of it. Either some influence was brought to bear to prevent the trial, or the persons incriminated were not to be found. It was very convenient for a person who took a prominent part in this fraud to point to another man who was out of the country and say that he deceived everybody else. But who was the associate of Harpending? Who found diamonds on the first expedition? Who was engaged as the guide of the second? Who pointed out where the rubies and diamonds might be found? Who was the person who, when the fraud was consummated, conveyed the proceeds from one conspirator to the other? Rubery, against whom there was an accumulation of evidence, such as there was not against anyone else, and yet he came there and said he was deceived. If this action were successful, if this sort of muzzle were to be put on the press, and it was to be prevented from exposing things of this sort, it would be a great day for the Harpendings and Ruberys, who preyed upon the weaker portion of the community. It could not be said that the writer of the article had assumed to himself great wisdom after the whole affair had exploded, for on Aug. 29, the scheme was denounced by the "Times" as a fraud. It continued to denounce it as a fraud, pointing people to the information it had received, that rough diamonds had been purchased in London, obviously for salting this mine, and the "Times" now defended this action. If in that city of London, a special jury could be found to say on the evidence which had been brought forward that there was no necessity for the intervention of a public writer to call attention to the persons who wittingly or unwittingly were parties to it, then this new Golconda would be only one of a series of frauds, which, because they assumed the form of commercial enterprise, were the most disastrous and the most desperate. The cleverest thief that ever lived, by the greatest possible exercise of the greatest possible ingenuity, could steal only a small portion of the accumulated treasures of mankind; but once let it be known that a person might come from the uttermost parts of the earth, could be a party to a device of this sort, and then by simpering out a denial of his complicity in a court of justice obtain damages from the newspaper which denounced him and that gigantic system of speculation in shares, which already daily carried ruin to many houses, and brought the shareholder and the liquidator face to face, and the proportions of fraud, great as they already were in their city in things of this sort, would increase to a size as gigantic as this scheme itself, while the Ruberys would ride triumphant, and the "Times" and other newspapers be muzzled for telling the truth.

Afterwards the depositions of several witnesses taken in America were read. They tended to show that the plaintiff had taken an active part in the diamond field scheme, and that he was the guide of the second expedition to "the spot," with which he appeared at the time to be very familiar.

The case was resumed on Jan. 12, 1875. Several witnesses were put in the box who swore to the diamonds and rubies having been sold for large sums

in England by Arnold and others connected with the great diamond swindle; and Richard James, a commissionaire stationed in Austin Friars, swore to Rubery having been in constant intercourse with Harpending at his offices about Christmas 1871.

Mr. Day then proceeded to sum up the evidence as against Mr. Grant. He said Mr. Rubery had been introduced to them as a respectable young man whose prospects in the word had been blighted by these articles in the "Times." But the fact was this action had not been brought to clear Mr. Rubery's character. He had no character to clear. The action had been brought for a much more practical purpose. The object was "plunder." If the plaintiff was aggrieved at what had appeared in the "Times," why did he not bring his action against that journal? Why had he picked out Mr. Sampson, and coupled him with Mr. Grant, except for the purpose of obtaining money by threatening these two gentlemen with exposure? This "respectable" young man had not explained how it came about that he had bribed one of Mr. Grant's clerks to abstract certain cheques which had passed between Mr. Grant and Mr. Sampson. These cheques had been photographed, though the plaintiff denied that he knew the man's name who had taken copies of them. Mr. Rubery wrote a letter to Mr. Grant threatening that he would telegraph to the directors of the Mineral Hill Silver Mining Company that he (Mr. Grant) was the moving spirit and chief promoter of the Emma Mine, and that his connexion with that company should be exposed. The object of this letter was to obtain money, and many a man had been placed in the dock of the Old Bailey for writing such an epistle. He was glad that Mr. Grant had not paid the money, but had come into a court of justice, placing himself in the hands of a respectable jury of the city of London.

Mr. Giffard next proceeded to deal with the case as urged against Mr. Sampson. He submitted that it had been made clear that the statements published in the "Times" respecting these diamond fields were true, and that they did not go beyond the proper province of a public journal. The "Times" exposed the fraud, and after the evidence which had been given he could not think any man of common sense could doubt that Mr. Rubery knew that the scheme was a fraud, and that he was a party to it. The scheme was prepared after long thought, and it had been shown that the plaintiff was in constant communication with the chief projectors of it. Mr. Rubery was not the young and inexperienced man that the Solicitor-General had endeavoured to make out. He had seen a considerable amount of life, and was 33 years of age at the time this conspiracy was hatched. It could not surely be contended that a man at that age had not got his senses about him. It was idle after what they had seen of the plaintiff in the witness-box to imagine that he was the dupe of Harpending, Arnold, and the other conspirators. He was their constant companion, and it had been proved that he was writing letters to Arnold, the man who purchased the diamonds to "salt" the mine with. After going through the history of the plaintiff's connexion with the fraudulent companies, the learned counsel proceeded to deny that any evidence whatever had been produced to establish the allegation that Mr. Grant and Mr. Sampson were allied in a conspiracy to publish these articles. Let the same rules of evidence, he said, be applied to Mr. Rubery as Mr. Rubery wished to be applied to Mr. Grant and Mr. Sampson, and there could be no doubt he would be convicted of being a conspirator. He considered the evidence showed that Mr. Rubery was a conspirator if ever there was one, and as he was mixed up with public companies, it was within the province of the

public press to discuss his relations with them. However severe the animadversions might be, if they were fair and true no jury ought to find a journal guilty of libel for publishing them. It was not necessary that the writer should be absolutely accurate in everything he stated, so long as his observations were a fair comment and inference which could be drawn from certain facts. It was the strangest abuse of language to talk about these articles being an attack upon Mr. Rubery's private character, except so far as he was connected with these schemes. The "Times" did not care one nineteenth part of a farthing for Mr. Rubery's character except so far as he was mixed up in public companies and matters which were fair subjects for comment in a public newspaper. The "Times" alleged that Mr. Rubery was mixed up with the Lincoln Gold Mine Company. Well, that was true. It alleged he was connected with the Pyramid Range Silver Mining Company, and that also was true. Every allegation in the "Times" was substantially correct. The "Times" had justly denounced roguery where it had found it, and it would be a very serious thing indeed if the jury came to a different conclusion. The liberty of the press had been a plant of no very rapid growth. It had passed through many dark days. It had had a long struggle in constantly reiterating its right to discuss public matters, and after all these struggles it had achieved the position it now held. The establishment of public companies and the credulity of mankind in accepting them, were surely appropriate matters for public discussion. The struggles for the liberty of the press had been long, and Mr. Fox, against the entire opinion of the judges of Westminster Hall, with Lord Mansfield at their head, carried the Act that settled the question, that what was a libel should be decided by the jury. He earnestly hoped and trusted that no movement in a retrograde direction in favour of fraud or the repression of discussion would be sanctioned by a special jury in the city of London.

The Solicitor-General then replied on the whole case on behalf of the plaintiff:—

He commenced by ridiculing the idea that Rubery had brought this action for the purpose of levying black mail upon either of the defendants. Rubery's character (said the learned counsel) had been grossly attacked in the columns of the "Times," and he believed and had endeavoured to prove in this case that Mr. Grant had instigated Mr. Sampson to write these articles because of a quarrel with Rubery. According to the plaintiff's statement, Mr. Grant stated on one occasion that he had Mr. Sampson under his thumb. Why did Mr. Sampson put these articles into the paper, sneering at Rubery's being an intelligent Englishman, whose innocence was only skin deep, and who was a party to the diamond swindle? Mr. Sampson had had no quarrel or connexion with Rubery; why, therefore, did he pick out him alone to associate with bubble companies? It was intelligible why Grant should wish to injure Rubery. They had quarrelled about the Emma Mine, and Rubery had threatened to expose Grant's connexion with that company. Grant in the witness-box had been compelled to admit that in 1871 he gave Sampson 2,500*l.* "for nothing," and he would not swear that he did not give him 5,000*l.* in 1872. Why had not Mr. Sampson been put into the box to explain how it came that these large sums were presented to him? Was the absence of Sampson an admission of the truth of the allegation that the money was given as bribes for articles written in the "Times," or had Sampson kept away in order to spite his late employers because he was no longer the editor of their City article? If he thought to spite the "Times," he was spiting himself at

the same time. Well might Mr. Giffard declare that he was not so much the advocate for Sampson as counsel for the "Times."

He did not care whether the Lincoln Gold Mine Company was an honest one or not, because there was no proof that Rubery had had anything to do with the promotion of that company, and it was a little bit unfair of Mr. Sampson's counsel to import anything about the matters of the Lincoln Gold Mine into this case. That mine might have been "salted," and might have been a fraud, but there was no evidence whatever that Rubery either knew or had anything to do with the matter. The company was promoted by a man named Bigelow, and all the connexion between Rubery and Bigelow was that the latter brought a letter of introduction to him from America. This happened in the year 1867, and it had been raked up in order to prejudice the mind of the jury against Rubery in this case. The Pyramid Range Silver Mine Company was another of the schemes condemned by the "Times," but it was Harpending and not Rubery who was concerned in that company. As to the Mineral Hill Company, that was formed by Mr. Grant—and in justice to him it ought to be stated that some of the most respectable authorities in the city of London had reported favourably of the mine before the company was launched. For some time the yield of ore was excellent, and the company flourished, but ultimately the yield failed and the company was broken up. There was no proof, however, that the mine was a swindle in its conception, and that the hundreds of tons of ore which were obtained from it had been carted there prior to the formation of the company. It was said that Harpending was mixed up with all these companies, and that he knew they were frauds from beginning to end. It was further alleged that because Harpending was on intimate terms with Rubery, therefore Rubery must have known all about the frauds. There was no doubt that Rubery and Harpending were friends of long standing; but, assuming that Harpending was a party to the conspiracy, did it seem reasonable that he would place himself in the power of Rubery by telling him what he was doing? A great deal of time had been wasted in this case by Mr. Giffard proving that Arnold and Slack had brought diamonds and rubies with which to "salt" the San Francisco mine; but all this was admitted. It would have been more to the point if he had proved that either Rubery or Harpending had purchased diamonds; but he had been totally unable to do anything of that kind, and the evidence which had been adduced to prove some connexion between Rubery and Arnold was of the weakest possible character. But supposing Rubery did on one occasion send a letter to Arnold, were they immediately to jump to the conclusion that he was one of the swindlers who were concerned in the purchase of the diamonds? Six persons formed the first expedition to the diamond fields, viz., Arnold, Slack, Harpending, Dodds, Galland, and Rubery. Now, it was absurd to suppose that all these persons knew that the affair was a swindle. Some members of the party must have been ignorant of it, and the object of the others was to deceive them. Arnold and Slack undoubtedly were conspirators, and Harpending might be in their confidence, but there was no proof that Rubery and the other two men knew all about it. Rubery found the first diamond, and the jury were asked to believe that because he did this therefore he knew where the diamonds had been placed. It did not, however, seem at all probable that one of the conspirators would be the first to find a diamond. His manner might betray him. He might display too much or too little joy, and thus excite suspicion. It was much more likely that the persons who were to be duped would be allowed to make the first discovery of the precious

stones. It was proved that Rubery, while in San Francisco, asked a man named Marshal Rand what steps he should take to become an American citizen, as he desired to have "a location" in connexion with the diamond mine. If Rubery knew that the mine was a swindle, why should he wish to become an American citizen in order to secure an interest in it?

Referring to the second expedition to the diamond fields, the Solicitor-General contended that the attempt to prove that Rubery was the guide of it had failed. He was simply a member of it, who returned to the mine to once more test whether it was a genuine concern or not. Some importance had been attached to the fact that Rubery changed his name to Brown. His explanation of why he did so appeared to be perfectly legitimate. It was well known that he had formed one of the party in the first expedition, and their discovery of the diamonds caused the utmost excitement. The newspapers which swarmed all over America and lived upon sensational matters, were anxious to obtain all the information they could regarding the discovery of this new Golconda, and Rubery changed his name in order to prevent being "interviewed." One reporter did get hold of Rubery, and subsequently told "a cock-and-bull" story that Rubery had found an ant-hill formed of precious stones. There was no truth whatever in the statement, and it was published merely to sell the "San Francisco Chronicle." The story only existed in the mind of the writer, and it was a wonder that he had not added to the sensation by saying that Rubery told him he had seen a file of ants coming from the hill, each with a diamond or precious stone upon its head. Great stress had been laid upon the fact that, upon his return from the second expedition, Rubery went to Arnold at Louisville and obtained 40,000*l.* on behalf of Harpending. It was alleged that Rubery was thus dealing with part of the plunder. The money might be part of the proceeds of the plunder; *non constat* that Rubery was aware of it. Rubery simply conveyed the money from Arnold to Harpending, and there was no proof that he obtained any portion of it. When the "bubble" burst the directors of the mine held an investigation, and they acquitted Rubery of any complicity in the fraud. The imputations of the "incorruptible" editor of the money article of the "Times" were of the gravest character. They charged Rubery with being one of the greatest swindlers in both worlds, and if by the verdict of the jury his character was not cleared from that imputation, he must be a ruined man.

They had heard some talk in this case about the liberty of the press. He should be very sorry indeed that the liberty of the press should be in the slightest degree infringed, but at the same time he could not help knowing that in the year of our Lord which had just gone by, the press under the cloak of liberty, had been guilty of very considerable licence and outrage. At every end and turn, people were hawking about publications which scattered broadcast the most infamous libels ever conceived. From Her Majesty down to the humblest tradesman no one escaped, and a portion of the press had been steeped in the grossest dishonour. He did not say the "Times" was. God forbid that he should. He looked upon the "Times" as the most powerful journal in the world—the fourth power in the realm. He did not think the "Times" had any knowledge of the pecuniary transactions going on between Grant and Sampson. Mr. Giffard said he appeared for the "Times." It was idle to say that Sampson was the defendant in this case, and if a verdict was given against him he must pay the damages. In vain had Mr. Rubery sought employment; he was met on every hand by the accusations which had been brought against him by Sampson, and he was at last compelled to appeal to a jury of his countrymen.

Mr. Giffard had drawn a picture of the fearful sufferings entailed upon the widow, the humble tradesman and the clergyman, by the conduct of persons who got up bubble companies. But he must have been thinking of Grant or dreaming of Sampson, for Rubery was not a man who had floated bubble schemes. Confiding tradesmen, widows, and clergymen looked at the columns of the "Times" for advice regarding companies, because the "Times," like Cæsar's wife, was expected to be above suspicion. Was there no blame to be attached to Sampson for what he had done? It was said that he had retired from his throne a millionaire; and it was to be hoped that the jury, in thinking about what they had heard from his learned friend on the subject of promoters of public companies, would not forget Sampson as a betrayer of his trust, and as the reed upon which they had leaned and who had pierced them to the quick.

The case was brought to a conclusion on Jan. 18, when the Lord Chief Baron summed up the evidence.

His lordship remarked that the case which was now submitted for their consideration involved questions not only of deep interest to the parties concerned, but of general importance to the community. There were considerable difficulties in connexion with the cause, but he hoped they would not prove insuperable or beyond their power to overcome. In considering the multifarious character of the evidence which had been submitted to them, he thought it might assist them if he gave a short history of the undisputed facts of the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Alfred Rubery, was yet a young man of some 33 or 34 years of age. He was brought up to the hardware business at Birmingham, and in 1862 he made a voyage to New York. Afterwards he proceeded to San Francisco, where he made the acquaintance of a man named Harpending, with whom he became intimately associated. In the following year, when the war was raging between the Southern States and the United States Government, the plaintiff, with Harpending and two or three others, having obtained letters of marque from Jefferson Davis, who was then at the head of the Confederate States, fitted out a privateer which was to operate against the navy of the United States. This vessel was seized in the harbour of San Francisco, and the plaintiff, Harpending, and their associates were tried, convicted, and sentenced each to 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 10,000 dollars. At the instance and through the kind and charitable intervention of one of the most distinguished men in this country—Mr. John Bright—who appeared to have possessed, not unnaturally from his public character, considerable interest with the United States Government, a free pardon was granted to both Rubery and Harpending. In 1864 the plaintiff returned to this country, and he was engaged for some time in private business. In 1867, while resident at Birmingham, he received a letter from Harpending, introducing to him a person of the name of Bigelow. This Bigelow was engaged in promoting a company which afterwards acquired the name of the Lincoln Gold Mine Company, and Rubery came to London, entered into communication with him, and rendered him what assistance he could in the steps he was taking in forming the company. Afterwards this company collapsed. Two or three years afterwards another venture came into existence, which was called the Pyramid Range Silver Mine Company. Harpending was a party to the formation of this company, and he was assisted by the plaintiff. This company also subsequently collapsed. It did not appear that the plaintiff ever held any shares in either of the companies, but it would be a question for the jury to say how far Rubery was mixed up with those companies. After this time Harpending was introduced to Mr. Albert Grant by the late Mr. Doulton,

and a conversation took place between them respecting the formation of a company to be called the Mineral Hill Company. An agreement was entered into between Grant and Harpending, and a sub-agreement with Rubery, that they were to receive a portion of the benefit which would result from the floating of the company. Disputes arose between Grant and Harpending and Rubery, and suits were commenced in the Court of Chancery, which Grant ultimately compromised by paying Harpending 12,000*l.*, 5,000*l.* of which was to be paid to Rubery. They were also to receive some shares in the Mineral Hill Company. The next transaction between Harpending and Rubery appeared to be when the former told the plaintiff that he had received a letter from America stating that some diamond fields had been discovered in California. In April 1872 it was arranged that the plaintiff should form one of a party to visit these fields. The plaintiff accordingly went to San Francisco, and no doubt a number of diamonds and precious stones were found mixed with the earth at Rawlings Springs. It was then decided to float a company, and this was subsequently done. The plaintiff visited the fields a second time, and it was upon his return from this second expedition that he learned that the "Times" had published an article stating that the diamond fields were a fraud, the stones having been purchased in London. Now the person whom Rubery visited on his return to Louisville was a man named Arnold, who, it was admitted, was the chief conspirator in the getting up of the fraud, he and a man named Slack having purchased the diamonds in London and Paris. From Arnold the plaintiff received a sum of 200,000 *dols.* to convey to Harpending at San Francisco. What with the letters and articles in the "Times" and the American newspapers, there was no doubt that at this time, which was at the end of November 1872, the atrocious character of the fraud had been fully exposed. The plaintiff next returned to this country, and on the voyage he fell into a state of *delirium tremens*, and had to be put into irons. In the spring of 1873 he arrived in England, with a sum of 16*l.* 10*s.* in his possession. It was then that the plaintiff found that the "Times," in the articles which it had published in its issues of the previous Dec. 18, 20, and 21, in exposing the diamond frauds, had mixed up his name with the affair. These (said the Lord Chief Baron) were the undoubted facts of the case, and the three questions which he should submit to the jury for their answer were these:—First, Were the articles in question, or any one of them, libellous or injurious to the character and fatal to the reputation of the plaintiff? Secondly, Whatever the charge or charges imputed to the plaintiff in those articles, had that charge or those charges been established and proved by the evidence; that was to say, did they think the plaintiff had been guilty of what the "Times" imputed to him? Thirdly, If they found that the plaintiff was not guilty of the offences imputed to him, what damages did they think he was entitled to for the libels written upon him? In addition to these three questions he should put a fourth, of a distinct and separate character. That question was one of vast importance, not only to the parties in this case, but to the public of this country, he might almost say of the world, because the "Times" was an organ that circulated throughout the world. The fourth question was this—Was the defendant Grant a party to the publication of all or any one of the three articles? A great deal had been said in this case about the liberty of the press. He concurred in all that the learned counsel on both sides had said to them on that subject. The liberty of the press was the precious and priceless inheritance of the people of this country, and he trusted the youngest among them would not live to see the day when the liberty of the press in this country should ever be

weakened or impaired ; and he was sure that as long as the bench of judges in England was constituted as it now was, the judges of the land would ever hold the liberty of the press to be sacred and indestructible. Let them, however, apply this doctrine, which was part and parcel of the law of England—for the liberty of the press was supported and sanctioned and made safe by the constitution of the land—to the facts of this case. It was the privilege—the undoubted privilege—and right of the proprietors of newspapers to denounce fraud if a fraud had been committed or attempted upon the public, and to warn them against such fraud. It was their privilege and right to comment freely and fearlessly upon all public events, all public questions, and all matters whatsoever of public interest ; but it was not their privilege to defame the private character of any man within this realm, or to charge any individual with fraud or any other crime, unless they were prepared to establish and prove the truth of the charge in an open court of justice. Applying this law to the articles which had been published by the “Times” about the plaintiff, he asked them whether in their judgment the substance of these did come within the liberty of the press, or whether they were defamatory of the private character and injurious and fatal to Mr. Rubery’s reputation. It was for them to say whether they could come to any other conclusion than that the “Times” charged the plaintiff with being one of the unworthy and dishonest parties to these atrocious frauds. The “Times” in one of its articles said Rubery was the person who eight years ago had been charged with piracy along with Harpending and others. Now, it was not his province to say whether to charge a person with being guilty of piracy was a libel or not. It was for the jury to say what was libellous and what was not, but let them consider what was meant by piracy. A pirate was a sea robber, and a man who if not guilty of murder, it must be by accident. A pirate was a man who attacked unarmed vessels which were peacefully navigating the broad seas, and if resistance was offered there was bloodshed and murder. As far as the plaintiff was concerned, according to the facts proved before them, he was no more charged with piracy than he was with arson, murder, or any other atrocious crime a man could commit. Mr. Sampson (the admitted author of the articles) had also, through his counsel, in terms charged Rubery with being a party to the original concoction of this gigantic fraud ; and it was for the jury to say whether there was any justification for such an imputation.

His lordship in concluding said : The first question I shall put to you is—“Were these articles in the ‘Times’ of the 18th, 20th, and 21st of December in your judgment libellous ; that is to say, defamatory to the character and injurious to the reputation of the plaintiff, or is any one of them a libel, or if only one or two and not all three, which is or are libellous ?” The second is—“Whatever may be the charge which you hold these libels to impute—that is, whether he was an original party or that he only forbore to denounce them, or whatever it may be—looking at the great question you have before you, and upon which it was said that Rubery was an original conspirator and an original party to the purchase of these diamonds and to the salting of this mine—whatever may be the charge which you hold these libels to impute, is it, in your judgment, established and proved by the evidence that the plaintiff is guilty of the offence or offences imputed to him ?” Of course if you should think it right upon the whole evidence to give a verdict for the plaintiff in relation to the one article containing the charge concerning piracy, you may do so. You may find for the plaintiff on one article and for the defendants on the other two. You may find your verdict for all three, for the plaintiff or for

the defendants; or, if you think fit, you may find for the plaintiff on one or more, and for the defendants on the rest. The way I put it is, when you have determined for yourselves what the charge is, and what the offence or offences are, do you find that the justification is established upon the evidence? If it is not established and the justification is not proved, then you will say what damages you find the plaintiff entitled to recover. Then the last question, which is quite apart and separate from the others, is this—"Was the defendant Baron Grant a party to the publication of all, or of any, of these articles, and if but one or two, and not of all, of which?"

After consulting together for an hour and a half, the jury returned into court with their answers to the questions as follows:—

1. Are the three articles in the "Times," or any of them, libellous?—Yes.
2. If libellous, is the plaintiff guilty of any of the offences imputed to him?—No.
3. If the plaintiff is not guilty, what damages is he entitled to?—500*l*.

Lastly. Was the defendant Baron Grant a party to the publication of any of the libels?—No.

This was in effect a verdict for the plaintiff against Sampson, with 500*l*. damages, and in favour of Baron Grant.

II.

THE CANADIAN OIL WORKS CASE.

ALLEGED FALSE PROSPECTUS.

CHARLTON V. HAY AND OTHERS.

THIS was an action heard in the Court of Queen's Bench before Baron Pigott, brought by Mr. Charlton against Sir John Hay, M.P., Sir Seymour Blane, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., Mr. Eastwick, ex-M.P., and Mr. Francis Francis (director of the London and County Bank), directors of the Canadian Oil Works Corporation (Limited), for alleged false representations in the prospectus of that company. Sir Henry James, Q.C., the Hon. Mr. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. Reid, and Mr. T. W. Wheeler appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., Mr. Day, Q.C., Mr. Holt, Mr. English Harrison, Mr. Lanyon, and other learned counsel.

The case was opened by Sir H. James, who represented that the oil works were almost worthless, but that the defendants in spite of warning had formed a company and agreed to pay 480,000*l*. for the property. The plaintiff, in his examination-in-chief, said he had received a prospectus, and applied for shares, he also had bonds, altogether 140 shares and 18 bonds, for which he paid 1,564*l*.; subsequently, the shares fell, and at a meeting of bondholders, the directors were asked for their accounts, which were promised by the defendant Hay. A second meeting of about 90 bond and shareholders was held, at which Torrens and Francis were present, and Hay was in the chair, and it was at one of these two meetings that he first heard of Longbottom. A committee

of investigation was instituted, and the plaintiff among others was appointed on it. Circulars were sent out inviting bondholders to deposit their bonds, but few were deposited, and, finding their efforts useless, the committee presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor for winding up the company, and an order for the trustees to foreclose the mortgage of bondholders. The plaintiff also stated that Torrens was very angry at the refusal of the committee to receive the bonds.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined by Mr. Day, Q.C., on the part of Sir John Hay, by the Solicitor-General, on the part of Sir Seymour Blane, and by Mr. Giffard, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Eastwick.

Mr. Francis Mowatt, in his examination by Sir Henry James, gave evidence to the effect that he was chairman of the *Crédit Foncier* in 1871, and that in July of that year he had an interview with Longbottom on the subject of the Canadian Oil Wells, but subsequent inquiries decided him to have nothing to do with the scheme. On seeing the prospectus of the corporation, he had consulted with his colleague Sir G. Balfour, on the subject, and a communication was addressed to Mr. Eastwick. Subsequently, at an interview with Mr. Torrens, witness told him of his interview with Longbottom, and the suspicions which he entertained, for instance, that Longbottom began by asking 180,000*l.*, saying he ought to have 200,000*l.*, and finally offered to take 100,000*l.*, and added that he would be satisfied with 25,000*l.* in money, and the rest in long-dated bills, or any other paper witness could give him. Witness told him also that having caused inquiries to be made of Longbottom's antecedents through different agents, he had received very unfavourable accounts of them, and one correspondent said he had been several times a bankrupt. One of the letters was from an officer of rank in the Engineers. He told witness he resided in the immediate neighbourhood of the oil-wells property and knew it well by repute, and that he believed it never yielded a greater return than 500*l.*, a year, and he doubted whether it had ever yielded that. He finished by saying either 5,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* was sufficient. One correspondent said 5,000*l.* and another 10,000*l.* Each of the three correspondents ridiculed the idea that the property yielded 800 barrels per day. One said the whole of Petrolia did not yield that per day. Witness mentioned this to Mr. Torrens and communicated to Mr. Torrens also information received from several other quarters to the same effect; for instance, that Mr. McHenry, a great authority on Canadian affairs, sent his word to have nothing to do with Longbottom and Company, because he knew that the whole district of Petrolia could be bought for less than 100,000*l.*, which he asked for this particular property.

General Sir George Balfour, M.P., on being examined, entirely confirmed the narrative of Mr. Mowatt.

Mr. James, the auditor of the Canadian Oil Works Corporation, also gave evidence as to the worthlessness of the speculation.

Several more depositions as to the value of the oil wells were put in evidence and read. The travelling auditor of the Great Western said that on seeing the prospectus of the company he arrived at the conclusion that it was the biggest swindle he ever met with.

The answers of Sir John Hay to interrogatories put to him in another action were read by Sir Henry James. He said that in Aug. 1871 Mr. Leycester O'Byrne invited him to become chairman of the corporation, and said the capital would be raised entirely, or almost entirely so, by debentures, and that the vendors would receive a very large portion of the purchase-money in fully paid-up shares. The qualification of the directors

was to be 1,000*l.* in vendors' fully paid up shares, which were to be given to them by the vendors. He consented to become chairman, and signed the articles of association, for which he rendered himself liable. No promise was made by the vendors or any one on their behalf that he should receive any sum in cash. After the purchase was completed it was not convenient for him to pay the 1,000*l.*, and in Nov. 1871, he applied to Mr. Longbottom to provide him with the amount. On Dec. 1 he received from Longbottom a cheque for 1,000*l.*, which he believed was his own money. (Sir H. James said this cheque was the one produced, drawn by the company in favour of Henry Prince and endorsed by Longbottom.) He informed Longbottom that he should regard the sum as a loan, and repay it out of his fees as director. On Dec. 26, 1872, he instructed Mr. Gedge to repay the money with which he provided him, but Longbottom refused to take it. In Dec. 1871 Longbottom informed him that he was authorised by Prince and the vendors to offer him 4,000*l.* in fully paid-up shares, and he consented to receive them. Some were registered in his own name, and the others in the names of his two sons. Sir John also said that he and the other directors received a written indemnification from all liability for preliminary expenses.

Mr. McCullagh Torrens' answers to similar interrogatories were also read. He said he was informed that he should receive 500*l.* a year in the shape of fees. He also said he had nothing to do with the prospectus, and that forty shares were transferred to him by Prince, but he (Torrens) had not paid anything in respect of them.

A minute of the board of directors was read by Sir Henry James, relating to a cheque for 80*l.*, drawn in favour of Prince on account of the purchase money. A cancelled cheque of 58,000*l.* in favour of Prince was also produced. It was further shown by the learned counsel, that eight cheques amounting in all to 58,000*l.* were subsequently drawn in favour of Prince, but no mention of them appeared in the minutes, nor could any counterfoils be found. By another minute it was shown that several cheques were drawn for directors' fees, of which one only was drawn from the ordinary cheque book of the company.

Mr. Price, the official liquidator, gave an account of the financial condition of the company. The share capital consisted of 13,600 25*l.* shares—340,000*l.* 12,800 shares went to the vendors, 800 remained in the hands of the directors, and of these 749 were issued to the public, who paid 18,020*l.* Then 1,511 100*l.* bonds were taken up by the public, and they yielded 151,100*l.* Having entered into further details, Mr. Price said that the existing claims against the company in England and Canada amounted to about 9,000*l.* No money had been remitted from Canada as the result of the working of the company. He had received nothing yet.

At the conclusion of the case for prosecution, after a mass of evidence had been given showing the manner in which the company was floated, and the part taken in it by each of the defendants—

The Solicitor-General spoke on behalf of Sir Seymour Blane, representing his military services, and urging the fact that he was still liable for his shares, had only received 125*l.* as his director's fees, and that at most he was but guilty of negligence in allowing his name to be used as a director. The prospectus, he said, was not issued till due inquiries had been made, vouchers for the quantities of oil received, and a deputation sent out to confirm these statements and, that, if the directors believed the reports returned to them, they were perfectly justified in issuing the prospectus.

Mr. Hawkins, on the part of Mr. Frederick Francis, said that his client

was a gentleman of high position, who had satisfied himself by inspection of the documents of the *bona fides* of the speculation, and had indeed invested 1,000*l.* in it, all of which he would lose if the property should turn out as ruinous as represented.

Mr. Giffard and Mr. Watkin Williams followed on behalf of Mr. Eastwick and Mr. McCullagh Torrens respectively, stating that the previous high character of their clients, and that they had gained nothing by their position as directors, that they had not connected themselves with the scheme until they had certified themselves by careful inspection of its genuineness, and that negligence only was at the most attributable to them. With regard to Mr. Torrens his counsel further alleged that he had no share in drawing up the prospectus.

Sir John Hay, examined by Mr. Holt, said that he was Vice-Admiral, a Privy Councillor, and a Member of Parliament. On August 12th, 1871, Mr. O'Beirne called upon him at the House of Commons, telling him that a very profitable company was about to be introduced, and asking him to be chairman, but defendant declined. He had known Mr. O'Beirne before. Later on Mr. O'Beirne again called upon him, and on his representing that Mr. Eastwick and Mr. Torrens had agreed to investigate the matter, defendant consented to meet them in Pall Mall at the office of Mr. Longbottom, to whom he was then for the first time introduced. Mr. Edeveaine was also there representing the proprietor of the oil wells, Prince. Various papers connected with the affair were perused by the defendant and his colleagues, and inquiries were made by them as to the character of the gentleman who vouched for Mr. Francis' report, and finally the defendant consented to act as chairman. On August 30th he signed the memorandum of association for 40 shares. Longbottom was appointed managing director, but the defendant had not the remotest idea he was in any way interested in the property.

After the meeting of Dec. 28, 1871, it was deemed desirable to send out Sir Keith Jackson, a relative of Mr. Eastwick, as financial agent. He left for Canada about the middle of January, and on Feb. 7 a telegram was received from him dated the 6th:—"Oil sold, 42,000 dols.; oil in hand, 6,000 dols.; cash whole, 50,000 dols.: Prince advances the difference; fuel on hand for the year; no fresh water yet; frost severe; can't work until thaw." On the 27th he telegraphed:—"Property paying handsomely." The coupons became due on March 1, and on Feb. 3 a resolution was passed to transfer 9,000*l.* from capital to revenue to meet the payments. Messrs. Eastwick and Longbottom were authorised to appoint Prince manager, and it was afterwards sanctioned by the board. He was authorised to expend 12,000*l.* in developing the work, in sinking wells, and putting up machinery, and a telegram was received on Dec. 20 from Prince stating that 28,000 dols. had been so expended. The interest on the coupons was partly paid out of the 9,000*l.*

The Lord Chief Justice: What did you understand by the words in the telegram of Sir Keith Jackson "paying handsomely," when it was not paying enough for the interest on the coupons?—Sir John Hay: No money was remitted.

The Lord Chief Justice: Is that what you call "paying handsomely?"—Sir John Hay: Our impression was that there was money there which was being expended on the works.

A vast number of documents—consisting of reports, letters, and telegrams—were put in and read. They were all more or less favourable to the undertaking, but at the same time stating the difficulties that had to be overcome.

In a letter by Sir Keith Jackson to his cousin, Mr. Eastwick, he stated that the then yield must be ten times more to come up to the average represented by the vendor; and in a letter to Sir John Hay he said the yield as represented by the vendor never would be realised unless by the sinking of other wells. Mr. Donaldson, a solicitor and a relative of Mr. Eastwick, was afterwards sent out by the Board to investigate matters, and see if the expenditure recommended by Sir Keith Jackson was necessary. Mr. Donaldson sailed on March 28. On May 1 the coupons became payable, and on April 23 Mr. Eastwick received a telegram from Mr. Donaldson:—"Wells flowing freely. Give 250 barrels per day. No sales. Must finish stills, and then steady consignments." It was then decided to apply the capital to interest. There had been no actual cash remittances from Canada. About 16,500*l.* were required to meet the bonds and interest. There was 7,000*l.* in hand, a loan of 5,000*l.* through Mr. Smith, of Leeds, and 5,500*l.* the directors raised on their own personal credit. He had paid his share of it, 1,400*l.* On May 1, Mr. Longbottom said Mr. Prince had resigned, and he himself absented himself from the board on the ground of ill-health. He did not know where he was now. He sent in a formal resignation. Mr. Eastwick afterwards received a letter from Sir Keith Jackson, which stated that money must be sent over for purchasing and developing the property. The yield would only pay 1½ per cent. on the capital, and if sold up it would not fetch one-half the purchase-money.

Mr. Donaldson's report stated that with further development the wells were likely to pay.

In a letter to Mr. Eastwick, of June 13, Sir Keith Jackson wrote that he began to suspect Prince—"that as to the property it is not worth a tenth of 160,000*l.* I wonder why before you bought it you did not inquire the price of land. Within the last six weeks I have been doubting everything. Now it is plain how you have been deceived. You must get rid of Prince, and why me I don't know, because I now know the business thoroughly, and now Prince has left, things are coming out. Every workman has been trained to deceive me in everything. I at first wrote what Prince told me, but latterly my own views. At first I was told to show Prince copies of my letters. All are in with Prince, and one or two especially." The letter proceeded to detail how powerless he was under Prince, and the conspiracy that existed to keep information from him. It was a first-class business, and if put on a firm business basis, would realise handsome profits. In his last letter to Sir John Hay he stated that the whole thing was known to the people of Canada as a swindle, and that twenty-one individuals more or less were concerned in this fraud.

Sir John Hay, further examined, said that on this, Sir Keith Jackson was telegraphed for, and a notice of meeting was issued. Nothing was suppressed in the report of the meeting. They did not wait for detailed reports before expending money as they had been pressed for it.

With regard to the second cheque for 58,000*l.* drawn in favour of Prince, defendant could not account for the fact that different cheques were used. He paid his son 500*l.* for his services in surveying land.

The Right Hon. W. Massey, M.P., and chairman of the National Bank, stated that he had been pressed by his friend Sir S. Blane to become director or chairman of the company, and had declined, but that eventually, being satisfied with the names given as directors of the projected company, he had consented to become a trustee. Mr. Mowatt subsequently requested an interview with him, and represented that the whole thing was a swindle, but,

after correspondence with Mr. Torrens and others, being satisfied with the evidence, witness consented to continue as trustee. Subsequently, from reports received, believing that great loss was being incurred from the nonpayment of the purchase-money, he had handed it over to the directors.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry James, he stated that Longbottom was represented to him as a respectable man, that he had never heard the property had been offered to the *Crédit Foncier*, that he had never heard of the warnings sent from Canada, and that he had never heard that the dividends were to be paid out of the capital.

Sir Seymour Blane, examined by the Solicitor-General, said he had signed the articles of association on Aug. 30th, 1871, and had taken 40 shares. He did not previously know the other directors. He believed, from inquiries made, that it was a valuable undertaking. He never sold any shares, and received only 125*l.* as director's fees after paying 1,100*l.*

Mr. Eastwick, examined by Mr. Giffard, said that he first knew Mr. Edeveaine on April 22nd or 23rd, 1871, and was by him introduced to Longbottom, who said that he had a scheme to communicate. He met them both afterwards at No. 3, Pall Mall, and was there shown the series of papers produced in court. It was suggested to him, that if he would consent to be a director, he should be qualified without paying for his shares, but this he declined. Subsequently, on the idea of a deputation of inquiry to Canada being broached, defendant said that he would like to go on such a mission. Ultimately he consented to become a director. He had then no doubt of Longbottom's respectability.

In answer to the Lord Chief Justice, defendant said that he was asked to go to Canada to make inquiries with Longbottom and Hay, jun. He understood from Longbottom that Mowatt had wanted to bring out the company.

Examination continued: On arriving in New York he received a telegram: "Adverse reports. Be vigilant." A Mr. Campbell accompanied them to Petrolia, where Prince met them, and gave him (defendant) an account of his life, showing that he was a born gentleman and well connected. Mr. Eastwick then gave a detailed account of his inspection of the different wells, and said Prince told him he had already made his fortune at some of them, and was going to purchase a share in a brewery.

Cross-examined by Sir Henry James, defendant stated that he had some difficulty in regard to estimating the amount of oil; he depended on young Hay for measures. He tested that the distillery was capable of working 43,000 gallons, and formed an opinion that the statements in the prospectus were true. The depth of the wells was between 400 and 500 feet.

The Lord Chief Justice: I should have seen the books, with the sale and the prices obtained.

Mr. Eastwick: I could not get them.

The Lord Chief Justice: Did you really believe it?

Mr. Eastwick: I did. I was overwhelmed with work. If I had known that things would have turned out as they have, I would not have been connected with the scheme for millions. I did not think the books more important than ascertaining the respectability of the persons I had to deal with. I did not suspect them then. I asked general questions of strangers I met in Petrolia. I have since learnt that Hemans had 5,000*l.* for his certificate with the consular seal attached to it. The California affair was a deception altogether. I began to be suspicious of Longbottom in February 1872, when I found that he had placed my name with his in a power of attorney for Hemans to receive 5,000*l.*

for the certificates. I became very indignant. I was bewildered. I was convinced then a fraud had been perpetrated, and I was determined to discover it, and I sent my son-in-law, Sir Keith Jackson, out at a ruinous cost. I wanted myself to go, or for Sir John Hay to do so. Longbottom was a most difficult and violent man to deal with. I prevented a duel between him and Campbell. It was a very unpleasant thing to expose yourself to be smashed by a ruffian. (Laughter.) I urged the board to dismiss Longbottom. I also about this time began to suspect Prince. I have every reason now to believe that I was tricked and deceived by Longbottom and Prince. At the time I thought it advantageous for the company to secure the bargain. I invested in the company in the belief that ultimately it would be a good investment.

Mr. Frederick Francis was next examined by Mr. Hawkins, and detailed his first introduction to the company in similar terms to those used by Sir John Hay. He was satisfied with the names of the directors and the statements of the prospectus, and consented to become a director on condition that he should have a substantial share in the business, and that his private address should be printed in the prospectus. The latter condition having been violated, defendant at first wished to withdraw, but was over-persuaded. He made every inquiry, and was perfectly satisfied with the soundness of the undertaking.

Sir Keith Jackson was then called and examined by Mr. Giffard, and stated that he had been to Canada to make inquiries. His suspicions were first aroused about two months after he arrived by the constant breaking down of the machinery, but he then still believed in Prince. Subsequently he came to the conclusion that the property was not worth one tenth of the purchase-money. The tanks were capable altogether of producing about 15,000 barrels. The supply of oil was enormous. All the money produced was spent in Canada.

When the court assembled Feb. 16th, Mr. Day addressed the jury on behalf of Sir John Hay. He put before them the improbability of men in the defendants' position knowingly connecting themselves with a fraudulent transaction, and suggested that the only reason shown for it was a small amount of directors' fees. They had issued the prospectus after really having satisfied themselves of the soundness of the scheme, and so could not be held guilty of the charge of fraud. With regard to Mowatt, the fact that a suspicion that the *Crédit Foncier* was engaged in a rival scheme was a reason for the directors refusing to heed his warnings. Whatever dishonesty there was in the matter on the part of others, on the part of the defendant there was no concealment. Sir John Hay had held his shares and given his two sons a number of shares in belief of the honesty of the undertaking.

Mr. Giffard, on behalf of Mr. Eastwick, said the defendants were as much astonished as others by the exposure of the trick. That it was manifest Prince had forged the books of supply, and that there was nothing culpable in Mr. Eastwick's accepting them, as he could not have supposed he was going out amongst thieves. Taking credit for all payments to him, his client was 3,600*l.* out of pocket by the enterprise.

The Solicitor-General, on the part of Sir Seymour Blane, said that though that gentleman knew Longbottom was Prince's agent, he had no reason to believe him dishonest. It would have been better not to accept the vendor's qualifications, but there was nothing illegal in doing so. There was no imprudence as to the prospectus, as the directors had no reason to expect fraud.

Mr. Watkin Williams, on behalf of Mr. Torrens, reminded the jury that Mr. Torrens had consulted counsel before taking the vendor's qualification, and there was nothing illegal in it. He took every means to assure himself of

the honesty of the undertaking, and it was absurd to expect them as men in the City to place absolute reliance on statements to the contrary issuing from the *Crédit Foncier*.

After an adjournment of several days, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the trial of the action against the directors of the Canadian Oil Works Corporation was resumed on Feb. 24.

His Lordship commenced his summing up by saying that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the case. It was one which required the most careful and vigilant attention of the jury, and whatever might be their verdict, he hoped that the case would not be without its salutary effects: that it would be a warning to gentlemen of rank and means not to lend their names to schemes the merit of which they were incompetent to test, and to that portion of the public who were rendered credulous by the desire of inordinate gain, and who were ready to run with every scheme which promised more than ordinary profit, totally forgetful that where there is an inordinate chance of profit there would generally be the probability of commensurate losses. The plaintiff, continued his Lordship, said that upon the faith of certain representations put forth by the defendants in the prospectus which they issued, he was induced to purchase bonds and invest in shares. Those representations, he said, were untrue, and were issued without an honest belief in their truth. The result had been that he had lost all the money he invested, and he contended that he was entitled to recover the money which he had paid as the price of his bonds and shares. These were the allegations the plaintiff had to make good. With regard to the first, it was necessary that the jury should be satisfied that it was upon the faith of the prospectus that he advanced his money, and had not, after certain representations had been submitted to him, acted on his own judgment. The second and more important question was, What was the liability of the party making representations such as were made in this prospectus? In the first place, that must depend upon whether the statements were absolute, or whether they were made, if he might use the expression, *sub modo*. It must be considered whether the directors issued the prospectus believing that these statements were absolutely true, and that they pledged themselves to their truth, or whether they said, "We make these statements, but we make them upon the faith of our belief in the data and materials which we here append." That made a very important difference, because if they meant to pledge themselves to their belief in the facts, independently and irrespectively of the data upon which that belief might be founded, and they had not a substantial belief in the truth of those statements, the case must be decided against the defendants. On the other hand, if what they meant and what they conveyed was this, "We make these statements upon the faith of these data, and we honestly believe in the genuineness and truthfulness of these data," then, although the belief might turn out to be not well founded, if they honestly believed it at the time, they were entitled to the verdict. As a matter of law, if the statements were held to be a warranty as to the concern, inasmuch as they were now admitted on all hands to be untrue, their verdict must be for the plaintiff, as when a man warranted a thing, however honest he might be, if his warranty turned out wrong he must abide the consequences. It was not a question of his good faith. If, on the other hand, a man represented a thing, and said he believed that representation, and asked another man to act upon it, and it turned out that what he represented was not correct, then the question of good faith would come in, and the point would be, Did he believe in the truth of the representation he made? There

was now no doubt that the statements in this prospectus were untrue, but one of the points for the jury to decide would be, Did the defendants know they were untrue, or were they not dupes themselves? It seemed to him impossible that five gentlemen occupying the positions of the defendants could knowingly lend themselves to a scheme the utter hollowness and rottenness of which must speedily become manifest to the world, and so bring upon themselves the loss, shame, and infamy which must necessarily attach to a transaction of this kind. They must have been led into this fool's paradise by others who were more clever than themselves. If that were so, it was rash conduct, wanting in judgment and deliberation; but the question for the jury to decide was not whether the defendants had lent themselves to what had turned out to be an abominable fraud, but did they lead the way in that fraud, and did they allow persons to put forth statements in their names the truth of which they did not believe or had not cared to investigate? His Lordship then described at considerable length the formation and bringing out of the company. With regard to the appointment of solicitors, his lordship said that an important point arose as to the *bona fides* of the defendants. They had first asked Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton to act in that capacity, and it was hardly consistent with meditated fraud to attempt to secure the services of such a firm of solicitors as that. Another point, in the favour of Mr. Eastwick, was the fact of his having asked Sir Stafford Northcote to become a trustee. Speaking of the original contract which was entered into for the sale of these wells, his Lordship pointed out that it contained a condition that the money was not to be paid until a deputation had visited Canada and satisfied itself of the *bona fide* character of the concern. Now, if the directors knew that the whole affair was fraudulent, why should such a condition be inserted in the contract? Coming to the prospectus, his Lordship said two points rose upon it—First, whether the scheme itself was an honest one; and secondly, whether, supposing it to have been honest on the part of the directors, was the prospectus itself an honest one? That the scheme was a fraud on the part of the vendors of the property was undeniable, but were the directors a party to that scheme? What were they to gain by it? A qualification of 40 shares representing 1,000*l.* and certain salaries. Did the jury think these considerations sufficient to induce five gentlemen, men of standing and position in the world, to allow the vendors and promoters of this scheme to extract 160,000*l.* in hard cash from the pockets of the debenture holders, who were to be swindled out of their money? Although, his Lordship resumed, the defendants might be acquitted of fraud, yet they might still be responsible by the prospectus. No one had a right, with a view to his own or another man's benefit, to induce a man to enter into a common project by stating what was delusive and untrue, even although he did so for their own common advantage. If, again, they found, after they had in good faith issued the prospectus and before they received the plaintiff's money, that their hopes were delusive, they were as responsible as if the prospectus had been intended to deceive. His Lordship confessed that sending out the deputation to Canada was a strong proof of their honesty and good faith, unless, indeed, the jury thought it was part of a terrible fraud. With regard to Mr. Eastwick, he was evidently a simple and honest man who could easily be deceived by such a man as Longbottom; and as to the warnings received from Mr. Mowatt, his Lordship said they would have to consider whether those warnings ought to have satisfied them that there was something fraudulent in the scheme, and that they ought to hold their hands. It was a grave and serious error on Mr. Torrens' part that he did not at once go to his

brother directors, and tell them what he had heard, instead of which he went and consulted with Longbottom, who stated that these reports were the result of rivalry. If Mr. Torrens honestly disbelieved the whole story, no blame attached to him except imprudence; but if it shook his confidence in the scheme and he did not communicate it to his colleagues, lest they should decline to bring the company out, then he did not act in good faith in allowing the prospectus to go forth. That was a view of the case which he submitted to the jury with great pain and reluctance. At that time the plaintiff's money had not been received, and if the story really shook his confidence in the honesty of the scheme, there was evidence of *mala fides* on his part.

The Chief Justice then read the correspondence with Mr. Mowatt, and as to some passages said that a carelessness and recklessness in the conduct of the directors, which tended to bring about the disastrous consequences that ensued, was only too plain and patent to be gainsaid.

His Lordship then adverted to the visit to Canada and showed how Mr. Eastwick had been duped by Prince's conversation, and by the tank which had been filled with other oil, and so afforded a pretext for not working the wells. As to the telegrams sent to the directors by Mr. Eastwick and young Hay, expressing their satisfaction, the jury would have to consider whether they thought them genuine. Were the directors to act on the strength of the positive statements, or to believe the warnings of Mr. Nelson which were really only anonymous letters? The conduct of the directors in sending the money before they had the detailed reports of Mr. Eastwick and Mr. Hay, was rash and inconsiderate, but that would not make them liable unless the jury thought they were not actuated by good faith.

Returning to Mr. Eastwick, his Lordship said that he was rash in not communicating with the persons in Canada to whom he had letters of introduction, but he trusted Longbottom and Prince, and his letters were intercepted. After adverting to the other warnings received from Mr. Chesson and Mr. James, he said that the fact of three directors receiving each 1,000*l.* though brought forward as having been a bribe, might be explained by supposing that Longbottom, having a large sum in his possession, had given the money to them in consideration of their having signed the memorandum of association for 40 shares each. As to Sir Keith Jackson's mission, that gentleman was at first misled, but afterwards saw through the scheme. On his report and from other causes alarm was taken, and a bill was filed in Chancery against Longbottom, but, as the time of drawing debentures and interest was at hand, a meeting of bondholders was called and the position explained to them, the suit against Longbottom was dropped, and they applied for an order to wind up the company. The works had been abandoned, and the whole property had become comparatively valueless; but from the liquidator's report, notwithstanding the great changes that had taken place, with an outlay of 50,000*l.* the undertaking would become a paying concern, and it was for them to say whether there was anything of reticence or bad faith in what the directors did at those meetings.

That being so, and it being now known that a prodigious fraud and swindle had been practised by the vendors' agents here, and the price extorted from the company, had the directors (the defendants) lent themselves to that fraud with the intention of enabling the vendors and their agents to effect this fraud upon the public, or had they without any intention of doing so grievous a wrong, and committing so monstrous an iniquity, allowed their names to be used by Longbottom and his associates for the purpose of putting forward statements

to the world, and induce persons to advance money without taking care to have in their own minds a satisfactory belief of the truthfulness of the statements put forth?

The jury retired to consider their verdict at half-past three o'clock. At eight they were recalled into court by the Lord Chief Justice, when the foreman stated that they could not agree. The jury retired again for an hour, but failing to come to an agreement were discharged.

III.

THE ST. LEONARDS' WILL CASE.

SUGDEN AND OTHERS V. ST. LEONARDS AND OTHERS.

ON Wednesday, November 17th, Sir J. Hannen commenced the investigation of a very strange case in the Probate division, relating to the late Lord St. Leonards' will. When the late ex-Chancellor died in January last, no will could be found; and, notwithstanding the most careful searches and the offering of a large reward for its production, no will has been forthcoming. And this, notwithstanding that the ex-Chancellor in his writings most carefully inculcated the advisability of every man having his affairs settled by his will at all times, both in health and in sickness. Moreover, it was well known that his will had been made; he had shown it to several persons, and had frequently talked over his dispositions with his friends. This will has now been proved without being produced.

At the date of his death, Lord St. Leonards was possessed of several landed estates. He had given suitable fortunes to each of his six daughters who had married in his lifetime, and besides real estate he left personalty to the amount of 60,000*l.* The ex-Chancellor's family had consisted of the following:—Lady St. Leonards, died in 1861. His son Henry, who, if he had survived his father, would have succeeded to the peerage, was born in 1811, married in 1849, and died in December 1866, leaving a widow, and, among other issue, his eldest son, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, now Lord St. Leonards. The second son of the late Lord is Frank, who is in holy orders, and vicar of Hale Magni, in Lincolnshire, was born in 1817, and survives his father; but Arthur, the third son, died in 1868, leaving a son, who bore his name. Of his seven daughters, Charlotte, the plaintiff, alone remains unmarried.

It was on the 13th of January 1870 that the testator made the will which is now in dispute. It was prepared and executed by the deceased in the presence of his daughter, Miss Charlotte Sugden; it was read over to her by her father. The earliest will seems to have been executed in 1867 and 1868. By it he appointed his son, the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, his daughter, the Hon. Charlotte Sugden, and his son-in-law, Mr. John Reilly, his trustees; and he devised to them his estates of Childerley Hall, Sutton Scotney, Peasemere, Filgate, Forest Lodge, Boyle Farm, the aits in the River Thames, together with his land and cottages at Thames Ditton, in trust for the use of his

grandson, now Lord St. Leonards, for life, and, after his death, for his first and other sons successively in tail-male; with remainder, with like limitations, to his grandsons, Henry Frank Sugden and Walter, and with ultimate remainder to his son Frank Sugden and his issue. He directed that the pictures and other objects of art, &c. at Boyle Farm should be held as heirlooms, and enjoyed with the real estates which he had devised; and he gave to his daughter, Miss Charlotte Sugden, a legacy of 6,000*l.*, directing that, in addition to other smaller bequests, she should have, out of his farming stock, “two cows, to be selected by herself; two dozen plants out of his conservatory, also to be selected by herself; and two dozen bottles of his old sherry,” with which to begin housekeeping. And he finally directed his executors to pay to his daughter 60*l.* per annum during the life of “an aged person to be named by her, to be applied for the benefit of that person.” It was stated that the aged person referred to was the widow of a deceased brother of the testator, and that she herself was far advanced in years. On the 13th January 1870, the testator continued the dispositions in this instrument by a paper, which commenced “This is an addition to my will,” and he then, according to Miss Charlotte Sugden’s evidence, proceeded to dispose of the Kingsdown estate in favour of his son Frank, to whom he gave the life interest, and subject thereto to his first and other sons successively in tail-male; directing, however, that in the event of his personal estate being insufficient to pay in full the legacies bequeathed by him, Frank should only receive 300*l.* a year out of the estate, the rest of the income being applied to the making up of the deficiency. He also gave legacies of 150*l.* each to three grandchildren, daughters of Mrs. Jemmett, in addition to an annuity of 50*l.* each; and, after other small bequests to other members of his family, he named his daughters Charlotte Sugden, Caroline Turner, and Augusta Reilly his residuary legatees. The will was written on nineteen sheets of letter-paper, and after the deceased had prepared it, it was executed by him in the presence of certain of his servants, who were called in at his request to attest it. On the 3rd of March 1870 he added a codicil to the will; on the 4th of July 1871, a second codicil; a third codicil on the 16th of September 1871; a fourth on the 20th of September 1871; and a fifth on the 24th of November 1871, the most important change in his testamentary dispositions made by these papers being a gift to Miss Charlotte Sugden of three meadows at Thames Ditton, on which she built a residence in 1873, with the sanction and assistance of her father. A sixth codicil, however, which was executed on the 25th of March 1872, altered most materially the disposition of his property, as it affected his heir and successor in the title, and the change in his intentions was, it was alleged, brought about in this manner. In 1870, the heir and grandson of the testator, Mr. Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, went to Rome, and there made the acquaintance of a young lady to whom he shortly afterwards became engaged. The testator highly disapproved of the engagement, and to mark his displeasure of his grandson’s conduct prepared a codicil on the 18th of April 1870, by which he cut down his bounty to his grandson to an annuity of 800*l.* a year in the event of Mr. Burtenshaw Sugden’s marriage with the lady in question. A copy of this codicil, which was subsequently destroyed, was forwarded by the testator to Mrs. Henry Sugden, the mother of the defendant; but when it became known to the young lady’s friends that Lord St. Leonards disapproved the marriage they at once broke off the engagement, and grandfather and grandson became again reconciled. A second matrimonial engagement into which the defendant entered in 1872 gave still more serious umbrage to his grandfather, and it was suggested that

it was in this displeasure the sixth codicil had its origin, giving benefits to his son Frank and to Harriett Mann and Mary Ann Sugden.

By a seventh codicil, dated May 2, 1872, he further advanced his son Frank, and in proportion, cut down the bequests and devises contained in the will in favour of his heir, by giving him Boyle Farmhouse, with its contents and grounds, for life; and by the eighth and last codicil, which was executed on the 20th of August 1873, he confirmed the dispositions which he had made in favour of his daughter, Miss Charlotte Sugden.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram appeared for the plaintiffs, Miss Charlotte Sugden and Mr. Frank Sugden; Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford for Lord St. Leonards; the Hon. A. Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford for the younger brothers and sisters of Lord St. Leonards and Mrs. Mann, a daughter of the testator, intervening; and Dr. Spinks, Q.C., for Mrs. Jemmett, also a daughter of the deceased; Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. G. Browne for Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; and Mr. Searle for Mr. Arthur Sugden, a grandson of the deceased, who take part in the suit as interveners.

The Hon. Charlotte Sugden was examined, and stated that she had always lived with her father, and for several years had acted as his amanuensis, and otherwise assisted him when engaged in the revision of his numerous legal works. She had read all that her father had ever published, and when preparing his "Handy Books" it was his habit to read them to her, observing that if she could follow their reasoning, the general public, for whose use they were intended, could also understand them. She described the circumstances attending the preparation of his will on the 13th of January 1870. On the morning of that day she observed that her father was busy with his papers, and that when writing he had his will of 1867 before him. Called by her to luncheon he declined to suspend his labours, and when he had finished writing he expressed pleasure at having completed his will. He then read it slowly to her, and executed it in the presence of two of his servants, who were summoned for the purpose. She declared that her father had made no secret of his intention to give the Kingsdown estate to his second son, and that when he became alienated from his grandson he avowed his determination to make Mr. Frank Sugden the head of the family. The testator, she said, was much averse from his grandson's marrying, not only because of his youth, but also because of the trouble which the necessary settlements would involve, and he was also much incensed at the part which his grandson took in the agitation in 1870 for the removal of the Dean of Wells. The final rupture between them occurred in 1872, when Mr. Burtenshaw Sugden's visits to Boyle Farm ceased. With regard to the series of disgraceful "hoaxes" which were practised on Lord St. Leonards in the latter years of his life, they gave, the witness said, the utmost pain and annoyance to him, one in particular—an order for a monument with a false inscription to the memory of Lady St. Leonards, renewing all his affliction for his wife's loss. The so-called hoaxes or practical jokes commenced in 1868, and terminated in 1870. The communications generally came through the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, but though every means, including the employment of detectives, were used to find out the author, no clue to his identity could be discovered. She was present at the execution of all the codicils; on each occasion she saw the will, and read it twice or thrice. In February 1873, her father had his birthday dinner, and was in his usual health. Among those present were Mr. Samuel Warren, Mr. S. Walpole, Colonel Turner, and others. By the eighth codicil she was left some further property. When that instrument was made the testator, in locking the will

with the codicils in his will-box, observed, "There, I have done the last earthly thing I wish." The box (a small despatch-box) was placed in its usual position on the floor of the room called the "saloon," in which the testator generally sat and wrote. In a conversation which then took place between her and her father, he said it was now happily hardly possible for a person to sign a will without its being valid. In March 1874, her father was taken ill, and at that time she had the keys of the box containing the will in her possession. In January 1875, at her father's desire, she gave the keys of the box containing the will to her brother Frank, as she was going to Brighton for change of air. On her return Frank gave her back the keys of the box. The box was kept in her room in case of fire. In December 1873, thinking her father might wish to see the will during his illness, the box was removed to his room, where it remained until April 1874. The box remained in her room until it was opened by Mr. Trollope, the solicitor. At her father's desire she had custody of the box containing the will; but in the January of the present year she went out of town, and, as usual, she gave her keys to her brother Frank, and on her return to town she again had the keys redelivered to her. In the summer of 1874, being very ill, he called her to his bedside, and said he was trying to recall how he had distributed his property. She then repeated to him how he had left his estates. At the conclusion he said, "That is exactly as I desire." Her father was greatly attached to her, and said how pleased he was to think that he had settled his earthly affairs. He thought it to be the first duty of every man to make a disposition of his property in such a manner as to prevent dispute. He considered that he had done so. At the beginning of the present year her father was taken seriously ill. The last words her father said to her were, that if he thought he had not left her everything that she desired he should not die happy. Her father died on the 29th of January in the present year.

Miss Sugden was then cross-examined by Dr. Deane, Q.C. She said ever since 1873 her father knew where the deed-box was kept, and had constant access to it. During her father's illness he never inquired about his will, and she never mentioned the subject to him. The precaution he took about the safe custody of the will was occasioned by the many hoaxes played upon him previous to his death. The key of the will-box was always in her custody or that of her brother Frank. The pages of the will were pinned together the last time she saw it. She did not think the codicils were attached together. She had not seen the will since August 1873.

The witness was then cross-examined with regard to the circumstances under which some of the codicils were drawn. With regard to the copy of the will she had drawn up she had omitted from it all matters on which she was at all uncertain. She never heard her father speak about any revocation he had made in the will; he invariably limited his conversations to his bequests and legacies. She was unable to state the effect of the passages in the will through which her father had drawn his pen. In reference to an erasure in one of the codicils, her father told her that in alterations in testamentary papers it was always better to erase than to obliterate, as people could discover the words or figures obliterated by the use of magnifying glasses and telescopes. She never knew the memory of her father to fail beyond the confusing of certain names. There was a little forgetfulness on that point occasionally, but it soon passed. After the last codicil she and her father went out for a drive, and on their return they found the box containing the will where they had left it. She remained at Brighton a week on the occasion of her illness, and during the

whole of that time Mr. Frank Sugden was in the house. It was arranged between them that the will-box should not be opened until after the funeral. It was the day following the missing of the will that she drew up the copy of the document. She never spoke to the present Lord St. Leonards about the provisions of the will. She did not think there was any place where her father could have secreted the will. He used to pass through the library to get to the saloon, but she never knew him to place anything there, as there was no lock-up place in the apartment. The cabinet in the saloon was the only place where she ever knew the will to be kept. She had no paper or memorandum to assist her when she drew up the copy of the will. No person was present when she did so, and she acted and proceeded entirely from her own unaided recollection. She declined to allow anyone to assist her while making the copy. Her father always said when making a codicil that he thought he could draw one as well as any attorney he might employ; and he always drew out the instrument in fair copy. No rough drafts or corrected copies of codicils had been found. At one time her father contemplated having a fair copy of the will made, but it was never done.

Mr. W. Trollope, solicitor, stated that on one occasion he acted professionally for the testator, and that after the death he went to Boyle Farm and opened the will-box in the presence of the members of the family, including the present Lord St. Leonards. When the will could not be found the present peer suggested that those interested should be communicated with. Subsequently, he intimated that it would be for the plaintiffs to continue the search for the missing will, as he did not consider it devolved upon him.

It was here agreed between the counsel that no further opposition should be raised to the third, fourth, fifth, and eighth codicils, which dealt with the property known as the "Meadows," and which was devised to Miss Charlotte Sugden.

Henry Fisher, formerly a butler in the service, said he recollected being told by his lordship that he had not asked him to witness his will, as he had made him a legatee. The two footmen, James Knox and Charles Roberts, who attested the testator's signature to the will, were called to prove its execution by him. Mr. Warren stated that he had known the late Lord St. Leonards for the last 25 years; that he always formed one of the birthday parties at Boyle Farm, and that about three years before his death the ex-Chancellor said to him, "Warren, you will be much pleased to hear that I have bought an estate for Frank for 40,000*l.*; he is married and has got a family, and I think I ought to provide for him." On a subsequent occasion he spoke of his intention to buy a plot of ground and build a residence on it for his daughter Charlotte, but never referred to his will or codicils. On cross-examination, Mr. Warren said the ex-Chancellor was proud of his peerage, and spoke of his leaving sufficient to keep it up, though for some years he made no allusion to his grandson, the present peer.

The Countess of Harrington and others gave evidence as to conversations in which the testator had expressed his intention of providing well for Miss Charlotte and Mr. Frank.

The Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden gave evidence as to the testator having told him that he had left him Boyle Farm and other property, and that Charlotte was left comfortably off. A duplicate key was found of the will-box. The key was an ordinary one. Several other duplicate keys were also found. The duplicate key of the will-box was found loose, and was neither labelled nor marked.

Henry Carroll said he was in the service of the late Lord for some time before

his death. A fortnight before his death his lordship had a conversation with him about the short income his son Frank had. The impression made on his (witness's) mind was, that his lordship intended to remedy the inconvenience his son suffered. He recollected his lordship usually said "poor" Frank, and on one or two occasions he said, "At my death he will have the Kingsdown estate." His lordship also said his daughter would be well provided for, and, as was his usual custom, he added, "God bless her." His lordship had told him that his daughter Charlotte had refused the bequest of Boyle Farm, but he added that at his death Miss Charlotte would be "a lady of importance." Another domestic, a housemaid, mentioned as one of the peculiarities of the testator that he was fond of humming a song which described "how an old lady had hid her will in the secret drawer of her cabinet." Mr. Watson, a medical man, gave evidence that on one occasion Lord St. Leonards was delirious while suffering from bronchitis, but he was perfectly conscious on the day of his death.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., thereupon proceeded to sum up at some length the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, Miss Charlotte Sugden and Mr. Frank Sugden. He said it should be borne in mind the life which Miss Sugden had led. She had been the intimate and constant companion of her father for a number of years; there was not a book that he wrote on the subject of real property or disposition of estates with which she was not perfectly familiar, and she had even assisted him in correcting the proofs of some of his works. It was not, therefore, surprising that she should have easily mastered and borne in mind the chief dispositions of the will. It would have been a matter of surprise had it been otherwise. Her statement as to the contents of the will had been fortified by the evidence of the other witnesses. Mr. Hawkins further dwelt on the fact that access to the box was not difficult, and that it was quite possible that the box might have been opened and the will abstracted from no other motive than the gratification of an idle curiosity. But it was in the conduct and declarations of the testator himself that the strongest circumstances were to be found to rebut the presumption that the paper had been destroyed by him.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., said the contention in the cause was limited mainly to two questions—first, were the contents of the alleged will as set out in the plaintiffs' declaration? and, secondly, was the will destroyed by the testator with the intention of revoking it? He argued that the recollection of Miss Sugden was not so accurate that the court could with security pronounce for the will propounded. She was subject to failures of memory, to the innocent confusion of ideas—a confusion most likely to arise from the number of testamentary papers executed by her father, and the conversations he had with her respecting his affairs, and it was not at all improbable that she had fallen into serious mistake and error with respect to the contents of the will. She herself admitted that in the first statement prepared by her she had omitted from forgetfulness certain comparatively small bequests; but if her memory had failed her in one particular it was not unreasonable to suppose that it might have also failed her in respect of the larger dispositions. Further, the will-box was not only to all intents and purposes in the actual possession of the testator, but he had also easy access to it. Further, then, he destroyed it himself, or a crime was committed by somebody else abstracting it from the box and destroying it. He had heard no one named, not even a suggestion, as to who was the author of the crime. It was said that someone might have been influenced by malice or curiosity to take the paper. But malice against whom? If the will were taken to gratify curiosity, why not the codicils also? And why, above all, was not

the paper restored to its place of custody after the curiosity had been satisfied? In like manner, on the assumption of malice, why should the will have been abstracted and the codicils left? Neither theory could be sustained. On the other hand, a most reasonable theory was, that the deceased, on looking over his will, seeing the state in which he had left it, by obliterations, interlineations, and the dispositions in the several codicils, destroyed it with the intention of making a new one, and that failing health and energy prevented him from carrying the intention into effect. In a lengthy argument, the points of which are noticed in the judgment, Dr. Deane contended it would be unsafe to allow the will to be proved. He was followed by Sir Henry James, Q.C., and Mr. Thesiger, Q.C.

The case concluded on Thursday, Nov. 25th, when Sir James Hannen proceeded to deliver judgment. In dealing with the case he had, he said, to discharge the functions of a jury. The questions were now reduced to two: first, what were the contents of the will which was attempted to be proved? and, secondly, was the will destroyed by the testator *animo revocandi*? It was obvious whether or not the testator revoked the instrument must depend to a considerable degree upon the conclusion he might arrive at as to the contents of the instrument itself. It was obvious that where a will shown to have been in the custody of a testator was missing at the time of his death, the question whether he had destroyed it must depend largely upon what was contained in the instrument. Was it one arrived at after mature deliberation? Did it deal with the interests of the whole of his family, carefully arranging the dispositions which he would make in favour of the several members of it? Or was it the hasty expression of a passing dissatisfaction towards some one or more of them? These were questions naturally having the strongest possible bearing upon the question which he should have to determine—whether or not the testator himself destroyed the instrument. It was, undoubtedly, a great misfortune for the Court that, in arriving at a conclusion as to what the contents of the will really were, he had to rely upon secondary evidence; but, as he had already had occasion to remark, there was not in his judgment any difference in the principle of law applicable to the case of a lost will and to the case of any other lost instrument. That had been decided in the case of *Wood v. Wood*, which had been referred to in the course of the arguments; and although there were some expressions in the case of *Warren v. Warren* used by his predecessor which were not altogether in harmony with the decision in *Wood v. Wood*, yet as it had been observed by the very learned judge and author, the late Sir E. Vaughan Williams, in his work on executors, Lord Penzance did not himself appear to have adhered subsequently to the views which he expressed in *Warren v. Warren*. At any rate, he not only accepted the decision in *Wood v. Wood* as an authority upon the point, but he might say that it was exactly in conformity with his own views. He had, therefore, to enter upon the examination of the question, what were the contents of the will? and in doing so he repeated that it was unfortunate that the secondary evidence upon which he should rely should be to so large an extent of a personal character. It would have largely strengthened the certainty with which he should deal with that secondary evidence if it had consisted, say, of the draught of the instrument; but that, as was observed by Lord Campbell, only went to the value of the evidence. It imposed upon him the duty of exercising the utmost possible caution in dealing with evidence of the kind; but if, notwithstanding the disadvantage he laboured under, he arrived at a clear conclusion as to any of the contents of the will, it was his duty to find that such contents were a

portion of the missing instrument. Undoubtedly there was great danger in accepting the evidence derived from the recollection of any person as to the contents of an instrument of such a kind, and that danger undoubtedly was greatly enhanced when the evidence was derived from a person deeply interested in establishing the instrument in the terms in which it was alleged it existed. But, on the other hand, there would be very great danger if the court were to lay down such an arbitrary rule that in the event of a document, however important its contents, being missing, whether as the result of fraud or accident, it would be impossible to establish its contents by parole testimony.

Undoubtedly, if the evidence of the contents of a long and complicated will were to be given by the professional man who had himself drawn the instrument, or had had opportunities of reading it, that would in certain instances be more satisfactory than the evidence of a non-professional person, and above all of a lady; but Miss Sugden's position was exceptional. Of her integrity there could be no doubt—that had been stated with far greater force by those who represented the defendants than by the learned counsel who represented Miss Sugden herself. She was the daily companion for many years of one of the greatest lawyers who ever lived, who was devoted to his profession, who, down to the latest year of his life delighted in carrying on his studies in his profession, and who took a pleasure in making plain to non-professional and uninstructed minds subjects of the somewhat complicated character in which he himself took an interest. Miss Sugden was his assistant and amanuensis in the preparation of the late editions of his works, and she appeared also to have been always with him upon the occasions on which he dealt with his testamentary papers and dispositions. She had, therefore, so to speak, a special training, which placed her in a position of greater advantage than might have been expected of a lady in ordinary circumstances. In addition to that, she had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the contents of the instrument. No bias derived from the interest which she took under the will could mislead her as to the character of the instrument, and she declared specifically that her father, Lord St. Leonards, himself read the will to her on one occasion; that she read it herself at his request on other occasions; and that on several occasions when he was dealing with his testamentary papers she had the will before her or in her hands, and that she referred to it from time to time in the course of the assistance which she was giving to her father.

Now, it was important to bear in mind the manner in which her statement upon this subject was brought into existence. When it was found that the will was missing, she, at the suggestion of Mr. Trollope, the solicitor, wrote down from memory the contents of the missing paper. She stated that in doing so she took precautions against the possibility of any other than her own recollection being infused into her statement, and that she abstained from consulting any person or referring to any paper. Under these circumstances, she wrote down the contents of the will; the paper was in court, and had properly been admitted in evidence. He should have to compare it with the more detailed and technical statement which had been embodied in the declaration. He might say, in passing, that a slight injustice had been done to Miss Sugden by referring rather to the declaration in the cause than to her original statement, because it had been said, was it likely that a lady would recollect all the technical language which appeared in the declaration in setting out the alleged contents of the will? The observation appeared a just one, but its application vanished when one looked at the original statement furnished by Miss Sugden. It was not drawn up with all the technical formalities which were now seen in

the declaration, but was written in the manner in which, as one would expect, there arose in her mind the various provisions of the missing instrument. With regard to the corroborative evidence, it was not necessary that he should find corroboration in every particular and to the full extent of what Miss Sugden had said before he gave credit to her statements, because that would be as much as to say that he ought not to use any evidence standing in need of corroboration unless there was testimony which would enable him to dispense altogether with the evidence that was to be corroborated. It was sufficient if he found that independent support was given to Miss Sugden's statement in so many instances, that it raised in his mind the conviction that she was to be depended upon even in those matters in which he did not find corroboration elsewhere. But it was his duty to seek step by step for the corroborative evidence in support of Miss Sugden's statements, in order that he might find what residuum there was, for which he had to rely solely and exclusively upon what she said. Now, as had been rightly observed by more than one of those whom he had had the advantage of hearing, the first source of corroboration to which one would naturally resort would be those testamentary instruments in the handwriting of Lord St. Leonards himself which they now were able to consult. His lordship then went through all the codicils of the will, pointing out, as he analysed them, how in various and important particulars they corroborated Miss Sugden's recollection of the contents of the will, and that there was no foundation for the argument based on the fact that the testator had drawn his pen through certain parts of the will, that important devises might have been struck out of it, inasmuch as in the codicil in which the testator referred to this circumstance he distinctly stated that the principal change he had made in his will was the substitution of one trustee for another. In like manner he held that Miss Sugden's recollection was confirmed in essential matters by the memoranda left by the testator among his testamentary papers, and observed that in coming to that conclusion he had not left unnoticed the argument against the value of the documents because of a certain omission of one of them. Passing from these *quasi*-testamentary documents, he sought and found additional corroboration in the letter written by the testator to his son, Mr. Frank Sugden, on the 23rd of December 1869, in which he said, referring to the conveyance of the Kingsdown estate, which was then about to be executed, "I intend to make some provision for you out of it;" in the letter of Miss Sugden to her brother, written on the very day the will was executed, 13th of January 1870, and in which occurred the passage, "Papa has just finished his will. He has relieved Kingsdown of some of the annuities, but this is only for yourself;" and in the letters written by Mr. Frank Sugden to his wife, reporting his various conversations with his father, and which contained, among others, the following statements:—"My father means me to have by his will at first only 300*l.* a year from the estate (Kingsdown); the rest of the rent will go to legacies till they are paid off" (a statement in exact conformity with Miss Sugden's recollection of the will), and "he has informed Edward (the grandson) that it was not for the peerage, and that his intention in regard to it was irrevocable." Admitting that Miss Sugden had fallen into some errors as to the provisions of the will, he was yet of opinion that they were so trifling as not to detract from her general statement, and with reference to the residuary clause in the will, observed that all he could say upon the subject was this, that the result of his examination of the case had been to give him such confidence in the accuracy of Miss Sugden in all important matters that he thought her memory was to be relied upon,

although it was not corroborated with regard to the residuary bequests. Concluding his observations on the first part of the case, his lordship stated that he found as a fact that the contents of the will were as set out in the declaration, with the exception of a bequest of 750*l.* to the present Lord St. Leonards, which was given by a codicil and not by the will, and he should order that the declaration be amended by striking out the passage in question.

Passing to the second branch of the case—namely, whether or not the will had been revoked by the testator, he observed that the question was one of fact. Undoubtedly, he continued, where a will had been shown to have been in the custody of a testator, and it was not to be found at his death, the presumption, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, was that the testator himself destroyed it. But that presumption might be rebutted by evidence leading to the opposite conclusion. Now, that evidence must of necessity be of great variety, according to the various circumstances of the cases that were presented to courts of justice. He had already said that the first element in such a consideration as to whether or not the testator had himself destroyed his will was to be found in the instrument itself; and he should for the rest of his observations take it as proved that the contents of the will were as Miss Sugden said they were. That being so, it appeared to have been a will well considered, dealing with the interests of a large number of the members of the testator's family, settling certain estates upon the peerage, settling other estates upon his second son, accompanied by the declaration of the testator to those interested, especially to the present Lord St. Leonards, that as to one of those estates he had a fixed determination in his mind, and the Court had to consider whether it was probable that at some subsequent time the testator changed the intention which he had formed at the date of the execution of the will. When it was suggested that such a change had come over the mind of the testator, they must look for proof of it in a change of circumstances. Was there any here? It appeared not only from the parole evidence, but it appeared also from various documents, that the testator ceased to entertain the strong affection for his grandson, now Lord St. Leonards, that he previously entertained at the time of the making of his will. The deceased thought, and we had nothing to do with the justice or injustice of his reasoning, that he had cause to complain of his grandson's conduct; but, having had the opportunity of reading the letters which were not read in court, and which showed exactly what was the cause of the testator's displeasure with his grandson, he should say that there was nothing in the case which in the least degree reflected upon Lord St. Leonards' character.

On the other hand, we know as a fact that his affection for his daughter, Miss Sugden, was naturally increasing with years and months, and that as he became more and more dependent upon her he grew the more and more anxious to show the gratitude he entertained towards her. With regard also to his son, Mr. Frank Sugden, he never had any difference with him, and the codicils showed that he desired more and more to benefit him, and to make him, as Miss Sugden said, the head of the family, by placing him in Boyle Farm, with a sufficient income to maintain it. There was, therefore, a total absence of any assignable motive for the testator to have revoked all the important provisions of his will.

In the absence of any reason why he should change his mind with reference to his son, Mr. Frank Sugden, what was there in the evidence that he ever did change his mind? There had been given a considerable body of testimony as to subsequent statements by the testator, which, upon this point of the case,

were, without doubt, admissible in evidence, and they showed that down to the latest period of his life he invariably spoke of having given his Kingsdown estate to his second son. The declarations to which he more particularly referred began in January 1874, and were repeated by the testator down to his death. He accepted the evidence as to those declarations as true, and the conclusion to which it led him was this—that at the time they were made by the testator he believed that his will of 1870 was still in existence.

But it was said that if that were the case, what was the theory which was to be put forward as to its disappearance? He was not called upon to suggest any theory which would account for the will not being found at the testator's death. Several of various degrees of probability might be suggested, but he guardedly and purposely abstained from putting forward any theory of his own upon the subject. It was sufficient for him to say that, believing as he did that the testator made those statements in the belief that the will was in existence at a time subsequent to that at which he could have revoked it, he came to the conclusion that the testator did not destroy it at any time at which he could have had access to it; for to adopt any other view would be to hold one of two things which appeared to him equally untenable—either that Lord St. Leonards had, in fact, destroyed the will upon one of the occasions upon which no doubt he might have had access to it between August 1873 and March 1874, but had forgotten it—an hypothesis which, to his mind, was altogether untenable—or, on the other hand, that he had revoked it, and purposely concealed the fact from his daughter, Miss Sugden, who had been in his confidence for years, and for whom his attachment never diminished. That the testator should have done an act so much to her injury, while he kept up the semblance and pretence of an undiminished interest in her welfare, was impossible to believe, and was wholly inconsistent with the whole tenour of his conduct towards her. Equally was it to be observed that he would never have kept concealed from Mr. Frank Sugden the fact that so great a change had been made in his prospects by the revocation of the will; and, in addition, it was impossible to believe that Lord St. Leonards, with his knowledge upon such a subject and of the consequences of his act, would have, under the circumstances supposed, destroyed his will, with the result, which must have been well known to him, of introducing confusion into his affairs after his death, and with the certainty of bringing about that litigation from which he had himself endeavoured to protect the public.

Now, let me, in conclusion (continued Sir James Hannen), call attention to a passage in one of Lord St. Leonards own works which has a bearing upon this subject, and it shows how the wisest of men may be mistaken, as I think, in the advice which they give to others. And I may say this case illustrates the false security in which Lord St. Leonards lived, and in which I dare say we all of us live. With the other members of his family he lived in the belief that his will was secure from the hands and eyes of either the curious or the dishonest. It was thought that the only means of access to it was by the only key which Lord St. Leonards carried about him, and that there was no means of access to the duplicate key, which would open the will-box, and yet it turned out that there were no less than four keys in the house by which anybody might have opened the escritoire in which the duplicate key was kept, and so have obtained possession of it. Believing as I do that this will has been lost, and not destroyed by the testatrix, and that the loss has arisen from its insecure custody, though that custody seemed to all concerned to be perfectly safe, it is well that it should be known, and I particularly desire that it should be

known, to the public that the law has provided a means of obtaining as nearly as certainty can be obtained in human affairs that a will will be forthcoming at the death of the testator. It has been provided for by 20 and 21 Vict., c. 77., s. 91, that wills may be deposited at the registry of this court, sealed and signed, and that their contents can never be known to any one until the proper time arrives. They may, upon payment of a small fee, be deposited at the registry of the court, and there they will be kept in safe custody; and yet, notwithstanding this provision of the law, I regret to say that in 1872-73 there were only seven instances of wills having been so deposited at the registry; in 1873-74 there were nine; and in 1874-75 there have been seventeen instances of the kind. Now Lord St. Leonards, observing upon this in his *Handy-Book of Property Law*, says:—

“The act which abolishes the old ecclesiastical jurisdiction and establishes a Court of Probate (20 and 21 Vict., c. 77.) provides not only for the custody of your will after your death, but directs that convenient depositories shall be provided under the control of the court for all such wills of living persons as may be deposited therein for safe custody; and that all persons may deposit their wills in such depository upon payment of such fees and under such regulations as the judge of the court shall by order direct. If you are likely from time to time to alter your will, I should advise you not to place it in this depository. If I were a devisee of a living testator, I should like to hear that the will was in the new depository. The expense and difficulty attending the gathering of the will out of this custody would deter many men from capriciously altering their donations.”

I think it is to be regretted that advice was given, for it is competent for any person to alter his will as before, even though he should deposit it for safe custody in the registry of the court. The result is, that I find as a fact that the will of 1870 was duly executed and attested; that the several codicils also were duly executed and attested; that the will was not revoked by the testator; and I further find that the contents of the will were, with the exception I have mentioned, as set out in the declaration.

IV.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

TRIAL OF THE BROTHERS WAINWRIGHT.

THE trial of Henry and Thomas George Wainwright, for the murder of Harriet Lane, was commenced at the Central Criminal Court on Nov. 22, before the Lord Chief Justice.

The counsel engaged in the case were:—For the prosecution, the Attorney-General (Sir J. Holker), Mr. Poland, and Mr. Beasley. For the defence of Henry Wainwright, Mr. Besley, Mr. Douglas Straight, and Mr. Tickell; of Thomas, Mr. Moody.

The proceedings were commenced by the Attorney-General, who stated the case to the jury. He remarked that it would be competent to them to find

Henry Wainwright guilty of murder, and Thomas guilty of being an accessory before the fact or after the fact.

After stating the facts regarding the relations of the prisoner Henry with Harriet Lane, otherwise Mrs. King, counsel remarked that while Mrs. King was living at Sidney Square a man called upon her, who gave the name of Edward Frieake. This man, it was alleged by the prosecution, was the prisoner Thomas Wainwright. He then proceeded to show that Mrs. Foster had given notice to leave to Mrs. King, and that consequently Henry Wainwright would have been obliged to get her another lodging. He had therefore a motive for getting rid of her. The learned counsel next proceeded to mention the purchase on Sept. 10th, by the prisoner Henry, of 1 cwt. of chloride of lime, the statement by Harriet Lane on the 11th, that she was going to 215, Whitechapel Road, Henry's house, when she took leave of her children, and the noise of shots heard by workmen next door to the prisoner's house, 215, Whitechapel Road. According to the prosecution it was by one of those shots that Harriet Lane was murdered. Subsequently to this it was alleged her body was buried, in a grave previously prepared, beneath the floor, and covered with the chloride of lime. Various inquiries were made by Miss Wilmore, in whose care the children of Harriet Lane had been left, as to the whereabouts of Harriet Lane, and she received a letter purporting to be from "E. Frieake," stating that the writer intended to marry "Mrs. King," and that they were about to leave the country. The deceased's father also made inquiries, and discovered that this "E. Frieake" was not Mr. Frieke, an auctioneer, a friend of Henry Wainwright's, as had been supposed, and the latter said it was another person altogether. The Attorney-General then described how Thomas Wainwright had established himself as ironmonger at the "Hen and Chickens," Borough, and had got into difficulties and had been sold up, and how the mortgagee of Henry Wainwright's lease of 215, Whitechapel Road, had put in Mrs. Izzard to occupy the house. Henry, being alarmed lest discovery should be made by any person living in the house on account of the bad smell, then proceeded to make his plans for removing the body. The learned counsel then described the discovery of the contents of the parcels which he was carrying for Henry Wainwright by Stokes, the search of No. 215, the discoveries made by the police, and that on medical examination of the remains two bullets were found lodged in the brain. The prisoner Thomas was arrested on being identified as the man calling himself Frieake.

Alfred Philip Stokes then gave evidence to the effect that he was asked by the prisoner Henry to carry two parcels for him, and that he had peeped into them, and, on the discovery that they contained human remains, had followed Henry Wainwright, who was conveying them away in a cab, and given him into custody.

Alice Day, examined, gave evidence as to her acquaintance with the prisoner Henry, and her being with him in the cab in which he carried the parcels.

Matthew Fox, examined, gave evidence to the arrest of Henry Wainwright and the search of premises of No. 215.

Ellen Wilmore gave evidence as to Harriet Lane's relations with Henry Wainwright, her disappearance, and the receipt of the letter signed E. Frieake. She also had identified the remains found in Henry Wainwright's possession as the body of Harriet Lane.

A number of witnesses were then examined, chiefly giving evidence as to the identification of the remains, the relations of Harriet Lane with Henry

Wainwright, the bad smells noticed at No. 215, and the firing of three shots heard by workmen next door.

Mr. Besley addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Henry Wainwright. He represented the excited state of public feeling with regard to the prisoner, which he contended was very prejudicial to him, and pointed out that the evidence being simply circumstantial the jury should satisfy themselves that the chain was in a perfect state. No evidence was given, Mr. Besley contended, as to the first acquaintance of the prisoner and Harriet Lane or to show that Thomas Wainwright and Edward Frieake were identical. He disputed the evidence as to the time when the lime was bought. The smells at No. 215 were perceived, he said, before Sept. 11th, and the evidence as to the firing of the shots was entirely untrustworthy. As a motive for the charge in the indictment—that the prisoner had immoral relations with other women than Mrs. King—the prosecution had utterly failed. Whether it had been intended to establish that point by Alice Day he (Mr. Besley) did not know; but not a scintilla of evidence had pointed to any such relation. That the prisoner became aware on the 11th that there was that on the premises which would gravely compromise him there could be no doubt. But a man conscious of guilt would not have asked Alice Day to ride with him, and would not have employed a man like Stokes in the way he did. A guilty man would have sent Stokes for the cab, instead of going himself; for the discovery resulted from the prisoner's carelessness in that respect. The learned counsel proceeded to discuss the evidence of identity, and contended that it was not proved beyond doubt that the remains were those of Harriet Lane. As to the second count in the indictment, that the prisoner had murdered an unknown woman, that showed that the prosecution doubted the identity of the remains. Then what became of all the evidence which related to Harriet Lane? And if that evidence was gone, what remained? He should contend that there was no evidence that the death was not occasioned by suicide—that there was nothing in the scientific evidence inconsistent with the theory that it was a suicide.

The Judge: I shall make the remark to the jury that a person who commits suicide does not bury himself. You find here not only a death from the bullets, but also an interment.

In conclusion, Mr. Besley said that his contention was that the prisoner was entitled to a verdict of not guilty if one link in the chain of the case for the prosecution was broken. That that was so was clear from Mr. Martin's evidence that his van was being repaired (when the three men heard the shots) on Sept. 9. The prosecution alleged that the death of the person whose body was found occurred on Sept. 11; and if it did not occur on that day the whole prosecution was shattered. The learned counsel also laid great stress upon the opinion of Dr. Meadows, that the remains were those of a woman who had not been a mother, and concluded by an appeal to the jury to give effect to the doubts which he considered he had thrown upon the case.

Mr. Moody then addressed the jury on behalf of Thomas Wainwright. He should contend that the offence of murder had not been committed, and that—even supposing the jury should think the fact of a murder had been established—it was not proved that his client was an accessory. Upon the first point he should not enlarge, inasmuch as Mr. Besley had exhausted the arguments in respect to it. If there was a doubt as to the identity of the remains, then as regarded Thomas Wainwright there was nothing to answer. It was not shown that any unkind feeling existed between Thomas Wainwright and Harriet Lane. The prisoner Thomas's statement that he had done anything

to serve his brother merely meant that he had helped him, knowing he had a difficulty with some woman, which any other man would have done. The identity between Frieake and the prisoner Thomas was not clearly made out. In fact the links in the case against Thomas were all imperfect, and the prosecution asked the jury to adjust them and complete the chain. He (Mr. Moody) asked them to reject the theory of the prosecution, and say that whatever the prisoner had done he had no guilty knowledge. The prisoner Thomas had been unhappy in his domestic relations and had been wanted by the police for neglecting his wife, a charge upon which he was dismissed by the magistrate. As he had no fixed home, it was impossible for him to say after an interval of twelve or eighteen months where he was on any particular evening; he could not therefore prove a complete alibi, but he could bring evidence that, in Sept. 1874, Thomas Wainwright was in regular attendance at the place where he was employed.

A witness called for Thomas Wainwright gave evidence as to his being in his service and his regular attendance from March to October 1874.

The Attorney-General replied on behalf of the Crown. He said that the theory of suicide by the woman whose body was found was absurd. Then Henry Wainwright had to face at the outset the fact that a murdered body lay under the floor of his paint-room, that he mutilated it, and was taken while endeavouring to remove it to another and a more secret place. He urged that the identity of E. Frieake and the prisoner Thomas was fully established and there was no evidence to show that Harriet Lane was likely to leave the man to whom she had borne children for a stranger. The facts of the purchase of the lime, and the hearing of the shots, and the respective dates, Sept. 10th and 11th, were clearly proved. The letters and telegrams, sent in the name of Frieake, were sent by Thomas Wainwright, at his brother Henry's instigation. The Attorney-General then examined the evidence as to the remains found in the prisoner Henry's possession. He showed the immoral relations existing between Henry Wainwright and Harriet Lane, and the differences between them. He noticed the fact of the smell at No. 215, the purchase of an axe and spade, and said that these were circumstances which, taken together, must convince every reasonable man that the prisoner Henry Wainwright was guilty of the murder of Harriet Lane.

As to Thomas Wainwright, it was evident that he lent himself to a plot, instituted by Henry, to pass himself off as a man named Frieake. It was not for him (the Attorney-General) to suggest what the motive was; it was enough for him that there was a plot, and that being so, it must have had some motive. In conclusion, the Attorney-General showed that Henry Wainwright must have had help in removing the body, and that everything pointed to the fact that Thomas helped him.

On the ninth day of the trial the Lord Chief Justice summed up. He began by remarking that on Sept. 11 the prisoner Henry Wainwright was found in possession of the mangled remains of a body that had been severed by some rough instrument, that those remains had been recently taken from a grave on the prisoner's premises, and that the death of the person whose remains they were had been occasioned by pistol shots. The jury would have to inquire whether the life thus taken by foul means was taken by the prisoner. There could be no doubt in this case that the life was taken by violence; the question for the jury was whether it was the prisoner by whose hands that life was taken. The next thing to consider was as to the identity of the remains. His lordship proceeded to consider the relations between Henry Wainwright

and Harriet Lane. He showed how the former fell into difficulties, and that Harriet Lane was evidently a great burden to him. His lordship then remarked on the Frieake episode, and showed the various theories held as to it, pointing out that it might have been part of a scheme to assure Harriet Lane as to her future means of subsistence. The prisoner Henry's replies to the inquiries of Harriet Lane's friends were contradictory. Anyhow the fact remained that there were remains lying in Henry Wainwright's house which he deemed necessary to remove, and that he made preparations for that purpose. That the cause of death was by shots or by knife was evident, and the body was found in Henry Wainwright's possession, in the act of concealing it. The presumption was reasonable that the man removing the body from one hiding-place to another was the one concerned in the original offence. The evidence showed that this body closely corresponded with that of Harriet Lane, and the jury had now to consider whether it was that body; if it was, Harriet Lane was killed by the hand of an assassin, and they must say if they had any honest, reasonable doubt that she fell by the hand of Henry Wainwright.

With regard to Thomas Wainwright, his lordship said it was clear that he lent himself to a scheme for turning aside inquiry. But the argument urged in his favour, that his brother induced him to aid in stopping the inquiries, telling him the woman had gone off somewhere, he did not know where, might be true; the jury must say if it was consistent with the evidence. If he gave his help under the impression that his brother had got into some scrape, but did not know of the murder, then, although guilty of the gravest indiscretion, he was not guilty of the charge. If they thought he knew of the murder, they must find him guilty. He (the judge) was convinced that the jury, who had given such undivided attention to the case, would find a verdict to the best of their ability which would give satisfaction to the country at large.

The jury then retired to deliberate, and on returning to court the foreman gave as their verdict that Henry Wainwright was guilty of the murder of Harriet Lane, and Thomas Wainwright accessory after the fact.

Henry Wainwright on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, made a statement declaring his innocence. Sentence of death was then passed on him, the Lord Chief Justice declaring his complete concurrence with the verdict.

Thomas Wainwright was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

V.

THE TITLE OF "REVEREND."

THE case of "Keet v. Smith and others" came on on July 24 at the Arches Court, before the Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, the Dean of Arches. It was an appeal from the judgment of the Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln (Dr. Walter Phillimore), who had refused an application by the Rev. Henry Keet, a Wesleyan minister, to issue the usual citation and faculty for the erection of a certain tombstone, with a particular inscription, in the churchyard of Owston Ferry, in that diocese. An inhibition to show cause why such a

faculty should not issue had been served upon the Rev. George Edward Smith, the vicar, and the churchwardens of the parish; but there was no appearance on their part. The case excited considerable interest.

Dr. Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Bayford were counsel for the appellant, Mr. Keet.

The facts of the case, about which there was no dispute, may be thus briefly stated. The petition was filed on behalf of a gentleman who described himself as "the Rev. Henry Keet, Wesleyan minister," and it stated that he was a resident parishioner at Owston Ferry; that in May 1874 he lost a daughter, who was buried in the churchyard of the parish, and that he was anxious to erect over her grave a tombstone bearing this inscription: "In loving memory of Annie Augusta Keet, the younger daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan minister, who died at Owston Ferry, May 11, 1874, aged seven years and nine months. 'Safe sheltered from the storms of life.'"

The vicar refused to allow him to erect a tombstone bearing such an inscription, on the ground that it included the words "Reverend" and "Wesleyan minister." The Bishop of Lincoln, on being applied to, replied that it was the duty of the incumbent to examine the epitaphs which it might be proposed to inscribe on gravestones in the churchyard of the parish, and that he was empowered by law to make objections to anything in them which, in his judgment, was liable to exception. On the receipt of that answer the appellant laid the case before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and asked him whether the vicar had a right to object to a stone bearing a title which was acknowledged by the Government of the kingdom and in accordance with general usage. To that the Archbishop answered: "I presume from what you say that you are a regularly appointed permanent minister of the Wesleyan denomination. I do not feel called upon to give an opinion as to the legal question whether in so doing Mr. Smith keeps within his rights; but I certainly consider the objection you mention as urged by him is one which ought not to be made. I should be surprised if the Bishop of the diocese, should you apply to him, did not take the same view as myself." Strengthened by that communication, Mr. Keet forwarded a copy of the correspondence to the Bishop of Lincoln, requesting him to use his kind offices with the vicar, so that the objection might be withdrawn. The Bishop in reply wrote: "It is to be regretted that claims urged by you as a Wesleyan preacher to be designated by the title of 'Reverend' upon a monument to be erected on a burial-place of the Church of England should be mixed up with the question of paying a tribute of parental affection to a beloved daughter now no more. What title should be given to you by your own co-religionists is not the point at issue, and I express no opinion upon it; but the question is whether the title of 'Reverend' should be conceded to you upon a tombstone by ministers of the Church of England, who are the responsible guardians of her churchyards. It is not easy to determine what is the exact meaning of the title of 'Reverend,' as claimed by a Wesleyan preacher. If that title is to be taken to imply that he is a person in holy orders duly qualified to preach the Word of God and administer the sacraments in a church, then I am bound to say that the laws to which I am subject would not allow me to recognise him in that capacity. I hope to have the happiness before long of admitting some Wesleyan preachers to holy orders in the Church of England, after due training and trial; but I should be chargeable with equivocation and duplicity towards them, and with dishonesty and treachery to the Church of England, if I were now to designate them by the title of 'Reverend,' to which they will have a just claim after

ordination and by its means. If the title of 'Reverend,' to which you lay claim, and by which you desire to be designated in a consecrated burial-place of the Church of England, is intended only to indicate that you are appointed to preach in a Wesleyan place of worship, I would venture to remind you of another epitaph that was inscribed on the tomb of the founder of Wesleyanism himself. John Wesley was described as 'the patron and friend of lay preachers.' He regarded his preachers as laymen. He warned them against calling themselves ministers; and after his death the Wesleyan Conference, in 1793 and 1794, forbade them to assume the title of 'Reverend.' Any one who gives them that title contravenes the injunctions of John Wesley, for whose memory I entertain sincere respect, and to whose authority I desire to defer in my relations with the members of that important religious community which derives its name from him. A title is a distinctive attribute belonging to a special person or class. If I give a title to a person to whom it does not belong, I am liable to the charge of flattering him and of wronging those to whom the title does belong. For such reasons as these I have abstained from giving the title of 'Reverend' to Wesleyan preachers; not, I need hardly say, from any feeling of disparagement towards them, but because I honour consistency and truth, and because I am sure they would despise me if I acted against my conscience and were to practise that kind of liberality which courts popularity by giving away what does not belong to it." The letter was addressed "Mr. Henry Keet, Wesleyan preacher."

Dr. Stephens, Q.C., after reciting the circumstances under which the appeal had been preferred and reading the correspondence, said that Mr. Keet, as a parishioner of Owston Ferry, had a right to have any member of his family resident with him and dying in his house buried in the churchyard, and also, on payment of certain fees, to place a stone over the grave for its protection and in order to preserve there the memory of the person interred. Inscriptions and tombstones, according to the Third Institute, 1669, had four good uses and ends, namely: (1) An evidence and proof of descents and pedigrees; (2) a statement of the time of deceased's departure; (3) an example to follow the good or to eschew the evil; and (4) to put the living in mind of their end, for all the sons of Adam must die. A tombstone remained the absolute property of the person who erected it, notwithstanding that the quasi-freehold of the churchyard might rest with the vicar. This was the law of the land, and he submitted that the only question which remained for him to argue was whether the proposed inscription was inadmissible on the ground of its being opposed to religion, law, morality, or decency. He would first consider the ecclesiastical position of the Wesleyan community and the general status of a Wesleyan minister, and then examine the reasons which had induced the learned Chancellor to refuse to issue his citation. The first Methodist Society was formed by John Wesley in London in 1739, and consisted of but 10 persons. Wesley himself was a presbyter of the Church of England, and he advised his people that they should continue united with the Church as far as the work in which they were engaged would permit. In 1788 the 45th Conference was held in London, and Wesley then declared that since the society had been founded it had neither by premeditation nor wittingly varied from any doctrine of the Church, though it had added to the Church's discipline in such matters as preaching in the fields, extempore prayer, lay preaching, and holding a yearly Conference. Wesley enjoined his followers to be friends of all and enemies of none, and from that day to this the general attitude of the Wesleyan community had been one of friendship to other sects, and not of enmity.

Quoting from Mr. Curteis's "Bampton Lectures, 1871," the learned counsel said it was indeed with the greatest possible reluctance that any Churchman could bring himself to speak of the Wesleyan body as if its secession was complete. Even yet it was believed there were many thousands of Methodists who refused to lift up their hand against the Church of England, and secession could hardly be said to be accomplished when so many Wesleyans habitually availed themselves of its ministrations and cordially welcomed the visits of her clergy, and, when, amid all confusions and party cries, there were still so many indications abroad that the Wesleyan societies had never forgotten, and would never be able to forget, their venerable founder's almost dying words: "I live and die a member of the Church of England, and none who regard my judgment or advice will ever separate from it." The fact was that there was no intention in Wesley's mind of a separation from the Church, but simply of a revival within the Church. In this state of circumstances it was difficult to comprehend the expression of the learned Chancellor that "Mr. Keet's claim to office was an admission that he was a schismatic, and not merely so, but a chief among schismatics, and the claim to describe that office, or the office-bearer, as being as such (and no other reason was given) 'worthy of reverence' was a claim to have schism honoured instead of lamented over." A far different view was taken in a previous case by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, who said: "It has not been proved to my satisfaction that a Wesleyan minister is either a schismatic or a heretic." He could not understand how, as Dr. Phillimore had suggested, the description of a person as a "reverend Wesleyan minister" might be made the means of disseminating doctrines inconsistent with those of our Church. The members of the Wesleyan community were permitted by the rules of their society to attend the public services of the Church of England, to receive the holy communion at the hands of her ministers, and to use the Prayer Book in their meetings for public worship. They believed in both the creeds of the universal Church, in the sacraments of holy baptism and of the Lord's Supper, and in the fitness of infant baptism, and they believed further that Holy Scripture contained all things necessary to salvation. They did not, however, as additionally necessary to salvation, recognise either episcopal ordination or jurisdiction. These being their tenets, it was hard that they should be judicially denounced as disseminating doctrines inconsistent with those of the Church. Next the learned Chancellor had stated: "It was not contended that a Wesleyan minister had any claim to be considered in holy orders, and it could not have been so contended historically. John and Charles Wesley were indeed priests of the Church of England, as were some of their companions; but the Wesleyans never had any bishop among them. Nor, indeed, did John Wesley or, so far as it appeared, any other of the clergy of the Church who were among the early Wesleyans, purport or assume to confer ordination, except in the peculiar cases of certain ministers sent to Scotland and to America. If they had done so, their ordination would have been of no avail. So far, however, from doing so, John Wesley took pains to discourage any notion that his preachers were as such in the position of the clergy of the Church, and for at least some years after his death the Wesleyan Conference followed him." Dr. Stephens contended that it was not a question of the validity or invalidity of orders, but simply whether the clergy of the Church of England had such an exclusive right to the title "Reverend" as made its use by any other denomination unlawful. There was, he asserted, no statute, common law, custom, or ordinary usage which gave the parochial clergy any such right. On the death of Wesley, in 1791,

there were three great classes of ministers belonging to his community—(1) Ministers who had been ordained in the Church of England; (2) ministers who had been ordained by Wesley; and (3) ministers who had received no ordination. Afterwards a fourth class was added, namely, those who had received ordination by the ministers ordained by Wesley. At the Leeds Conference in 1793 it was resolved that no gowns, cassocks, bands, or surplices should be worn by any, that the title of “Reverend” should not be used by them towards each other in future, and that the distinction between ordained and unordained ministers should thenceforward be dropped. That resolution was confirmed at the following Conference at Bristol, and remained in force till 1811, when the rule as to the non-user of the title of “Reverend” was repealed. It was clear that previously to 1793, and from 1811 to the present moment, the title of “Reverend” had been used by the Wesleyan community, and not a single proceeding had ever been taken against them. He would next examine the reasons which had induced the learned Chancellor to refuse his citation; and prominent among them was that in which he asserted that the epithet of “Wesleyan minister” would alone have been unlawful. He had sought in vain to find any authority for that proposition, but he had found conclusive authority for sanctioning the use of the word “minister” by teachers and preachers of congregations other than those of the Church of England. In the 1st William and Mary, cap. 18, sec. 11, it was enacted that every teacher or preacher in holy orders, or pretended holy orders—that was to say, every minister, preacher, or teacher of a congregation—should be exempted from serving on a jury or as churchwarden or overseer or in other parochial office. The statute therefore gave the title of “minister” to teachers or preachers other than those in the Church of England, and consequently a Wesleyan minister was as much entitled to thus describe himself as a clergyman. In this instance there was the prefix “Wesleyan,” showing conclusively that Mr. Keet had made no claim to fill any office in the Church. It would be unreasonable not to give persons holding sacred offices such an epithet or title as would distinguish them from mere laymen. The learned Chancellor had held that the word “Reverend” implied that a person was worthy of reverence, and that to say as much of a Wesleyan minister would be to honour schism instead of lamenting over it, and might tend to disseminate doctrines inconsistent with those of the Established Church. The title “Reverend” was applicable to all persons worthy of reverence, and it was so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and others. It had even been applied to women—such as prioresses and abbesses—and to judges. In the 15th century it was used as a prefix to the names of persons of consideration, male or female. For instance, in the Paston letters, Margaret Paston addressed John Paston as “Right Reverend and Worshipful Husband,” and those volumes were replete with similar expressions. It was curious to note that the title was then only used towards the laity, and never towards the clergy. From 1583 to 1706 it was invariably applied to the judges and sages of the law. [The Dean of Arches quoted the expression “Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors.”] As the clergy and ministers gradually assumed the title, it was as gradually abandoned by the judges and the laity. Before, and at the time of the Reformation, the ordinary title of the parochial clergyman was “Sir” or “Master” or “Mister,” the latter appellations probably belonging to those who had proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts. There were three instances of this in Shakespeare; viz., in the “Merry Wives of Windsor,” one of the *dramatis personæ* was “Sir Hugh Evans, a Welsh parson;” in

"Love's Labour's Lost," "Sir Nathaniel, a curate;" and in "As You Like It," "Sir Oliver Martext, a vicar." After the reign of Elizabeth the use of the word "Sir" to the clergy seemed to have gradually died out, and "Master" or "Mr." became general. The first time that the title "Reverend" was applied to the clergy was in the Act of Uniformity of 1662. The use of the word, however, did not become general until the 17th century, and the Nonconformist ministers as a class adopted the title of "Reverend" as early as, if not earlier than, the parochial clergy of the Church of England, evidence of the fact being found as early as 1717. It was used by them in documents presented to the Crown, and in the title-pages of their works. An exclusive appropriation of the epithet "Reverend" to clergymen of the Church of England had not, he argued, been authorised by statute, common law, custom, or grant from the Crown, and the parochial clergy could not therefore exclude ministers of the Wesleyan community from adopting it. On the contrary, it had been accorded to them by the Crown in its answer to addresses, by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his letter to Mr. Keet, by official directories such as the Army List, by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in probates of wills, and by various ministers of the Crown from 1814 to the present time. [The Dean of Arches suggested that it was most probable in these instances that the persons were addressed in the style which they had themselves assumed.] The learned counsel went on to protest against the assumption that the language of every tombstone was the voice of the Church, or that epitaphs could be made the means of disseminating doctrines, and he quoted, to prove the utter folly of such an argument, an epitaph in a city church, under date 1750:—

"Beneath this silent stone is laid
A noisy, antiquated inaid,
Who from her cradle talked till death,
And ne'er before was out of breath."

(A laugh.)

The Dean of Arches thought such epitaphs as that—and there were thousands equally absurd and blasphemous all over the kingdom—went to prove the great advantage of some discretion being vested in the clergyman in the matter of inscriptions on tombstones. He believed that it would be impossible to place such an inscription as that on a tombstone now-a-days.

Dr. Stephens admitted all that, but contended that the clergyman had no power to interfere with inscriptions or epitaphs unless they were inconsistent with religion, morality, or decency. [The Dean of Arches: You might add grammar.] If an inscription containing the words "Reverend" and "Wesleyan minister" honoured schism instead of lamenting over it, then such honour to schism had been given in no less than 47 instances in the province of Canterbury, and 12 in the province of York, and in parishes of which the Archbishops were patrons. The latest instance was in the diocese over which Dr. Walter Phillimore presided so ably as Chancellor—namely, in the churchyard of Bardon. He submitted that the instances which he had adduced showed that persons in holy orders had no such exclusive right to the title of "Reverend" as to debar others from assuming it; that this epithet had been applied at various periods to lay persons, male and female, and to the judges; that it had been assumed by Nonconformist ministers as long and as generally as by the parochial clergy, and that it had been applied to the Wesleyan community by common and official usage. If a Wesleyan minister thought proper to appropriate the epithet of "Most Reverend," "Right Reverend," or "Very Reverend," what court could inflict any punishment upon him? And

"ubi jus ibi remedium." It had been asked by the learned Chancellor, "Could a Roman Catholic bishop in England insist upon receiving a recognition from the authorities of our Church of the diocese which he takes to himself in England?" To that he replied that such a claim would be to recognise an honour not conferred by the Crown, and that the Roman Catholics surely disseminated doctrines inconsistent with those of the Established Church, and were, under the 110th Canon, schismatics. The Church of England had never disavowed the validity of the Roman Catholic orders of bishops and priests, although the Roman Catholic community had persistently treated the Anglican orders as absolutely invalid. The malevolent feeling still existed. In contrast to the disloyalty of the position occupied by the Roman Catholics in this country as was shown by the ex-Premier in England, he recently pointed to Wesleyan ministers of England who had always been remarkable for their loyalty and attachment to the Crown and Government of this country as peaceful and dutiful subjects. In conclusion, Dr. Stephens remarked that the recognised principles of the Established Church were to win to herself adherents by conciliation or indulgence, not to force them away by too much severity; to conciliate by indulgence, not to repel by persecution; to extend her pale, and not to contract it by unnecessary exclusion. But this case went far beyond any question of conciliation or indulgence. By the judgment of the Court below, Wesleyan ministers had been denied a right to which they had as much claim as Presbyterian ministers, or the parochial clergy of the Church of England. The Wesleyan ministers rested their claim upon the ascertained fact that the parochial clergy of the Established Church had no exclusive right, either by statute, or by common law, or by custom, to appropriate exclusively to themselves the epithet of "Reverend."

Mr. R. A. Bayford followed on the same side, urging that by the absence of any defence by the vicar and churchwardens the case was virtually abandoned; that there had been no objection to the erection of a mere tombstone, but simply to the inscription, and that as regarded that inscription, the discretion of the clergyman was limited and restricted. In this instance it was not known whether the objection applied to the words "Wesleyan minister" or "Reverend," or both, or to Mr. Keet personally. He contended that this was the first time that the clergy had claimed an exclusive right to that title, and that they had shown no grounds for making such a demand.

On July 13th the Dean of Arches delivered judgment as follows:—He said, "This is an appeal from the Consistory Court of Lincoln. The subject of the appeal is the refusal of that Court to grant a faculty for the erection of a tombstone, containing the following inscription:—'In loving memory of Annie Augusta Keet, the younger daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan minister, who died at Owston Ferry, the 11th of May 1874, aged seven years and nine months. Safe sheltered from the storms of life.' It appeared that the inscription 'Wesleyan minister' was not objected to by the incumbent, and was allowed by the Court. The prefix 'Reverend' was objected to by the incumbent and disallowed by the Court. I must express regret that the petitioner should not have been content with the description 'Wesleyan minister.' It is, strictly speaking, his accurate description, as 'George Edward Smith, clerk or vicar,' would be, strictly speaking, the accurate description of the incumbent. The aspect of the question in this Court is slightly varied from that which it assumed in the Court below. The Chancellor of Lincoln declined to allow the issue of a citation to the incumbent calling upon him to show cause why the faculty prayed should not be granted. In this

Court, however, that citation has, according to its usual practice, already issued, and has been served upon the incumbent, and he has not appeared in answer to the citation, but he has not withdrawn his opposition to it. The law as to the rights of the incumbent and parishioners with respect to gravestones in churchyards is often but partially understood and carelessly stated. I will endeavour to lay it down correctly. The churchyard is the freehold of the incumbent, subject to the right of the parishioner or stranger happening to die in the parish to simple interment, but to no more. Indeed, the incumbent has the right to pasture animals which do not injure the bodies interred in the churchyard, and every gravestone, of course, interferes with that pasture. The incumbent for this, as well as for other more important reasons, has a *prima facie* right to prohibit altogether the placing of any gravestones, or to permit it upon proper conditions, such as those which relate to the size and character of the stone, the legality or propriety of the inscription upon it, or the payment of a proper fee. Usage, indeed, has much favoured the placing of such stones, and, as a general rule, the incumbent permits them, while the exercise of his right of refusal has become, or perhaps always was, subject to the control of the Ordinary. None of my predecessors was, I think, better acquainted with the mixed law and practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts in cases of this description than Sir Herbert Jenner Fust. In the important case of 'Breeks v. Woolfrey' ('Curteis's Reports,' 880), he drew a clear distinction between the general right of the incumbent to refuse permission to place a gravestone, and his right to refuse such permission on the ground that the inscription upon it was contrary to law; and while upon the latter special ground he overruled the refusal of the incumbent, he was careful to show no interference with the right of the incumbent to refuse, according to the general law, his consent. And here I should observe that the two legal positions—namely, that simple interment is a matter of right, and the placing of a gravestone a matter of permission—are in no way affected by the fact to which I have referred, and which is, unfortunately, too true, that inscriptions of an improper, ludicrous, and heathen character are to be found in some of our churches and churchyards. Such a fact only proves the culpable indifference and carelessness in this respect of those who had the control of the church and churchyard at the period when the censurable inscriptions were allowed; not that there was no power in the clergyman or the Ordinary to refuse them. The notion that an incumbent is bound to permit an inscription at variance with religion, morality, or propriety is entirely erroneous, and not the less mischievous because the law holds that tombstones once lawfully erected become in a sense the property of those who erected them ('Spooner v. Brewster,' 3 'Bingham's Reports,' 139). Passing, then, from the consideration of the rights of the incumbent and parishioners, I approach the examination of the law with respect to the power and authority of the Ordinary, to whom application for a faculty must be made. With respect to the grant or refusal of a faculty two distinct considerations occur—first, is the object lawful? secondly, is it expedient? If the former question be answered in the negative, the second, of course, need not be entertained; but if the former question be answered in the affirmative, it may, nevertheless, well be that, having regard to circumstances, the Ordinary may think the grant or the faculty inexpedient, and on that ground alone refuse it. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that when the petitioner for a faculty has shown that the object for which he requires it is not illegal he is necessarily entitled to it. The industry of counsel has brought to the attention of the Court a considerable number and variety of instances in which the epithet 'Reverend' has been

applied, both by authors generally and occasionally by writers of epitaphs, to distinguish persons of the laity not in holy orders, and sometimes to remarkable women. What is the argument built upon this historical fact? It can only be that the title is one which is not peculiar to the ministers of any religious body, and which cannot be claimed by any such ministers as their special designation. The judge, the statesman, the officer in the army or navy, any ordinary gentleman, or, indeed, gentlewoman, might upon this hypothesis claim to have this prefix to their name, and nobody would be injured thereby. But is this really and honestly the ground upon which the petitioner rests his claim? Is it not obvious that in the present case the title 'Reverend' is not claimed because everybody is entitled to it, but because the claimant is desirous of having it recorded that he is specially entitled to it as being a Wesleyan minister? I have no doubt that the Wesleyan minister in this case would conscientiously and honourably admit it to be so. Instances were also adduced in which ministers of state had addressed Wesleyan ministers with the superscription of 'Reverend'; and if the question were simply one of social *status* or general etiquette, this reference would be very pertinent and proper. But the case is surely different when the question relates to the alleged obligation of the clergyman to confer by a permanent inscription in his own churchyard upon another person that peculiar religious title by which he alone has been hitherto designated and known to his own parishioners and his own church. It has been argued, indeed, that there was a time when the clergyman was not addressed by the title of 'Reverend,' but by some other title of distinction. It is not, however, denied that this title has been accorded to them for more than two centuries, whereas I am informed by counsel that previously to the year 1811 the assumption of the title in dispute by a Wesleyan minister was absolutely forbidden by the ruler of the Wesleyan body. I do not, however, think that the court has simply to decide whether the prefixing the title 'Reverend' to the description 'Wesleyan minister' be so clearly illegal that even if the clergyman consented, the Court ought to prohibit it. I do not pronounce an opinion to that effect, but it is the duty of the Court to consider not only whether it would be lawful in the abstract to allow such an inscription as this, but also whether it would be expedient and proper to do so. This consideration sometimes must, and often may, depend on local circumstances, of which the Bishop is, by reason, law, and practice, the fittest judge. I have heard it frequently stated by my immediate and distinguished predecessor in this Court (Dr. Lushington) that in all cases of faculty great weight ought to be ascribed to the opinion of the Bishop of the diocese. Now, in the present case, the Bishop has deliberately and emphatically expressed an opinion adverse to the prayer of the petitioner.

The learned judge proceeded to read the Bishop of Lincoln's letter, which was given above in Dr. Stephens's speech, and concluded thus:

I do not think it would be proper or consonant to practice that this Court should overrule, and I think that in refusing to do so, I act in accordance with the spirit both of the general law and of those rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer which relate to the authority of the Ordinary. I decline to issue the faculty as now prayed.

Notice of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was at once tendered, and as the case was brought on before that tribunal as early as January 21, 1876, we will conclude the subject here by reporting the judgment pronounced by Lord Chancellor Cairns, the remainder of the court being com-

posed of Lord Hatherley, Lord Penzance, Lord Justice James, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Justice Hannen.

Dr. Stephens stated the case before their lordships, and after a very brief deliberation the Lord Chancellor delivered judgment as follows :

The appellant is a Wesleyan minister, residing at Owston Ferry, who lost an infant daughter in the year 1874. She was buried at Owston Ferry, and he was desirous of erecting a tombstone, a facsimile of which is before us. The Rev. George Edward Smith is vicar and incumbent of Owston Ferry. How far Mr. Smith may have objected to the erection of a tombstone at all, or how far on various grounds connected with its shape and appearance, it is not necessary for their lordships to inquire, for no objection has been raised on these points. Mr. Smith has not appeared at any of the stages of this suit in the courts below or on the present occasion. The only way we know the condition of his mind on the subject is as follows :—The appellant was told by a stonemason of the vicar's objection. He wrote to the vicar a letter dated the 2nd of June 1874 (which his lordship read), to which he received no reply ; and another dated the 8th of June, both letters asking the reason of the vicar's objection. To the latter he received only a verbal answer—"The vicar had no more to say," &c. Under these circumstances their lordships are obliged to assume that the vicar has no objection in the abstract to the erection of a tombstone ; that he has no objection to the particular stone, as to the size or composition of it ; and that his only objection is that which appears to be stated in the conversation with Mr. Barningham as to the inscription. Their lordships therefore have to consider this, and this only : whether the presence of the words "The Reverend" before "Henry Keet, Wesleyan minister," is a sufficient justification for refusing this tombstone to be erected, and whether, therefore, the faculty should not issue authorising the erection of the tombstone. And I may add that this appears to have been, in the minds of both the learned judges who have had this case before them, the only question which they had to decide. Now it appeared to their lordships to have been considered that the word "reverend" was to be treated in some manner as a title—a title of honour or of courtesy ; and titles being, as we all know, matters of right, and, as it were, property, no person who cannot show a particular legal right to use this word "reverend," as a title of honour or of courtesy, could be permitted on any public occasion to make use of it. And, further, it appears to have been the opinion of the learned judges that the clergy of the Established Church in this country possessing episcopal ordination had a right—an exclusive right—shared in by the clergy of the Church of Rome, but in other senses exclusive, to use the title "reverend." Now, in the opinion of their lordships, this word "reverend" is not a title of honour or of courtesy. It is an epithet, an adjective used as a laudatory epithet, a mark of respect, of reverence, as the name imports, but nothing more. It has been used for a considerable time, not by any means for a great length of time, by the clergy of the Church of England. It has been used in ancient times by persons who were not clergymen at all ; it has been used for a considerable time, and is used at the present day, in common parlance and in social intercourse by ministers of denominations separate from the Church of England, by ministers of congregational bodies holding a congregational form of government, and by Presbyterian and other ministers. It is a title which in ordinary life is conceded to them, and which as ministers they use. Under these

circumstances, it appears to their lordships impossible to treat this word as a title of honour exclusively possessed by the clergy of the Church of England, so that a minister of another denomination claiming to use it in the way the appellant did should be refused permission. To that I may add that, if there ever was a case in which no possible misapprehension could arise with regard to the title, even in the minds of those who think the clergy of the Church of England are alone entitled to it, this is the case ; because on the face of the inscription there is not merely the word " Reverend," but the words " Wesleyan minister." Therefore the inscription in substance states that, although there is the prefix of " Reverend " to the name, Mr. Keet does not thereby claim to be a person in holy orders, and that his claim is nothing more than that of being a minister of the Wesleyan body. Their lordships, therefore, dealing with this, I repeat, as the only objection, are compelled to say, and they say it without any reservation, that in their judgment it does not operate as a reason for refusing the erection of the tombstone, and they are therefore of opinion that a faculty should issue for the erection of a tombstone.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS.

I.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

By His Excellency George Cumine Strahan, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Whereas, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in Her Protectorate of the Gold Coast, and the importation thereinto of slaves and persons intended to be dealt with as slaves, and also to provide for the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the same Protectorate:

And whereas, the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have, by Her Majesty's command, enacted an Ordinance, bearing date the 7th September, 1874, by which all buying, selling, or dealing in slaves is declared unlawful, and is absolutely and for ever abolished, prohibited, and made penal, and another Ordinance, also bearing date the 17th December, 1874, providing for the emancipation of persons holden in slavery:

Now, I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said ordinance to all persons whom it may concern.

And further, in order and to the intent that all the Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, and other persons throughout the aforesaid Protectorate and elsewhere, may the more readily understand and obey the laws now made and enacted, I hereby require every person to take notice and observe that and now and from henceforth,

It is unlawful to sell or purchase or transfer or take any person as a slave.

It is unlawful to sell or purchase or transfer or take any person so as to make such person a slave.

It is unlawful to put or take any person in pawn for or on account of any debt.

It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protectorate territories from Ashanti or elsewhere in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to take or send any person out of the Protectorate territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying, selling, or pawning any person or for bringing any person into or out of the Protectorate territories to be dealt with as a slave or pawn.

It is unlawful that any King, Chief, Headman, or other person should in any palaver, or by any means whatsoever, force or constrain any person for the purpose of compelling him to remain at any place, or serve any master, contrary to the will of such person.

Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour, and may also be fined. If in any contract hereafter made it should be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn or bought or sold or transferred, the whole contract shall be null and void.

And further, let all persons whom it may concern take notice that all children, who, after the 5th day of November, 1874, have been or shall be born in the Protectorate, have been declared free. But it is not intended by any of the aforesaid laws or otherwise to offer inducements to any person to leave any master in whose service he may be desirous of remaining, or to forsake the kroom where he may have been accustomed to inhabit, and that it is intended to permit the family and tribal relations to continue in all respects according as used and wont, except only that of slavery, and such customs as arise therefrom, and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Given at Government House, this Seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

GEO. CUMINE STRAHAN, R A.,
Governor.

II.

THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE ON THE USAGES OF WAR.

LETTER FROM PRINCE GORTSCHEKOFF TO
COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, THE RUSSIAN
AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24 (Feb. 5), 1875.

The English Ambassador has, by order of his Government, communicated to me a despatch from Lord Derby, dated January 20th, of which I enclose a copy for your information.*

I have considered it my duty to bring this document to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. Our august master has been fully sensible of the manner in which Lord Derby appreciates the considerations of humanity which have inspired him in convoking the European Governments to a common understanding, with the object of seeking means of softening as much as possible the rigours of war. His Imperial Majesty regrets all the more the resolution of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to no longer take part in this deliberation. It would have been desirable that the voice of a great nation like that of England had made itself heard in an inquiry, the object of which appeared to have met with its sympathies.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty are alone the judges of the motives that dictate to them this abstention. It is not for us to enter into a discussion on this subject. However, as the despatch of Lord Derby contains a judgment on the opinions and acts of the Brussels Conference, I have thought it useful to make some remarks on our manner of looking at them. These are contained in the subjoined document, of which your Excellency is authorised to give a copy to the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty simultaneously with this despatch. Receive, &c.

1st. The project of the Russian Government regarding the laws and customs of war in no way contemplates the introduction of new principles in international law. To speak properly, no posi-

tive international law exists. There is, however, a law of nations (*droit des gens*) more or less tacitly allowed, of which some portions have acquired the power of law by formal treaties. During the last century the rights of maritime neutrality did not exist legally until the Empress Catherine II. had proclaimed them, and had made them the object of treaties with other Governments. England disputed them for a long time, as militating against the laws and existing customs. Now they are generally admitted, but they have only the power of obligatory law by treaties that bind them and for the contracting Governments of these treaties. The law of nations has not been formed otherwise. Jurisconsults have laid down on their own authority maxims based on experience, morals, and public interest. These have by degrees been absorbed in manners and customs. Some of them, defined and rendered obligatory by treaties, have become positive laws. The project of the Russian Government has had no other object but to act thus with regard to the laws and customs of war as it at present exists. That is to say, to seek a common agreement which might be defined and completed, and receive a compulsory sanction by an exchange of declarations between the Cabinets.

2nd. The greater part of the objections made by the English despatch to the Brussels project bear to the same degree altogether on the law of nations. It is, doubtless, difficult to draw up clear and precise rules that define the character and range of acts of war such as acts of occupation, and to lay down the duties and the rights of the invaders and the invaded. These difficulties are inherent to the very nature of things; the law of nations affords no remedy for them, neither does the English despatch solve them in affirming the necessary antagonism between the interests of the invaders and the invaded. That dogma would be the absolute proclamation of power without limits. The law of nations admits the necessity of war, reason proves them, and experience confirms them. Power will be able to avail itself of them. In leaving matters in this indefinite state, the relations between the invaders and the invaded, between military power and private individuals, would not be improved. These

* In this despatch, which it is unnecessary to print at length, Lord Derby announced that the British Government could not take part in the proposed Conference on the Usages of War, to be held at St. Petersburg.

would be no diminution of violence and reprisals, of grievances and recriminations, of reciprocal invocations to international law, and contradictory interpretations of its vague principles. However, these are the very painful aggravations of the rigours of war. The greater the difficulty to remedy them, the greater the necessity imposed upon Governments and peoples to do so, as the progress of civilisation increases the means of warfare and multiplies its calamities. If competent delegates from all the Governments, deliberating in a spirit of reciprocal benevolence, have been unable to come to an understanding on the practical manner in which these questions should be regarded, how much more difficult will be the respective positions of the armies and the peoples in the midst of the excitements of contests and in the face of an uncertainty that will open the door to all sorts of excess and all sorts of suffering? It is precisely because the law of nations is wanting in precision and clearness that the Brussels project endeavours to obviate as far as possible these uncertainties and contradictions. Because it is wanting in authority, the Conference has sought the only possible sanction in practise—that resulting from reciprocal declarations exchanged between the Governments and made the basis of their instructions to their armies. However imperfect the proposed rules may be as yet, the Governments that have discussed them and would have accepted them, would have done so in a spirit of humanity. It may then be assumed that they practically interpreted them in the same spirit. The progress of civilisation and the bond of interest can only increase the sentiment of general responsibility, which will tend to bring about some amelioration to the sufferings imposed by the scourge of war. The Russian Government has thought, and still thinks, that, however this result may be attained, real service will be rendered to humanity.

3rd. The English despatch exclusively supports the points enunciated for the benefit of weak States. War, however, cannot always take place between a great and a little State. It may be made between Powers presumed to be of equal strength. Such wars are indeed the most terrible, and it is impossible not to take this eventuality into consideration. Amongst the States exposed to make war there are those which, by their position, have only to look for aggressive wars, others that have only to regard defensive wars. The first-named would place no limit to the exercise of force; the latter would allow it no rights. But

there are others that are exposed to run the same chances according to the fortunes of battle. They are the best judges of the question, and they have manifested a certain amount of unanimity. They know, in fact, that the victor of to-day may be the vanquished of to-morrow. They are, therefore, interested in regarding with impartiality the rights and the duties of the most weak, as well as those of the strongest. And if the principles which they believe they can admit are intended to render war less cruel in regulating it, it seems beyond all question that the most feeble States will profit equally with them.

4th. The Russian project has no idea of developing the military power of the great States, or of procuring advantages to those which have large armies and compulsory military service. These powers exist. The advantages they derive from their military organisations exist also. It is not the Conference that has created them. The state of things may be regretted, but as it does exist it appears that the only practical means to remedy them are:—1st. To prevent conflicts between these great agglomerations of military forces; 2nd. When the conflicts break out, to restrain the effects of their destructive powers. The first of these means rests on the political action of the Governments, on their wisdom and moderation, supported by a community of their interests which are attached to the maintenance of peace. The second has been the object of the Brussels meeting. The question proposed by the Russian Government has been to know if, instead of abandoning these great military forces to the unbridled and lawless excitement of struggles that might assume a character of extermination, it would not be for the general interest to agree with common accord to certain rules drawn from existing laws and customs, and destined to limit as far as possible the dimensions and the consequences of these struggles.

5th. It is observable that the Brussels Conference is reproached on the one hand with the development of militarism, and on the other with paralysing the national defence. It is, nevertheless, evident that a nation which develops its military strength creates a defensive as well as an aggressive power. The majority of European States have for a long time past occupied themselves with the organisation of defensive forces side by side with their active armies. Several have already obtained that object by legislative measures which have carried their powers of self-defence to the utmost de-

gree of efficiency. The Brussels Conference has, therefore, merely admitted and regulated a fact which exists in the nature of things, and the necessities of an epoch. So far from restraining the right of national defence, it tended, on the contrary, to reinforce it, by rendering it, on the one hand, more effective, and depriving it, on the other, of the consequences of the abuse of power, and assuring to it a legal treatment by the enemy. The conditions proposed with that object have been reduced to their simplest form of expression. They would be easily applied, and are by no means onerous. Their special object is to distinguish the citizen who defends his country from the marauder, the plunderer, and the assassin, and to assure to the former the respect which is due to him, and to save him from the severe measures which the laws and usages of war authorise in regard to the latter.

6th. As to the method of conducting the deliberations of the Conference, the Russian delegates proposed to formulate only the points agreed upon, in order to come to a general understanding. But, as sharp divergencies of opinion arose on questions of the most essential importance, they proposed to record in the protocols all the different views, with the view that they might obtain from those points on which they were not in accord the light necessary to guide them to any important agreement. And even though the Conference may have had no further result for the moment, its labours will remain as a serious inquiry as to how the necessities and consequences of war are regarded at this moment by civilised States. Its protocols will be consulted, in case of war, as evidence of great moral value. One may be assured that the work will not be fruitless, and that, developed and sanctioned by experience, it will help to determine the laws of war to the advantage of civilisation and humanity; and on that account it is to be regretted that the voice of England should not be heard in the Conference.

7th. The special articles of the project regarding which an agreement was finally arrived at by mutual concessions, so far from being restricted to the sanction of practices generally admitted, all gave rise to divergencies of opinion and laboured discussions. The fact that agreement was only arrived at by mutual concessions proves it sufficiently. Nothing demonstrates more clearly, on the other hand, how obscure the law of nations is even in respect of questions which seem at first sight the most simple and the least open to dispute.

8th. With regard to the chapter on reprisals, it was not the only one which might have given rise to burning contentions. There was scarcely one of the subjects discussed which would not have provoked irritating questions in recent wars. The Russian Government had confidence in the intelligence and the goodwill of the Cabinets to which it appealed, and that confidence was perfectly justified by the conduct of their delegates. There is so much the greater reason to believe that it would be the same in case of a second *réunion*. That chapter was not suppressed for that reason, but because several delegates preferred to risk an evil for which there are no limits rather than recognise it, even for the sake of restraining and reducing it. Reprisals will therefore continue as one of the most terrible necessities of war. They are recognised by the law of nations, confirmed by experience—only they will continue to be without rule or limit. It remains to be seen what either conquerors or conquered will gain thereby in the future. The English despatch affirms that in suppressing that chapter the Conference has eluded one of its principal difficulties—that of determining how to enforce rules established. It admits that the only means is to use reprisals in case of their violation. That argument applies to the whole right of nations at present existing. It is the best proof of its imperfection, and it is remarkable that on the one side the right of nations refuses to recognise the principle of reprisals, and on the other that the principle is accepted as the only sanction for the laws of war. It was the object of the Brussels project to remedy that state of things by giving moral sanction, derived from reciprocal engagements, to the laws and usages of war. If, agreeably to that project, the principles of the law of nations, elucidated and completed as far as possible, were placed under the guarantee of declarations publicly exchanged between the Governments, and by obligation made known to their armies, there is reason to hope that the number of cases in which a people is forced to resort to reprisals would be reduced.

9th. If, nevertheless, the English Government declares in conclusion that it will uphold the principles of international law upon which it has hitherto acted, and that it will impose the same obligation on its allies, it would be desirable that it should complete that declaration by saying what those principles are. How will England and its allies interpret those doubtful points and cover those deficiencies in international law which were the object of the discussions

at Brussels? How do they understand, according to international law, the reciprocal rights and duties of invaders and invaded; of the occupying army and the inhabitants; of aggression and national defence; and of the relations between an enemy's military power and the persons and property of private citizens? What, finally, are the acts of war in the past according to which one may judge of its practice in the future? The vague asser-

tion that the law of nations governs all these capital questions, and that the English Government declines to assist in clearing it up, even by a simple deliberation in common, has not prevented, and will probably not diminish, aggressive wars. It seems doubtful whether it will protect more effectively than in the past the patriotic defence of invaded nations against the rigours and abuse of power.

III.

REPORT OF FOREIGN LOANS COMMITTEE.

The Report (published in July, 1875) of the Select Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the circumstances attending the making contracts for loans with various foreign States, extends over fifty pages. In it reference is made in detail to the circumstances connected with the launching of the Honduras, San Domingo, Costa Rica, and Paraguay Loans, and the Committee express strong opinions on the unsoundness and deceptiveness of the system adopted, especially in the creation of fictitious markets on the Stock Exchange. Something may be attributed, it is argued, "to the proceedings of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which gives, by granting a quotation, a certain prestige to a loan which neither the very slight superficial investigation on which the grant of a quotation is founded nor the nature of the tribunal seem to warrant." The Committee also draw attention to the operation of syndicates, under which stock is allotted to the public at a comparatively high price, as well as to the system of drawings; it being remarked that the practice of paying 100*l.* for a bond issued, say at 75*l.*, "must prove disastrous to the borrowing Government, which has thus to repay at a heavy loss borrowed capital before there has been time to utilise it, and in some cases before the whole of it has been received." The Committee make various recommendations with a view to provide a remedy against the evils of the present system, the principal of which are contained in the following extract:—

Your Committee have had their attention called to the system of "drawings" which has lately been extensively applied to foreign loans. It is similar in its effect to the old lottery schemes, and its operation has undoubtedly tended to increase speculation, until it has become gambling,

in these loans. The issue price of loans to States of doubtful solvency is frequently from 20 to 30 per cent. below the amount contracted to be repaid. Thus, a 100*l.* bond may be issued at 75*l.*; semi-annual drawings are announced of a certain number of bonds to be repaid at 100*l.* These drawings often commence within six months of the issuing of the loan, and sometimes before all the instalments are paid in respect of it by the allottees.

By these means the public are tempted to apply for or purchase the stock, in the hopes of drawing the prize which they will gain by receiving 100*l.* for a bond for which they have only paid 75*l.* This practice must prove most disastrous to the borrowing Government, which thus has to repay at a heavy loss borrowed capital before there has been time to utilise it, and in some cases before the whole of it has been received. It is apparent that this system differs essentially from that of a properly constituted sinking fund, through which provision is made by the borrowing State for paying off its debt by purchasing annually a certain number of bonds at the market price of the day. There is difficulty in suggesting the exact terms of any legislative enactment by which this evil can be remedied. But your Committee are of opinion that if all such drawings were prohibited until after the expiration of eighteen months from the payment of the last instalment due in respect of the loan, much would be done to check the gambling transactions to which reference has above been made.

Your Committee have carefully considered the bill for the compulsory registration of foreign loans, and have examined two members of the House whose names are on the back of it. They do not think that it will be expedient to proceed further with the measure. Registered

documents are seldom inspected until the mischief against which they might have guarded is done, and are more useful in furnishing weapons for litigation than safeguards against loss. To declare unregistered documents to be null and void would be certain to produce much confusion and injustice; and yet without such a provision persons entering into questionable contracts and combinations would run the risk of actions or penalties rather than disclose matters which they have the greatest interest to conceal. It is, besides, easy for such persons to transport themselves beyond the jurisdiction of English courts, as the evidence taken before your Committee proves. Your Committee prefer to trust to the plan of requiring certain matters to be stated in the prospectus, which appears to afford the best security for full disclosure which the case admits of. The Companies Act of 1867 affords a precedent for requiring certain things to be stated in the prospectus, and for making false statements or wilful omission a ground for a civil action.

Your Committee think this principle might be applied in the case of a prospectus for a foreign loan.

They think the prospectus should state (among other things):—1. The authority from the borrowing State. 2. The public debt of the State. 3. The revenue of the State for the preceding three years. 4. In case of special hypothecation a full statement of the revenues, lands, forests, public works, or other property upon which the proposed loan is secured, and of prior charges, if any, upon such security. 5. A statement that no part of the proceeds of the loan is to be applied in buying back any of the stock, or, as the case may be, the amount,

if any, which the borrowing Government reserves to itself the right to purchase and cancel. 6. The funds out of which the interest is to be met during the next five years.

Your Committee have been much impressed, in the course of their inquiries, with the great importance of the functions exercised by the agent or contractor for a foreign loan. Considering that in several of the cases which they have examined there has been something closely resembling repudiation, based upon the alleged misconduct of the agents in this country, they cannot escape the conviction that the proper discharge of these duties is a matter of importance, not only to the subscribers, but to the nation at large. They submit to the wisdom of Parliament whether it is proper that an office, on the due exercise of which depends in no small degree our good understanding with the borrowing country, and our reputation for honesty and good faith, should be exercised by any person who may choose to undertake it, or, worse still, to whom the representative of some petty or insolvent State may choose to entrust it.

In conclusion, your Committee feel bound to express their conviction that the best security against the recurrence of such evils as they have above described will be found not so much in legislative enactments as in the enlightenment of the public as to their real nature and origin. Your Committee hope that the history of the foreign loans embodied in this report will tend to enlighten the public, and to render it more difficult for unscrupulous persons to carry out schemes such as those which, in the cases on which it has been the duty of your Committee to report, have ended in so much discredit and disaster.

IV.

LETTERS FROM THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

No. 1.

H.M.S. "Discovery," at Sea.

(*Lat. 64.43 N.; long. 52.52 W.*)

July 2, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, since parting company with H.M.S. "Alert," on the night of June 13, during a heavy westerly gale, I made the best of my way to rendezvous 4, 5, and 6, in accordance with your instructions to Captain Jones, of H.M.S. "Valorous," a copy of which you forwarded for my guidance.

On the afternoon of the 13th, at three p.m., while still in company, a heavy sea struck the starboard whale-boat (waist), and, detaching the foremost fall, the boat filled, and in swinging round was cut in half by the stay of the after davit, which necessitated her being cut away.

We experienced strong westerly breezes and head winds until we rounded Cape Farewell, on Sunday, June 27. On the morning of the 28th we made the land about Cape Desolation ahead, and fell in

with the land ice and some bergs. We tacked on the edge of the ice and stood to the north-west. On the 29th (lat. 61 N. and long. 50.43 W.) during the morning we steamed through a quantity of loose sailing ice. A strong breeze springing up from the eastward towards the afternoon, which freshened to a gale from the northward, obliged us to stand off the land amongst a great quantity of heavy field-ice; after laying to during the night, under close-reefed topsails, and occasionally nearing to avoid the driving pack, which was going to the southward in heavy streams at the rate of two or three knots; some of the ice, however, was loose enough to be sailed through, and, there being no opening into clear water, I got up steam on the morning of the 30th, and, under close-reefed topsails and reefed courses, beat to windward through it, with the object of reaching the land water. The weather moderating, this was accomplished in the evening of the same day, having passed through some heavy pack ice. On the 1st inst. we again steamed through some large fields of sailing ice. When abreast of Gothaab, on the 2nd inst., at seven p.m., we sighted the "Alert," and closed this morning, as per signal. With the exception of the loss of the one boat before-mentioned, I have no defects or damage to report, and have the honour to inclose a copy of the ship's log from June 13 to the 1st inst.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. F. STEPHENSON,
Captain.

No. 2.

"Alert," at Disco, July 15, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that H.M. ships under my command left Bantry Bay on June 2. The "Valorous" arrived at this port on the 4th, and the "Alert" and "Discovery" on the 6th inst. After leaving the Irish coast, finding that the "Valorous" could not keep station while we were under sail alone, I directed her to part company, and make her voyage independently. During the passage we encountered three consecutive gales from the westward, and after passing Cape Farewell one from the northward, each accompanied with high seas. Owing to the heavy lading of the Arctic ships they were extremely wet and uneasy, which necessitated the hatchways to be frequently battened down; otherwise they behaved well. The "Alert"

and "Discovery" each lost a whale boat during a heavy gale on June 13; beyond this loss I am happy to say that the defects of the ships are merely nominal. The "Valorous" will supply two boats to replace those lost. On the night of June 13 (while the "Alert" was wearing) the "Discovery" was lost sight of during a heavy squall, and the two ships did not again join company until the 30th, in Davis Strait.

The "Valorous," having economised her coal as much as possible, has been able to complete each of the Arctic ships with as much as they can carry, and has remaining for her return passage a quantity equal to that expended during her outward voyage. All the provisions and stores brought here by the "Valorous" for our use have been taken on board, and we are now complete in all respects for three years from July 1, 1875.

After passing Cape Farewell each ship fell in with loose pack ice from fifty to sixty miles south-west of Cape Desolation, with a clear sea to the westward of it—it was the débris of very thick ice, and had evidently been carried round Cape Farewell from the east coast of Greenland. The ice extended north as far as latitude 62 deg. 30 min., since which none has been sighted within sixty miles of the coast; there has also been a remarkable absence of icebergs.

Mr. Krarup Smith, the inspector of North Greenland, and the other Danish officials have been extremely obliging in giving me every information in their power and in providing for our wants. Mr. Smith has arranged for my being supplied with all the dogs we require. Twenty-five have been received from Disco, and twenty are to be ready on our arrival at Ritenbenk; the rest will be taken on board at Uppernivik. An Esquimaux accompanies the expedition from Disco, and I think it probable that Hans, who was in the "Polaris" with Captain Hall, and is now at Proven, will also be willing to join me. I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Smith should be officially thanked for his ready compliance with all our requirements and his courteous behaviour.

Finding that it was absolutely necessary that at least one Assistant-Paymaster should accompany the expedition, I have ordered Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of the "Discovery," to remain on board that ship to superintend the victualling of the two vessels. I have ordered Mr. George Egerton, sub-lieutenant of the "Alert," to take charge of the provisions of this ship, with the same remuneration as the officer in charge of stores received.

I leave this port for Ritenbenk to-morrow, and intend to call at Proven and Uppernivik on my passage north.

Letters will be left at the latter settlement for conveyance to Europe, *via* Copenhagen.

It is reported that the last winter has been mild in this neighbourhood, but the spring very backward, which I trust will prove to have been caused by the early break up of the ice farther to the north.

The health of the expedition is excellent. There is no one sick on board either vessel, and the utmost hope and enthusiasm for the success of the work allotted to us prevails.

In the orders for the guidance of the expedition it is directed that documents are to be deposited due north of the cairn marking their position. As a mistake might arise in calculating the variation of the compass, I have issued directions that the documents are to be deposited magnetic north, and 20 ft. magnetic north of the cairns.

During my stay at Disco I inspected the store of provisions belonging to the American Government, but had not time to open any of the packages to ascertain if the contents were in good order; but, from the appearance of the outside, I should expect them to be in a fair state of preservation, considering the time they had been exposed. The store is dry, and each package is clear of the ground. As the United States Government may like to know what is in the store, I enclose a nominal list of the packages obtained from the Danish officials and inspected by the officers of this ship. The former have taken great trouble to prevent the stores deteriorating.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the log and track-chart of H.M.S. "Alert" and proceedings of H.M.S. "Discovery" while absent, from June 13 to July 1, 1875.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. NARES,
Captain.

V.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES DETAILING THE DEATH OF COMMODORE GOODENOUGH, IN COMMAND OF HER MA- JESTY'S SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION.

H.M.S. "Pearl," at Sea.

(*Lat. 25 deg. 2 min. S.; long. 159 deg.
7 min. E.*)

Aug. 19, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my proceedings since the date of my last general letter, No. 212, dated July 31, 1875. I left St. Bartholomew Island on Aug. 2, and proceeded northward, calling at Cape Lisburn and St. Philip, and St. Iago Bay, in Espiritu Santo, on the 3rd and 4th, Mota on the 9th, and Vanikoro on the 11th, and arrived off Carlisle Bay, in Santa Cruz Island, on the 12th inst. I wished particularly to communicate with Carlisle Bay, where the "Sandfly" was attacked in September last year, in order, if possible, to open a friendly intercourse with the natives. I therefore steamed off the entrance of the bay in the "Pearl," and finding the harbour too small for the ship to enter, I took two cutters and a whaleboat into a village fronting the entrance. I landed with precaution, accompanied by several of-

ficers, made some presents, and bartered with a few things the natives brought down. The natives were in good numbers; several of them had put off from different parts of the beach in canoes, some of which met the boats on their way to the shore. After remaining on shore three-quarters of an hour, and feeling satisfied with the advances which had been made, I ordered the party to prepare to leave for the ship. Every person was in or close to the boats except myself, Lieut. Harrison, R.M.L.I., and my secretary, Mr. Perry, when a man standing between two huts about four yards from me fired an arrow which struck me on the left side. I turned at once to the boats, which shoved off, receiving at the same time two or three flights of arrows, which struck five of the men and myself a second time, on the head. To stop the attack a few shots from revolvers and rifles were fired, and the flights of arrows ceased, one native having been struck by our fire. I then proceeded on board. My first impulse was not to molest them; but, on considering the case, and being satisfied after

inquiry that no person whatever on our side gave the least provocation, I thought it better to send in four boats and burn the villages where the attack had been made. The wounds appeared all slight; but as the arrows may be poisoned, and the cases may terminate fatally, I thought it best to proceed at once southward, more especially as the object of my cruise has been to gain personal information, and I shall be now unable for some little time to attend to my duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES G. GOODENOUGH.

Captain and Commodore Second Class,
Commanding Australian Station.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

P.S.—The commodore died on Aug. 20. I have thought it right that I should state in this letter that it was dictated to me on Aug. 13, seen by the commodore in its present state on Aug. 14, and signed by him as it was on Aug. 19, the day before he died. He wished to sign it without any alteration being made in the last paragraph, as it now stands.

(Signed) W. WYKEHAM PERRY,
Aug. 21, 1875. Secretary.

H.M.S. "Pearl," Sydney, Aug. 27, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Commodore Goodenough was placed on the sick list on Aug. 12, on the day in which he was wounded in the attack at Santa Cruz (the circumstances of which he has himself reported to their lordships), and he desired me to proceed to Mota to land the mails of *H.M.S. "Nymphe,"* and inform the missionary station of the occurrence. I arrived at Mota on the 14th, and having landed the mails I proceeded towards Brisbane, which the commodore wished to reach, being recommended by the staff surgeon to proceed southward for the better recovery of the wounded. The commodore died on Aug. 20, and two

others of the wounded on that and the following day respectively. I then proceeded to Sydney, where I arrived on Aug. 23, and telegraphed to their lordships the sad occurrence. I am now engaged refitting and preparing for sea, awaiting instructions from Capt. Chapman, now senior officer commanding, of whose arrival at Melbourne I expect to hear daily. Under the circumstances, I have considered it my duty to send this letter and others direct to their lordships by the mail of to-morrow, furnishing copies to Capt. Chapman. I enclose a list of the wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. P. HASTINGS,
Acting Captain, Senior Officer Present.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Capt. James Graham Goodenough, R.N., aged forty-four; arrow in left side, non-penetrating, and arrow in scalp. Died Aug. 20, 1875 (tetanus).

Sub-Lieut. Henry Charles Hawker, aged twenty-two; scratch from arrow, left shoulder. Cured Aug. 25. (Mr. Hawker's wound was received by his accidentally coming in contact with an arrow in the hands of a native.)

Allen Jervis, captain's coxswain, aged twenty-seven; arrow in abdomen, not penetrating. Under treatment and doing well.

Thomas Satchwell, captain's cook, aged thirty; arrow in abdomen, not penetrating. Under treatment and doing well.

Frederick Smale, ordinary seaman, aged nineteen; arrow in scalp, bone injured slightly. Died Aug. 21 (tetanus).

Edward Rayner, ordinary seaman, aged eighteen; arrow in left arm. Died Aug. 20 (tetanus).

Thomas Jones, coxswain of cutter, aged thirty-three; arrow in right thigh. Under treatment and doing well.

A. B. MESSER, M.D., Staff Surgeon.

ALEX. P. HASTINGS, Acting Captain.

VI.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

DESPATCH FROM HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Aug. 19, 1875.

MY LORD,—I have to convey to you formally the information, which your Excellency has already received by tele-

graph, that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the dominions of Her Majesty in the East. I am assured of the pleasure with which your Excellency will welcome His Royal Highness. Your Excellency will receive in due course intimation of the dates fixed

for His Royal Highness's departure from England and arrival in India, and of the numbers of the suite by which he will be attended. Your Excellency, as Viceroy, will represent Her Majesty in receiving His Royal Highness with all the honours befitting his exalted rank, and Her Majesty's Government feel assured of the earnest and loyal desire of your Excellency, and of all officers under your control, to omit no circumstance which can contribute to His Royal Highness's comfort in visiting, as far as time allows, all that is most interesting in those provinces of the British Empire in the East which are under your control. The sojourn which His Royal Highness purposes to make will only be sufficient to bring before him a small portion of the vast multitudes of various races who live directly under English rule. But he will doubtless have presented to him many of the most eminent officers, civil and military, European and native, who under your Excellency bear rule among them, and he will see some of the most important divisions of that great army to which the defence

of the Empire is confided, and in which His Royal Highness now bears the highest rank. His Royal Highness will have the opportunity, which he will highly value, of personally conveying to the chiefs and princes who rule in India under the paramount protection of the Queen of England the assurance of those gracious sentiments which have ever been entertained towards them by His Royal House. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to mark her sense of the importance and dignity of the occasion by empowering His Royal Highness to hold a special investiture of the Order of the Star of India, of which your Excellency is Grand Master. At this and all other ceremonies, Her Majesty's Government feel assured that the supreme authority with which your Excellency is invested as Her Majesty's representative will enable you to show how highly you estimate the proof of Her Majesty's goodwill and her confidence in the loyalty of her Indian subjects which are afforded by her sanctioning the visit of the Prince to India.

SALISBURY.

VII.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE CONGO.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CONGO PIRATES.

*H.M.S. "Active," in the River Congo,
September 18th.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the steps that have been taken to punish the natives of the Congo for their piratical attack upon the British schooner "Geraldine."

On the 30th of August I moved the force at my disposal (Her Majesty's ships "Active," "Encounter," "Spiteful," "Merlin," "Foam," "Ariel," and "Supply") from Shark's Point to above Bull Island, near to the scene of the outrage, and next morning the boats of the squadron conveyed a landing party, consisting of 150 seamen and 100 marines, with rocket apparatus and a 7-pounder boat's gun mounted for land service, a distance of from four to five miles up the Chango Creek, on the north side of the river, where they were disembarked and hostilities commenced.

The particulars of this day's work, and the subsequent operations of the expedition, are so fully narrated in the

enclosed reports from Captain Bradshaw, of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," who commanded it, and Commander M. B. Medlycott, of the "Spiteful," who served under him as second in command, that beyond the information contained in the accompanying chart, which is forwarded to show the positions of the creeks, &c., there is scarcely anything to be added.

In reviewing these reports their lordships will observe that although we were well provided with guides, and the scouts throughout displayed the greatest activity, all endeavours to bring the landing party into personal contact with the pirates failed; and we invariably had to take satisfaction in bombarding and burning their villages and farms (in all 67), in the destruction of their canoes and growing crops, and in cutting down their palms and banana trees.

I, however, feel satisfied that the moral effect produced on these savages by three gunboats appearing in creeks which it has hitherto been believed no man-of-war could ascend, and the unexpected attack made upon them in their remotest habitations, will combine to render the punishment inflicted effectual to prevent a

repetition of such outrages—at any rate, for some time to come; and I believe the object of the expedition will have been none the less fulfilled, even should it be found that there has been comparatively little bloodshed.

The Shissilonghis, or the natives who live on the islands forming the Delta of the Congo, are by no means cowards, and, although they have never attacked us on the march, on most occasions they hung about our rear, and, according to their usual tactics, commenced a dropping fire as the force re-embarked and the boats began to move out of the creeks; and although—thanks to the inferiority of their arms and ammunition—they have not proved themselves on the present occasion very formidable, I believe with a less imposing force and fewer precautions they would have been found by no means a contemptible foe. As it was, their slugs, fired not further than 30 yards, frequently fell thick about us, in spite of the heavy bombardment of the bushes by the gunboats and the fusillade from the small arms; and had it not been that the principal boats were fitted with protecting plates of sheet-iron, backed with wood, and raised about 2½ feet from the gunwale, the injury we should have suffered might have been very great.

The chief features which characterise the country we have been operating in are dense bush and almost impenetrable mangrove swamps, and both officers and men deserve great praise for the manner in which, in a trying climate, they overcame the many difficulties that constantly presented themselves.

In the absence of reliable information I am unable to form even an approximate idea of the loss of life sustained by the natives; but I have authority for stating that the shells from the gunboat did considerable execution, and it is to be presumed that the rockets and rifle bullets were not without their effect.

The casualties on our side in action amounted to five wounded, three severely, and two slightly (return enclosed); but it is with the deepest regret that in addition to those I have to report the accidental death of Manoel Fernandez, whose services were kindly placed at my disposal by Señor Valle, a merchant of Ponta de Lenha, to guide the expedition to the villages of Lucalle, a noted pirate on the south bank of the river above Scotchman's Head. He was shot by an able seaman of the "Spiteful" under the following circumstances:—The galley of the "Spiteful" being the last boat of a long string at the landing-place at the head of Lucalla Creek, the crew were ordered out to clear

away the bush in the immediate vicinity, with their rifles unloaded. Isaac Bow, A.B., S.G., 1 cl., one of her crew, having gone about 150 yards from the boat, heard men hailing to "stop him," and on looking round he saw a man running through the thick bush, about 100 yards off, in a direction away from the boats. He hailed him two or three times to stop, and waved his cutlass backwards. No notice, however, was taken of his hails or signal, and the man running faster, and the stick he had in his hand seeming to be a gun, Bow loaded his rifle and shot him in the belief that he was firing on an enemy. The unfortunate deceased being an old man, had lost his nerve and was afraid to disembark with Captain Bradshaw when he first landed; about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, however, it would appear that he changed his determination on remembering that he had some information to impart, and he indiscreetly left the boats without any escort and thus met with his sad fate.

After a full inquiry into the circumstances, I consider that Bow may be exonerated from any culpable rashness in this matter.

I enclose a copy of a letter I addressed to Señor Valle reporting the unhappy event, and I trust their lordships, under the circumstances of the case, will approve my promise to recommend Her Majesty's Government to render some pecuniary assistance to the family of the deceased in case any of them should have been dependent on him, observing that I have as yet received no information on this point.

I at first entertained a hope of being able to recapture Manuel Vacca, but he fled from his village directly the ships made their appearance at Shark's Point; and even if they know his hiding place, which is doubtful, the traders assure me that no bribe would induce the natives to deliver him up at present. When, however, affairs get a little settled again there may be a better chance, and if he and Ané Lanzé, Ané Quango, and Cucula, who are the most troublesome characters, could be deported, I feel convinced the traffic of the river may be comparatively secure.

I may observe that previous to the commencement of hostilities the traders had opportunities given of removing their goods from outlying stations to places of greater security within their factories at Banana and Ponta de Lenha; and in cases where it has been represented that the natives threatened to oppose the proceedings armed assistance has been rendered.

Without guides it would have been

impossible to find our way to the different villages that have been destroyed, and as these were readily provided by King Antonio and King Plenty, with whom we have treaty engagements, and Chimbach, the most important of the Ponta de Lenha Princes, and there being no evidence to show that either of them was in any way concerned in the present act of piracy, their towns have been spared, and so the most powerful chiefs in the lower parts of the Congo remain friendly to us.

Mamballt, the native who, I reported in my despatch No. 82 of the 28th of March, 1875, had insulted the Consul at a palaver on shore at Ponta de Lenha, had a very large town on that island, consisting of some 250 huts, and these have been burnt as a punishment.

The boats engaged in these operations were—The “Active’s” steam pinnace, No. 1; the “Active’s” steam pinnace, No. 2 (brought up from the Cape), in charge of Sub-Lieutenant A. C. Middlemas; the “Ascension’s” steam launch, in charge of Sub-Lieutenant P. M. Scott, who was also in charge of 7-pounder field gun; the “Encounter’s” steam pinnace, in charge of Lieutenant G. M. Richardson; the “Supply’s” steam cutter, in charge on different occasions of Navigating Lieutenant T. H. Flood, of the “Spiteful,” and Navigating Lieutenant T. G. Fenn, of the “Supply;” the “Spiteful’s” steam cutter. Pulling boats:—The “Active’s” launch, in charge of Mr. J. Miller, boatswain; the “Active’s” first cutter, in charge of Mr. S. H. Benson, assistant-paymaster, a volunteer, there being no executive to appoint; the “Active’s” second cutter, in charge on different occasions of Sub-Lieutenants H. C. Reynolds and T. B. Triggs, who were also second in command of the “Active’s” company of seamen; the “Encounter’s” launch, in charge on different occasions of Lieutenants H. G. Archer and D. M’N. Riddel; the “Encounter’s” first cutter, in charge of Mr. L. Bayly, navigating midshipman; the “Encounter’s” second cutter, in charge of Mr. W. R. Dodridge, assistant-paymaster, a volunteer, there being no executive to appoint; the “Spiteful’s” pinnace, in charge on different occasions of Lieutenant Snowden and Lieutenant Gardiner (the latter also in command of the “Spiteful’s” company of seamen, No. 2); the “Spiteful’s” paddle-box boats, No. 1 in charge on different occasions of Lieutenant Gardiner and Mr. August, gunner; No. 2 in charge on different occasions of Sub-Lieutenants E. M. Domville and J. B. Benett, who were also second in command of the “Spiteful’s” company

of seamen No. 3; the “Merlin’s” cutter, in charge of Mr. Vincent, boatswain; the “Foam’s” cutter, in charge of Mr. Crump, gunner; the “Ariel’s” cutter, in charge of Mr. Gilmour (acting); the “Ariel’s” gig, in charge of Navigating Sub-Lieutenant C. E. Pritchard.

The skill displayed by the above officers in the management of their boats under circumstances of great difficulty was frequently conspicuous, and I beg to bring to notice the names of Sub-Lieutenants Scott and Middlemas, of this ship, as being particularly deserving of praise.

Captain Bradshaw has represented to me the valuable assistance he received at the hands of Commander Medlycott, and besides the honourable mention thus made of him for his services in the field, it is my duty to place on record how much I am indebted to him for having, through his zeal, been enabled to bring my operations to a successful termination in such a short space of time. During the month previous to my arrival in the river he explored no less than 100 miles of creeks which have no existence on the Admiralty charts, and with the able assistance of the Navigating Lieutenant (Mr. F. H. Flood) made a very complete survey of them. With a few corrections in the banks of the main stream, made by Staff-Commander Hannay, of this ship, the enclosed chart is a copy of the one he forwarded to me to show the result of his labours, and, having verified the soundings, I consider it well worthy of publication.

I have much pleasure in drawing their lordship’s attention to the services of Commander Robert L. Byng during the expedition, observing that his duties in keeping the organisation of the large flotilla of boats and superintending the frequent embarkations of the force, were highly important.

The landing party consisted of three companies of fifty seamen each, from the “Active,” “Encounter,” and “Spiteful,” and 100 marines under Lieutenant A. B. Crosbie, R.M.L.I., of the “Active.”

No. 1 Company (“Active’s” seamen) was commanded on different days by Lieutenants Rickman and Adair, who had under them Sub-Lieutenants Reynolds and Triggs.

No. 2 Company (“Encounter’s” seamen) was officered by Lieutenant Long and Sub-Lieutenant Elias; and No. 3 Company (“Spiteful’s” seamen) by Lieutenant Gardiner and Sub-Lieutenants Domville and Benett.

The above were augmented by a party of scouts, comprising 12 picked men from the squadron and the native guides,

placed under the command of Lieutenant E. N. Rolfe.

The rocket apparatus was taken charge of by Lieutenant T. P. W. Nesham, the Gunnery Lieutenant; and a seven port boat's gun, specially mounted for land service, was commanded by Sub-Lieutenant P. K. Scott.

In referring to the mention made by Captain Bradshaw of the good services of Lieutenants Nesham and Rolfe, of the "Active," and Lieutenant Long, of the "Encounter," I have only to add that they are all of them highly valuable and deserving officers.

I had the satisfaction of observing on several occasions the admirable steadiness of the Marines, whose services throughout have been most valuable.

I beg to refer their lordships to my former despatches for the high opinion I entertain of Lieutenant Crosbie, who commanded them, and have much pleasure in again recommending him to their favourable notice.

Beside the medical officers mentioned by Captain Bradshaw (Mr. J. N. Stone, of the "Supply," and Mr. Patterson, of the "Active"), Mr. J. B. Drew, surgeon, showed most praiseworthy zeal in leaving his ordinary duties at Ascension to serve with the expedition as a volunteer, medical officers being short.

Mr. Thomas Cowd, gunner first-class, of this ship, who had charge of the fire party, appears to have done excellent service, and is a most deserving officer.

He had a similar duty, and was especially mentioned for his conduct during Commodore Wilmot's expedition in 1865.

During the operations my pennant has been flying on board the "Merlin," and I had much pleasure in noticing her efficiency.

On the 3rd of September, when anchored with the "Ariel" in the Mallela Creek, and during the absence of the landing party, the natives kept up an annoying fire on the two gun boats from the bushes, one of their shots severely wounding Mr. Robert Dixon, engineer in charge of the "Ariel," while standing on the quarterdeck.

Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Karslake subsequently landed with portions of the two ships' companies and my "galley," and succeeded in driving them off and destroying two villages in the neighbourhood. On this occasion some men of the "Merlin" were wounded.

Mr. Dixon is the senior engineer on this station, and eleven years' standing, and I beg to recommend him for favourable consideration. Mr. John Leigh, the senior engineer of the "Active," is also

a most deserving officer; he was placed in charge of all the steamboats, and carried out his duties most satisfactorily.

I have to acknowledge the cordial co-operation afforded me by Mr. A. Pape, the Chief Agent of the Afrikaansche Handels Vereeniging, at Banana, and Vilenor Valle, of the firm of Valle and Azevedo, at Ponta de Hentra, the former of whom at once placed at my disposal the services of his pilots and Kroomen; and offered to lend me his steamer or any other assistance I might require.

At a meeting of traders held on board the "Merlin," on the 4th instant, for the purpose of discussing native affairs and the best means of bringing the instigators of the outrage to punishment, Señor Valle alone showed any willingness to render assistance. He immediately sent for the "Prince" of his factory, one Chimbach, whom I have before mentioned, and made him furnish guides for the Macatella Creek. The others, however, refused to exert their influence in any way with the chiefs (and from their trading connections they must have a good deal), alleging that if they did so they would compromise themselves, and revenge would be taken on them after the ships left the river.

At this time I believe none of the natives in this district suspected they would be included in the punishment, for the boats which the day before had been employed in sounding at the back of the island reported there were no signs of their taking to the bush, and the villages were full of people, some armed and others not. Two days after we attacked, and found all deserted, and every bit of property removed.

Observing in Commodore Wilmot's letter to their lordships, dated the 7th of June, 1865 (No. 185), it is stated that the scruples of King Antonio about going on the water had been overcome, and that on the 1st of June, 1865, he had been on board the "Rattlesnake" to sign a treaty, I summoned the present king, his son, to attend on board the "Active," and assure me of his friendliness. While, however, he expressed his willingness to furnish guides or render any other assistance in accordance with the terms of the treaty with his father, which he has lately ratified, Antonio declined to come on the water, on the ground that it would be against his fetish, and he would die if he saw "the great sea." From what I have been able to gather, I believe it is a fact that if he were to break through the rule and come afloat he would die, for he would be poisoned by some of his people, and his death be put down to the fetish.

I think it probable that the old king was personated by one of his chiefs, and therefore have not pressed my demand.

I considered the present occasion a fitting one for making a demonstration in the upper part of the river, and accordingly, after the operations, took the three gun boats, with 100 marines and the Baua, to Eubomma, where I had a palaver with the eight kings, and had the satisfaction of receiving their assurance that they had no sympathy whatever for the pirates, and would do what they could to bring about the capture of Manuel Vacca.

These kings, unlike the chiefs in the lower parts of the Congo, have a recognised authority throughout the country, and it was observable that they were treated with marked deference by their inferiors.

These proceedings, to which I attach much importance, were conducted with the greatest ceremony, and appeared to impress the natives with much wonder and astonishment.

There appears to be little doubt that the present complications would never have arisen had the crew of the "Geraldine" been properly armed, and I have, therefore, as a precautionary measure, requested Her Majesty's Consul to issue instructions obliging the consignees of merchant vessels hereafter arriving in the river, and the masters thereof, to provide proper means for their defence before attempting to ascend above Boolembemba.

Their lordships will have noticed with satisfaction the assistance rendered me throughout these operations by Captain Richard Bradshaw, of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter." I cannot too highly applaud his faithful execution of all my

numerous arrangements, both preliminary and subsequent to my arrival in the river, by which the success of the expedition has been so materially furthered, and I find it difficult to express my sense of its merits.

Captain Bradshaw's services during the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns are already on record, and when taken into consideration with those now under report will, I trust, secure for him some mark of their lordships' favour.

I am likewise indebted to Mr. Consul Hopkins for the ready aid and co-operation he has invariably afforded me, and which from his knowledge of the Portuguese language and familiar acquaintance with the native character, were of much value. I strongly recommend him to favourable notice.

The uninterrupted health of the squadron during the time it has been employed in this unhealthy river may be attributed to the care with which Fleet-Surgeon Henry Fegan, C.B., considered the precautions that should be adopted to secure its preservation, and I have to acknowledge the many valuable suggestions he has submitted to me.

I cannot close this report without referring to the valuable and important services rendered me by my secretary, who daily accompanied me up the creeks, and on several occasions conveyed my instructions to Captain Bradshaw through the bush.

Mr. Gibson's unvarying zeal and indefatigable conduct have already been made the subject of a favourable report, and I beg again to bring his name under the notice of their lordships.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. N. W. HEWETT, Commander.

VIII.

LOSS OF THE "VANGUARD."

The following sentence, dated Sept. 29, 1875, was pronounced by the Court-martial held on Capt. Dawkins, Lieut. Hathorn, Navigating Lieut. Thomas, and the remainder of the officers and crew of H.M.S. "Vanguard," for the loss of that vessel off Wicklow Head, on Sept. 1.

Having heard the evidence which has been adduced on this trial, the Court is of opinion that the loss of H.M.S. "Vanguard" was occasioned by H.M.S. "Iron Duke" coming into collision with her off the Kish Bank, in the Irish Channel, about fifty minutes past noon on Sept. 1,

from the effects of which she foundered; that such collision was caused—firstly, by the high rate of speed at which the squadron of which the vessels formed part was proceeding while in a fog; secondly, by Capt. Dawkins, when leader of his division, leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, as there were indications of foggy weather at the time; thirdly, by the unnecessary reduction of speed of H.M.S. "Vanguard" without a signal from the Vice-Admiral in command of the squadron, and without H.M.S.

"Vanguard" making the proper signal to H.M.S. "Iron Duke;" fourthly, by the increase of speed of H.M.S. "Iron Duke" during a dense fog, the speed being already high; fifthly, by H.M.S. "Iron Duke" improperly sheering out of line; sixthly, by the want of any fog signal on the part of H.M.S. "Iron Duke." The Court is further of opinion that the cause of the loss of H.M.S. "Vanguard" by foundering was a breach being made in her side by the prow of H.M.S. "Iron Duke" in the immediate neighbourhood of the most important transverse bulkhead—namely, that between the engine and boiler rooms—causing a great rush of water into the engine-room, shaft alleys, and stokehole, extinguishing the fires in a few minutes—the water eventually finding its way into the provision-room flat and provision-rooms, through imperfectly fastened water-tight doors, and owing to leakage near ninety-nine bulkhead.

The Court is of opinion that the foundering of H.M.S. "Vanguard" might have been delayed, if not averted, by Capt. Dawkins giving orders for immediate action being taken to get all available pumps worked, instead of employing his crew in hoisting out boats; and if Capt. Dawkins, Commander Tandy, Navigating-Lieut. Thomas, and Mr. David Tiddy, the carpenter, had shown more resource of energy in endeavouring to stop the breach from the outside with the means at their command, such as hammocks and sails; and the Court is of opinion that Capt. Dawkins should have ordered Capt. Hickley, of H.M.S. "Iron Duke," to tow H.M.S. "Vanguard" into shallow water. The Court is of opinion that blame is imputable to Capt. Dawkins for exhibiting want of judgment and for want of duty in handling his ship; and that he showed a want of resource, promptitude, and decision in the means he adopted for saving H.M.S. "Vanguard" after the collision. The Court is further of opinion that blame is imputable to Navigating-Lieut. Thomas for neglect of duty in not pointing out to his captain that there was shoaler water within a short distance, and in not having offered any suggestion as to the mode of stopping the leak on the outside. The Court is further of opinion that Commander Tandy showed great want of energy as second in command under the circumstances. The Court is further of opinion that Mr. Brown, the chief engineer, showed want of promptitude in not applying the means at his command to relieve the ship of water. The Court is further of opinion that Mr. David Tiddy, carpenter of H.M.S. "Vanguard," is open to blame

for not offering any suggestions to his captain as to the most efficient mode of stopping the leak, and for not taking immediate steps for sounding the compartments and reporting from time to time the progress of the water.

The Court adjudges Capt. Richard Dawkins to be severely reprimanded, and to be dismissed from H.M.S. "Vanguard," and he is hereby severely reprimanded, and so sentenced accordingly. The Court adjudges Commander Dashwood Goldie Tandy and Navigating-Lieut. James Cambridge Thomas to be severely reprimanded, and they are hereby severely reprimanded accordingly. The Court adjudges Mr. Robert Brown, chief engineer, and Mr. David Tiddy, carpenter, to be reprimanded, and they are hereby reprimanded accordingly. The Court imputes no blame to the other officers and ship's company of H.M.S. "Vanguard" in reference to the loss of the ship, and they are hereby acquitted accordingly.

ADMIRALTY MINUTE ON THE FOREGOING SENTENCE.

Admiralty, Oct. 12, 1875.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under review the minutes of proceedings at a court-martial assembled by their order of Sept. 7 last, to inquire into the cause of the loss of H.M.S. "Vanguard," and to try Capt. Richard Dawkins and the officers and ship's company of that ship, under the 91st and 92nd sections of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866.

The evidence adduced at the trial was, as regards the conduct of all persons concerned, so complete and exhaustive that their lordships deem it unnecessary to order any further inquiry with a view to fix responsibility upon anybody for the loss of the ship.

The Court was of opinion that the loss was occasioned by H.M.S. "Iron Duke" coming into collision with the "Vanguard" off the Kish Bank, in the Irish Channel, at about fifty minutes past noon on Sept. 1, from the effects of which she eventually foundered, and that such collision was caused—

1. By the high rate of speed at which the squadron (of which those vessels formed a part) was proceeding while in a fog.

2. By Capt. Dawkins, when leader of his division, leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, especially as there were indications of foggy weather at the time.

3. By the unnecessary reduction of speed of H.M.S. "Vanguard" without a signal from the Vice-Admiral in command of the squadron, and without H.M.S. "Vanguard" making the proper signal to H.M.S. "Iron Duke."

4. By the increase of speed of H.M.S. "Iron Duke" during a dense fog, the speed being already high.

5. By H.M.S. "Iron Duke" improperly sheering out of line.

6. By the want of any fog signal on the part of H.M.S. "Iron Duke."

Their lordships consider that the first cause assigned by the Court did not in any way contribute to the disaster.

That the Vice-Admiral in command was, under the circumstances of the case, justified in continuing the rate of speed ordered until the time when he made the signal to reduce it; but that the Vice-Admiral was wrong in the view he put before the Court, that it was within the discretion of leaders of divisions to act, with regard to speed in a fog, independently of, and contrary to, the orders given by him. Their lordships cannot point out too strongly the imperative duty that attaches to every officer in command of a squadron to keep his ships together in their assigned stations in readiness to execute his orders; and the opinion expressed by the Vice-Admiral in his evidence, that the captains of the ships in his squadron would have been justified in parting company during a fog without orders from him, is one which their lordships cannot approve.

They also consider that the signal made by the Vice-Admiral on the day of the

disaster for the alteration of formation from "single column" to "columns of divisions line ahead," though not contributing to that disaster, was not the best signal to make; but that the signal 017 in the general signal book would have been preferable, and would have caused the evolution to have been performed in the least time and space, and have kept the squadron throughout under his control. Their lordships are of opinion that the loss of the "Vanguard" was mainly owing—first, to the reduction of speed of that ship; and, secondly, to the improper sheering out of line and quitting station by H.M.S. "Iron Duke," by the order of Lieut. Evans, officer of the watch.

Their lordships attach no blame to Capt. Hickley, of H.M.S. "Iron Duke," in respect of the speed of his ship at the time of collision, it being his duty to regain his station, and he being warranted in supposing that H.M.S. "Vanguard" was maintaining the speed at which she was going when she was last in sight.

Their lordships are pleased to approve the several sentences passed upon Capt. Dawkins, and certain officers of the "Vanguard," and they order Lieut. Evans to be dismissed from H.M.S. "Iron Duke."

While deploring the misfortune which has befallen Her Majesty's Service by the foundering of the "Vanguard," their lordships wish to record their heartfelt satisfaction that no lives were lost on the occasion, and they notice with approbation the promptitude with which the boats of the "Iron Duke" were lowered and ready for service immediately after the collision.

IX.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND QUEEN'S SHIPS.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY "WITH REFERENCE TO THE QUESTION HOW FAR OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ARE JUSTIFIED IN RECEIVING ON BOARD FUGITIVE SLAVES WHO, ESCAPING FROM THEIR MASTERS, MAY CLAIM THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH FLAG":—

1. Cases of this kind may be divided into three classes; where slaves come on board a ship or boat in harbour or within territorial waters either to escape from the alleged cruelty of their masters or to avoid the consequence of their misdeeds: where the British ship or boat is on the high seas and the refugee slave, escaping, perhaps, from a vessel also at sea, would

be in danger of losing his life were he not received on board: where a person has been detained on shore in a state of slavery, and, escaping to a British ship or boat, claims British protection on the ground that he has been so detained contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and the country from the shores of which he escapes, as in the case of territories which, like Oman, Madagascar, and Johanna, are partially free.

2. The broad rule to be observed is that a fugitive slave should not be permanently received on board any description of ship under the British flag unless his life would be endangered if he were not allowed to come on board. The

reason for this rule is, that were it otherwise, the practical result would be, in the first instance, to encourage and assist a breach of the law of the country, and next to protect the person breaking that law. And a contrary rule would lead to endless disputes and difficulties with the legal masters of slaves, for it might happen, to take an extreme instance—that the whole slave portion of the crews of vessels engaged in the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf might take refuge on board British ships, and, if free there, their masters would be entirely ruined, and the mistrust and hatred caused in their minds would be greatly prejudicial to British interests.

3. Such being the general and broad rule, it remains to apply it, as far as possible, to the three classes of cases mentioned above. In the first case, the slave must not be allowed to remain on board after it has been proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command that he is legally a slave. In the second, the slave should be retained on board on the ground that on the high seas the British vessel is a part of the dominions of the Queen, but when the vessel returns within territorial limits of the country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped he will be liable to be surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs. In the third class, a negro might claim protection on the ground that being by the terms of a treaty free, he was, nevertheless, being detained as a slave. It would then become the duty of the commanding officer to satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement, and to be guided in his subsequent proceedings in regard to such person by the result of his inquiries and the law which would then affect the case. Those interested in maintaining the slavery of the person claiming his freedom should assist at the inquiry, and in the event of his claim being established, the local authorities should be requested to take steps to insure his not relapsing into slavery.

4. As a general principle, care should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty by getting under the British flag afloat, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships, if at sea, or their employment, if on shore.

5. When surrendering fugitive slaves, commanding officers should exercise their discretion in endeavouring, according to the circumstances of each case, to obtain an assurance that the slaves will not be treated with undue severity.

6. A special report is to be made of every case of a fugitive slave seeking

refuge on board one of Her Majesty's ships.

7. The above instructions are also to be considered part of the general Slave Trade instructions, and to be inserted at page 29 of that volume, with a heading of "Receipt of Fugitive Slaves."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ADMIRALTY AND THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ON THE SUBJECT.

TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

The members of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society respectfully beg to convey to your lordships the expression of their profound regret that certain instructions have been issued requiring naval officers to surrender fugitive slaves to their masters.

They submit that these instructions constitute the entire abandonment of that noble and honourable policy which has distinguished Great Britain for more than 100 years.

Ever since the decision in the case of the slave Somerset, nobly defended by Granville Sharp in 1772, it has always been held that a slave on British soil or on board a British vessel of war was absolutely free and the property of no man.

This is the cherished opinion of the people of this country, and we should feel alarmed for the cause of humanity could we believe they would ever consent to allow the settled policy of the nation to be reversed, and fugitive slaves once on board Her Majesty's ships to be ever delivered back to the grasp of the slaveowner. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant who is escaped from his master unto thee," was the command of God under the Old Dispensation, and, being in harmony with the spirit and principles of the New Testament, should be binding upon every Christian nation.

In addition to all the other objections to these instructions, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they afford a moral support and give the direct sanction of this country to slavery.

On all these grounds they therefore respectfully urge upon the Lords Commissioners the immediate repeal of these obnoxious regulations.

On behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

We are, very respectfully,

JOSEPH COOPER,
EDMUND STUBBS,
ROBERT ALCOX, } Hon. Secs.
AARON BURACOTT, Secretary.

27 New Broad-street, 20th Sept., 1875.

Admiralty, 25th Sept., 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, dated 20th instant, in regard to the reception of fugitive slaves in Her Majesty's ships; and my lords desire me to inform you that a copy of your memorial has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS WOLLEY.

AMENDED CIRCULAR SUBSEQUENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE ADMIRALTY IN PLACE OF THE FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

It is now laid down that when any person professing, or appearing to be a fugitive slave, seeks admission to one of Her Majesty's ships on the high seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, and claims the protection of the British flag, the commanding officer is to bear in mind that, although Her Majesty's Government is desirous by every means in its power to remove or mitigate the evils of slavery, yet Her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew. A commanding officer is, therefore, to satisfy himself before receiving the fugitive on board, that there is sufficient reason in the particular case for thus receiving him. In any case in which for reasons that may be deemed adequate a commanding officer shall have received a fugitive slave on board one of Her Majesty's ships, and have taken him under the protection of the British flag upon the high seas beyond the limit of territorial waters, he may be retained on board the ship, if he so

desires, until he can be landed in some country or transferred to some other ship where his liberty will be recognised and respected. Within the territorial waters of a foreign State commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships are bound by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of their ships from local jurisdiction, not to allow them to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with the violation of the law of the place. If, therefore, while one of Her Majesty's ships is within the territorial waters of a State where slavery exists, a person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission on board, the commanding officer is not empowered to receive him unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not admitted into the ship. Should such a person be received in order to save him from danger, he ought not to be permitted to continue on board after the danger is passed. But commanding officers are not to entertain any demand as to the surrender of such person, or enter into any examination as to his status. If, while any of Her Majesty's ships are within the territorial waters of any chief or State in Arabia, or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission on board, and protection, on the ground that he has been kept in a state of slavery contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and such territory, he may be retained until the truth of his statement is examined into. In making this examination it is suggested that the nearest British consular authority should be communicated with, and special reports are always to be made of fugitive slaves seeking refuge on board any of Her Majesty's ships.

X.

ROYAL WARRANT ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT AND OF THE ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.

War Office, Dec. 11.

It is deemed expedient with a view to the re-arrangement and better classification of the Supply and Transport services of the Army to revise and modify the constitution of the Department, established by the Warrant of the 12th of November, 1869, entitled the Control

Department, and to reorganise such Supply and Transport service.

The title of Control Department is to be abolished, and the Department, except that portion of it designated the Pay Sub-Department, divided as follows:—(a) the Commissariat and Transport Department; (b) the Ordnance Store Depart-

ment; and that the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, who is charged with the administration of the Supply and Transport services of the Army, by the Order in Council of the 23rd of June, 1870, do superintend the said Departments, together with the Pay Sub-Department.

All officers of the Commissariat and Transport Departments and of the Ordnance Store Department shall hold commissions from Her Majesty. Officers of these Departments shall be the officers of and shall command the Army Service Corps.

The ranks of the officers of the respective Departments shall be as follows:—Commissary-General, Deputy Commissary-General, Assistant Commissary-General, Commissary, Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, Sub-Assistant Commissary.

The relative rank of these officers shall be as follows:—

Commissary-General, with an army in the field, special, otherwise as Major-General. Deputy Commissary-General, as Colonel. Assistant Commissary-General, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Commissary, as Major. Deputy Commissary, as Captain. Assistant Commissary, as Lieutenant. Sub-Assistant Commissary, as Sub-Lieutenant. And such relative rank shall regulate their quarters and military allowances, including pensions for wounds, and pensions and allowances to their wives and families, except in the case of a Sub-Assistant Commissary, who for these purposes shall rank as Lieutenant.

Several Warrants and Articles of Warrants relating to the Control system are cancelled. The Warrant in question goes on to make regulations as to appointments, promotion, retirement, pay, non-effective pay, and allowances. Sub-Assistant Commissaries shall be liable to be removed from the service for moral or physical unfitness, and if they fail to make satisfactory progress. The retirement of officers who have attained the rank of Assistant Commissary-General, or who are above that rank, shall be compulsory at the age of 60 years.

Officers are to serve five years in the rank of Commissary and Deputy Commissary before receiving the *maximum* pay of their rank, but the condition will be suspended in the case of certain officers who were appointed to the late Military Store Department previously to 1862. The Secretary of State is to have power to grant such officers the *maximum* pay of the rank immediately on their attaining the ranks of Commissary and Deputy Commissary respectively. Commissaries, when not attached to the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps, shall receive forage or forage allowance for one horse, when the nature of the duties to be performed requires them to be mounted. When this is the case they shall be required to provide their own horses. Officers serving with the Transport Companies of the Army Service Corps shall be provided with horses from the ranks. Forage for these horses shall be hereby cancelled.

XI.

ABSTRACTS OF VARIOUS REPORTS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1875.

No. 1.

CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA, 1871-72.

A Memorandum has been published for the information of Parliament, giving a very full and carefully prepared account of the census of British India taken in 1871-72. This census was the first endeavour to obtain for the whole of India statistics of the age, caste, religion, occupation, education, and infirmities of the population; and the results have been carefully analyzed in the reports prepared for Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, British Burmah, Coorg, and Mysore, which State, though administered for its

native Prince, has for the present purpose been treated as part of British India. It was thought undesirable to incur the expense or disturb the people in the Punjab, Oude, and Berar so soon after the last census taken in those parts of the country, and the returns used for those Provinces are therefore from three to six years antecedent in date to the general census of 1871-72. Aden and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are excluded from the census, as not, geographically speaking, being in British India.

The total of the population of India under British administration, as ascertained by this census, amounts to 190,563,048. The area in square miles

is 904,049. The average number of persons per square mile is 211; of houses per square mile, 41; and of persons per house, 5.14. In India, including the feudatory States, the total area is in square miles 1,450,744, and the total population 238,830,958. The population per square mile of England is 422; of England and Wales, 390; and of Great Britain and Ireland, 265. But owing to the vast tracts of waste and forest, the average population of the inhabited parts of India is much denser than that given above, the average for Bengal being 397, for the North-West Provinces 430, and for Oude 468 to the square mile. Among the towns foremost in India, and second only to London in the British Empire, is Calcutta, with a population of 795,000; while Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta, contains nearly 100,000 more. Bombay contains 644,000, or about 150,000 more than Liverpool; and Madras, 398,000. Among English cities, Manchester and Birmingham have each about 350,000; Leeds and Sheffield 250,000 inhabitants; between these in size comes the fourth city of India, Lucknow, with 285,000. Classified according to religion, the population of British India is divided into 140½ millions of Hindoos (including Sikhs), 40½ millions of Mahomedans, and 9½ millions of others, including Buddhists and Jains, Christians, Jews, Parsees, Brahmaes, and Hill Men, of whose religion no accurate description can be given. Thus 19 in every 20 persons in India are of either the Hindoo or the Mahomedan religion, and there are seven of the former to two of the latter. The Christians in India number not quite 900,000, or less than one in 200, and of these some 250,000 are Europeans or of European extraction. Three-fifths of the Christians in India are in Madras, where they number 1¾ per cent. of the inhabitants. In Bombay they form 3-4ths per cent.; in Bengal, 1-7th per cent.; in Burmah, not quite 2 per cent.; in the North-West Provinces, 1-14th per cent.; and in the Punjab, 1-8th per cent. of the population. There are many people, we believe, who still imagine that the natives of India are of one allied race, similar in manners, customs, and speech. It may surprise such persons to learn that this report enumerates no less than 23 distinct languages spoken throughout the peninsula, exclusive of the innumerable dialects of the aborigines and various hill tribes, while there are still greater varieties in Burmah. The diversity of nationalities, however, is as nothing compared with the variety of castes. In the North-West Provinces

307 distinctive appellations of Hindoos are specified, and in Bengal Mr. Beverley estimates the number of castes at not less than a thousand; while if their subdivisions and septs, or clans, be taken into account, they would amount to many thousands. Of British-born subjects, excluding the Army and Navy, the number resident in India was not quite 59,000. The Americans were numbered at 3,190, but among these were included 2,250 "West Indians" resident in Calcutta, who turned out to be merely immigrants into that city from "the West of India." In the matter of sex, we find, in general, the discrepancy between the numbers of males and females is small, but that where the higher castes, and more particularly the Rajpoots, are numerous, there the female population is in a minority. This is certainly attributable to the deplorable custom of female infanticide—a barbarous habit, which has been long recognized by British officers, and to check which they have for many years devoted their utmost efforts. The necessity which a Rajpoot feels for marrying his daughter to a man of high caste, and the heavy expenses attendant on the ceremony, form the motives for the crime; and one of the points particularly aimed at has been the curtailment of the heavy expenses which custom requires to be incurred at a marriage. Though much had been done, the practice was still so prevalent, that in 1870 an Act was passed which provides that wherever the number of girls is less than 35 per cent. of the total number of children, the village shall be placed under special police supervision. It is hoped that by this means the crime will be thoroughly checked; but the girls, whose lives are now being saved, must grow up and, in their turn, bear a fair proportion of female children before the losses already sustained can be repaired.

With regard to occupations, we find that 1,236,000 persons are employed in the Government service of one kind or other; 629,000 are engaged in religious or charitable occupations, including 849 Christian ministers and preachers; 30,000 devotees and religious mendicants; 10,000 astrologers; five wizards; and 465 devil-drivers; 189,000 persons are engaged in education, literature, and science, of whom 518 are poets. Thirty-three thousand persons are engaged in law, and 75,000 in medicine, while 218,000 are recorded as devoting themselves to the "Fine Arts," though the claim of all these to be artists is very doubtful, as under this head are included votaries of

music in every form, descending even to the cognate professions of acrobats, wrestlers, snake-charmers, and monkey-dancers. Thirty-seven and a half millions, or three-fifths of the entire population, are engaged in agriculture; and 950,000 are concerned with elephants, camels, horses, cattle, &c., or gain their living as hunters, trappers, or fowlers. The commercial classes are estimated at 3,441,000 and the artisans at 8,747,000. The non-productive classes comprise 2,265,000, some of whose professions appear to be very singular:—22 have returned themselves as gamblers, five as pigeon-flyers, and 49 as spies, 361 are professional thieves, and 30 are bud-mashes—*Anglice*, rogues and vagabonds; but whether they so have described themselves, or have been so classified by their friends, we are not informed. There would appear, however, to be some improvement in this respect since the last census was taken; for Mr. Plowden, who drew up the Report for the North-West Provinces, remarks that “there are no ‘flatterers for gain,’ or ‘sturdy beggars’ recorded on this occasion, and the ‘vagabond’ who announced his calling as such in the Agra District has disappeared.” Whether the “flatterers for gain” have entirely disappeared may, however, be doubted, for we find 103,000 persons whose occupation is described as “guests.” If these are the representatives of the parasites who figure so conspicuously in early comedy, the definition would certainly apply to them.

No. 2.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR 1874.

The facts and figures relating to agriculture which are yearly compiled by the statistical and commercial department of the Board of Trade give a fair index of the production of the year 1874 in this country, as well as of the wealth of the farmers in flocks and herds. On the whole, 1874 compares favourably with previous years in nearly all respects. More land was under cultivation than the year before, and there is strong ground for believing that a steady reclamation of waste lands is going on. At the same time, there is no distinct change manifested in the nature of crops grown, unless it be a slightly increased tendency to take to cattle-breeding. That, however, must be slight, for the wheat acreage last year was 140,000 more than in 1873, and but 9,000 acres below 1872 for the whole of Great Britain; and although there was a falling off in some of the

other cereals, such as oats, it was not, looking at an average of years, material, and cannot yet be pronounced permanent. Very little wheat is grown in Scotland—hardly more than in Wales; but almost as large an acreage of oats is sown there as in England, and the barley crop is also large, as well as those of potatoes and turnips. Scotland, again, on account of the predominant pastoral nature of her agriculture, grows very large clover crops; but, on the other hand, the proportion of her arable land left either as fallow or in natural grass is very much less than in England. In the one country every resource has to be used, every device applied, to make the land yield its utmost, and the study is to rest the land rather by changing its crop than by allowing it to lie idle and become choked with weeds; but in England matters are taken more easily. Accordingly, arable land in “bare fallow” in England amounted last year to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole; in Scotland, to only a half per cent. So, again, with land under permanent pasture. Over the whole kingdom the proportion of arable land to such natural grass land was 49·8 to 50·2, but in England the proportion was 43·5 permanent pasture to 56·5 arable, while in Scotland 75·8 was arable and only 24·2 permanent pasture.

In horses, cattle, and sheep, the wealth of the kingdom is slowly increasing. The high prices recently ruling for horses seem to have stimulated breeding, and the stock of horses used for agriculture, unbroken horses, and mares kept solely for breeding—the only kinds included in these returns—has increased by some 35,000 in the year, and is greater now by 66,000 than in 1870. The stock of cattle, again, had grown by 161,000, a less increase than in 1873, but the number had grown by about 15 per cent. since 1871, and there are indications in various directions that the country is recovering steadily from the crippling effects of the cattle plague. The stocks of sheep also increase slowly, but the full effects of the drought years, 1868 to 1871, when stocks decreased by 3,590,000, are not yet fully obliterated. The demand for pork seems to be falling off; at all events, the number of pigs is on the decrease in England, and in other parts of the kingdom grows but slightly. This is accounted for partly by the preference of the working classes for beef and mutton, partly by the dearth of pigs’ food.

While the agricultural prosperity of the land is thus fairly steady in its growth, there is a singularly persistent

decline in the numbers of those who till it. By the census returns, English farm labourers had fallen in number from 958,000 in 1861 to 798,000 in 1871, or 17 per cent. The Scotch decrease was not so large, being from 105,000 to 93,000, or about 12 per cent.

At the end of these returns some interesting figures are given regarding agricultural wealth and progress in the colonies and in other countries. The dates are too varied to permit close comparisons to be made, but one or two interesting facts of an isolated kind are worth stating. France, for instance, returns 17,000,000 acres as under wheat, or about 8,000,000 more than Great Britain under corn of all kinds; but that vast total is beaten by the United States, which had over 22,000,000 acres under wheat in 1873, besides 39,000,000 under maize. The wheat yield of France, however, appears to be greater than that of the States, in spite of the advantage of the latter in acres, while Russia comes third in yield. Russia and Prussia, at a long interval, take the lead in the production of barley, and rye is a grain which finds favour with all European countries except our own to an extent few suspect. Rye-bread must form the staple food of the Germans, if we may judge by the fact that Prussia alone reared 150,000,000 bushels of that grain in 1871. In animals, Russia comes first with the prodigious number of 16,000,000 horses; the United States next, with 9,334,000; and then France, with rather less than 3,000,000. The total of "cattle" in Russia is rather under 23,000,000, or less by 4,000,000 than the number of the United States; but Russia comes first with sheep, having 48,000,000, against 34,000,000 for the States. After that comes England with 30,300,000, and then France with 24,600,000, Spain with 22,000,000 (but this was so long ago as 1865), and Prussia with 20,000,000. In sheep, however, there are no countries that can equal the aggregate numbers possessed by our Australian colonies, which together possessed 55,490,000 in 1873, an increase of about 8,000,000 over 1867, and no less than 32,000,000 more than 1861. This rate of expansion is something quite without parallel, except in the increase of cattle in the same colonies, which is proportionately nearly as great, the figures being 5,560,000 in 1873, an increase of 1,673,000 over 1867.

No. 3.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURE OF IRELAND IN 1875.

The facts recorded by the Registrar-General have been collected with great pains during a period of two months, and the enumerators, of whom nearly 3,800 were employed, were selected from the Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan police. They visited 600,000 holdings, and only one landed proprietor, a person occupying about 400 acres in the province of Leinster, declined to furnish information. He was the sole exception in all Ireland. The first important fact communicated by the return is that the total acreage under all crops has made a fair increase. Last year it was 5,269,004 acres; this year it is 5,331,655; being an increase of 62,651 acres. The total acreage under grass is nearly double this. Last year it was 10,472,422 acres; this year it is 10,431,776—a slight decrease. The increase and decrease of the respective crops form one of the most instructive portions of the return. Oats, barley, and green crops show an increase, and so do potatoes, for the present year. But a comparison of five years, beginning with 1871, presents a clearer view of the subject. There has been a marked diminution of the acreage under wheat. In 1871 it was 244,451 acres; this sank to 167,554 in 1873, rose again to 187,978 in 1874, and falls this year to 161,321. The cultivation of oats has been marked by similar fluctuations. In 1871 the area was 1,636,136 acres, which sank to 1,480,897 in 1874, and is this year 1,499,371. Barley remains nearly the same, with a slight tendency to increase. In 1871 the acreage was 220,979; this year it is 233,747. The cultivation of potatoes also varies but little. In 1871, 1,058,434 acres were planted, and in 1875, 900,277. The returns of live stock for 1875 compared with 1874 do not show any great advance. The horses and mules in the two periods were 547,372 and 547,676—an increase of 304. The cattle decreased from 4,124,756 to 4,111,990—that is, by 12,766 head; and the poultry, which seem to be reckoned at only about 12,000,000, have decreased on the year by 12,607. On the other hand, the pigs have increased by no less than 150,049, the numbers being 1,009,186 and 1,249,235. The estimated total value of the live stock in Ireland is £37,925,832, being as nearly as possible the same as last year. The decrease in the number of emigrants from Ireland was very considerable, and the general

comfort and prosperity of the people is decidedly on the increase.

No. 4.

TRADE REPORTS FOR 1874 AND 1875.

The Board of Trade returns for these two years deal with a very critical period in the commercial history of the country. The figures for 1875 and for the two preceding periods, with which they are compared, bear clear evidence of the stagnation of trade which has characterised recent years. In 1872-3 the trade of the country attained its maximum. It is as yet too soon to say whether the reaction which has since occurred has reached its extreme; but the figures are very remarkable. Take, first, for the three years of inflation:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1870 .	£303,257,493	£199,586,822
1871 .	330,754,359	223,066,162
1872 .	353,375,740	255,961,609
	Total.	
1870 .	£502,844,315	
1871 .	553,820,221	
1872 .	609,337,349	

Next the period of depression:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1873 .	£371,289,442	£255,164,603
1874 .	370,054,834	239,551,121
1875 .	73,941,125	223,494,570
	Total.	
1873 .	£626,454,045	
1874 .	609,612,955	
1875 .	597,435,695	

The total value of our export and import trade is still higher than in any year previous to 1872. The progress of our export trade was checked in that year, and the trade has never since recovered. The progress of our import trade was arrested in 1873, and our imports have ever since remained stationary.

The decline in our exports is in some cases, however, rather apparent than real. The rapid rise in prices which took place in 1872 has been followed by an inevitable fall. Our exports have in consequence fallen in value where they have really increased in quantity. For instance, the export of coals has increased from 12,617,566 tons in 1873 to 14,475,036 in 1875; but the value of the coal thus exported has fallen from £13,188,511 to £9,645,962. The export of cotton yarn has increased from 214,778,827 yards in 1873 to 215,489,700 yards in 1875; but the value has fallen

from £15,895,440 to £13,170,020. The export of cotton piece goods has increased from 3,483,735,585 yards in 1873 to 3,559,946,900 yards in 1875; but the value has decreased from £56,493,182 to £53,589,567. The export of iron and steel has decreased from 2,957,813 tons in 1873 to 2,465,640 tons in 1875, or by about one-sixth; but the value has decreased from £37,731,239 to £25,781,421, or by nearly one-third. Take these articles together:—

	1873.	1875.
Coal . .	£13,188,511	£9,645,962
Cotton Yarns	15,895,440	13,170,020
Cotton Piece Goods .	56,493,182	53,589,567
Iron . .	37,731,239	25,781,421
	£123,308,372	£102,186,970

The effect which these four articles have on our total trade is very marked:—

	1873.	1875.
Total trade	£255,164,603	£223,494,570
Deduct four articles specified above .	£123,308,372	£102,186,970
	£131,856,321	£121,307,600

From these tables it will be seen that four commodities, which together make up not quite one-half of the whole value of our export trade, are responsible for about two-thirds of the total decline, and, in the case of three out of four of the articles, the quantity exported has increased, while in that of the fourth the decline in quantity has been twice as marked as the decrease in value.

The import trade has not been affected to the same extent as the export trade by a decline of prices. Our imports, as a rule, are less susceptible to variations in price than our home produce. But very considerable fluctuations have, nevertheless, occurred in the value of some of our principal imports; and, but for these variations, the totals of our trade which have been already quoted would be very different from what they actually are. We imported, for instance, 43,751,630 cwt. of corn in 1873 and 51,786,393 cwt. in 1875; but we paid £28,446,689 for the smaller quantity in the former and only £27,418,970 for the larger quantity in the latter year. We imported 13,693,472 cwt. of raw cotton in 1873 and about the same quantity, or 13,360,686 cwt., in 1875; but the price paid fell from £54,887,323 to £46,320,361. We imported 6,527,464 cwt. of rice in

1873 and 6,678,452 cwt. in 1875; but the value fell from £3,238,387 to £2,991,354. If the value of these articles in 1875 had been as high as in 1873, there would evidently have been an appreciable addition to the value of our import trade. The fall of prices has made both our import and export trade look worse than it has really been.

In regard to British shipping, a subject which concerns our national as well as our commercial position, these returns are hardly so promising as we could wish. The great expansion which this branch of business has had for so many years past has produced the usual result of excessive competition. The contention for the carrying trade of the world is still chiefly among ourselves, though foreign nations are every day pressing more eagerly into the struggle; but the continued reduction of freights even where there is no proportionate decline of business showed that an over large amount of capital had been directed to this branch of enterprise; and this, with the decline of our export trade, told heavily on shipowners. The Trade Circulars report numerous lines of vessels as having gone out habitually this last year in ballast, the only chance of the owner's profit being the freight of the return cargo, but even in this direction some improvement is now reported, and the rate of freights on the Clyde has risen considerably.

No. 5.

CENSUS OF FACTORIES.

The return prepared by the Inspectors of Factories, stating the number of textile factories and of the persons employed in them, shows the continued progress of trade, and shows also that the power of production is increased by improved machinery and processes, to make up for the increasing scarcity of manual labour in the manufacturing districts. The number of cotton factories, which was 1,932 in 1850, 2,887 in 1861, and 2,483 in 1871, has become 2,655 in 1875; the number of wool, &c., factories, which was 1,497 in 1850, had increased to 1,949 in 1871, but is only 1,925 in 1875; of worsted factories, 501 in 1850, 630 in 1871, and 692 in 1875. Adding the flax, &c., factories, numbering 620 in 1875, and the 818 silk, we find the aggregate number of factories in the five great classes of textile fabrics 4,600 in 1850, 6,308 in 1861, 6,356 in 1871, and 6,710

in 1875. The number of persons at work in these five great classes of factories in 1875 is as follows:—Children between 8 and 13 years of age—66,900 in cotton factories, 8,588 in wool, &c., 29,828 in worsted, 12,678 in flax, &c., 6,871 in silk, total 124,865; males between 13 and 18 years of age—38,557 in cotton factories, 13,972 in wool, &c., 11,259 in worsted, 15,195 in flax, &c., 2,381 in silk, total 81,364; females 13 years of age or upwards—258,667 in cotton factories, 66,324 in wool, &c., 69,388 in worsted, 112,570 in flax, &c., 27,841 in silk, total 534,790; males of 18 years of age or upwards—115,391 in cotton factories, 49,169 in wool, &c., 31,622 in worsted, 31,344 in flax, &c., 8,466 in silk, total 235,992. Comparing these numbers with those for 1850, we find that the great increase in the number of hands employed has been in the two classes whose labour is cheapest—namely, children under 13 and females of 13 and upwards. The number of males between 13 and 18 has increased but little; the number of males of 18 and upwards has increased about 60 per cent., or by one-half, but the number of children under 13 is trebled; and the largest class of all, constituting more than half the whole number of persons employed—namely, the females of 13 and upwards—has increased above 60 per cent., or by nearly two-thirds.

No. 6.

THE POST OFFICE REPORT FOR 1874.

The Postmaster-General, in his report for the year 1874, states that the number of letters posted in the United Kingdom during the year was 967,000,000, being an increase of $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the number in 1873, and showing a proportion of thirty letters to each person in the country. The number of post-cards was 79,000,000, which was an increase of $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and the number of book-packets and newspapers was 259,000,000, which was an increase of 2 per cent. The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was upwards of 4,000,000, or about one in 250 of the total number of letters.

The business of the Post Office savings-banks continues to increase steadily. Last year there were 178 new offices opened in England and Wales, 23 in Scotland, and 14 in Ireland; the total number in the United Kingdom at the end of the

year being upwards of 5,000. Since the establishment of the Post-Office savings-banks, thirteen years ago, the number of old savings-banks has diminished from 638 to 476, which latter number is less by one hundred than the present number of Post-Office savings-banks in the London district alone. The number of depositors has increased by about 112,000, making the whole number at the end of the year nearly 1,670,000; while the amount of deposits, including interest due, was upwards of £23,000,000, being about £2,000,000 more than in 1873. The whole sum deposited during the year was upwards of £8,300,000, as against nearly £6,900,000 withdrawn.

The interest on the money placed in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of the savings-banks was last year £743,000, while the interest credited to the depositors was £524,000, and the expenditure (exclusive, however, of postage, which, if charged, would have amounted to about £36,000) was £100,000; making a total of £624,000, and leaving a profit of £119,000.

With reference to the telegraph department, the report states that there were above 19,000,000 telegrams sent last year, exclusive of newspaper messages, which were about 10 per cent. more than in 1873. On one occasion, the report says, when an important debate took place in Parliament, and when, in addition, there was an unusual number of interesting occurrences in different parts of the country, nearly 440,000 words, equal to about 220 columns of the *Times*, were transmitted from the central station in London in a single night. The rental from private wires has increased from about £47,000 to £53,000, or about 12 per cent.

No. 7.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

From the Annual Report for 1874 of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, Colonel Henderson, we extract the following statistics:—

The total police force at the end of the year was 9,958—an increase of 75 over that of the preceding year.

During the year there were built 7,764 new houses and 145 new streets, and two new squares were formed; the length of

the new streets and squares being 22 miles and 862 yards. 3,542 new houses were in course of construction. The length of new streets and squares opened during the last quarter of a century is 1,181 miles and 54 yards. There does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a cessation of growth of buildings; the tendency is rather the other way.

The total number of persons arrested by the police during the year was 67,703, being a decrease of 6,154 persons as compared with the preceding year. The chief items of decrease are among the drunk and disorderly characters, which were 26,155 against 29,755 in 1873—a diminution of 3,600.

Vagrants and suspicious characters diminished 1,211, and persons charged with simple larceny by 649.

The general results of the year 1874 are that it records the smallest number of serious (indictable) offences against persons and property during this decade. In 1865 they were 10,612; in 1868 they were 14,316; in 1874 they had fallen to 10,185. The large proportion of these are simple larceny; this year 6,674, a large reduction as compared with 1873, when they were 7,213.

Burglary, house-breaking, and larceny to the value of £5, in dwellings, which are all of one class of crime, show still a decrease; a small one as compared with 1873, but a very considerable one as compared with former years. In 1867 there were 1,540 such crimes; in 1873 they had decreased to 826, and in 1874 to 808; while robbery and attempts to rob have decreased from 118 in 1865 to 57 in 1874. The particular offences of stealing from shops and warehouses had, however, increased.

The number of accidents caused by the overcrowding of the streets was much the same as in the previous year, the deaths so occasioned amounting to 124, and less fatal injuries to 2,568.

We add a few comparative tables of criminal statistics for the last ten years throughout the United Kingdom.

In England the movement of committals for offences in general has been as follows:—

1865, 19,614; 1866, 18,849; 1867, 18,971; 1868, 20,091; 1869, 19,318. Annual average, 19,368. 1870, 17,578; 1871, 16,269; 1872, 14,801; 1873, 14,893; 1874, 15,195. Annual average, 15,747.

The following table gives the movement of murderous cases:—

Year.	Murder.	Attempts at Murder.	Shooting at, Wounding, Stabbing, &c.	Manslaughter.	Total of such Cases.
1865	135	54	769	279	1,237
1866	131	45	679	259	1,114
1867	135	45	679	266	1,125
1868	129	61	676	245	1,111
1869	151	61	699	236	1,147
Average .	136	53	700	257	1,146
1870	101	52	631	219	1,003
1871	130	51	634	273	1,088
1872	132	44	619	258	1,053
1873	123	56	641	246	1,066
1874	151	60	773	249	1,233
Average .	127	62	659	249	1,088

On the whole in such cases we have a decrease of 4 per cent., which we may, taking account of the increase of population, raise to about 8 per cent.

The centres of serious crime are the industrial districts. The following are some of those in which virulence is greatest:—

“Inhabitants to one murderous case.—Glamorgan, 5,823; Lancashire, 8,441; Durham, 17,556; Warwick, 19,818; Stafford, 21,458; West Riding, Yorkshire, 27,745.”

The great prominence of Glamorgan-shire as a criminal county is due to obvious causes. How high it stands is more distinct when we compare it with an ordinary agricultural county, such as Devon or Dorsetshire. In the former the cases in question occur, 1 to 75,001; in the latter, 1 to 39,108.

In convictions for burglary the numbers stand:—

1865, 2,615; 1866, 2,708; 1867, 3,038; 1868, 3,536; 1869, 3,444—average, 3,068. 1870, 2,878; 1871, 2,381; 1872, 2,132; 1873, 2,040; 1874, 2,064—average 2,299; showing a diminution of 25 per cent.

Forgery and offences against the currency have fallen from 1,199 in 1866 to 816 in 1874.

In Scotland the “movement of crime” has not been so favourable as in England, although the total number of criminal offenders “disposed of” has diminished. The movement of offences in general are as follows:—

1865, 3,117; 1866, 3,303; 1867, 3,305; 1868, 3,384; 1869, 3,510—average, 3,263. 1870, 3,100; 1871, 2,905; 1872, 3,052; 1873, 2,721; 1874, 2,918—average, 2,938.

In Ireland the diminution in the proportion of crime to inhabitants is

from 17·4 per 1,000 in 1865 to 12·5 in 1874.

The number of convicts in the convict prisons of England at the end of the year 1874 was 9,511; of this number 8,334 were males, and 1,177 females. The average number of sentences of penal servitude passed in the five years ending with 1869 was 2,148, and was only 1,810 in the five years ending with 1874—a diminution of 338 per annum. The average length of the sentences being eight years, it may be said that our convict prison population is less by 2,704; or, allowing for the period remitted from sentences, by about 2,000, than if the average of the years immediately preceding 1869 had been maintained.

No. 8.

ARMY STATISTICS.

From the Report by the Inspector-General of Recruiting it appears that the number of recruits who have joined the Army during the year is 20,640, as against 17,194 in the previous year, the “difference, 3,446, being,” says the Inspector-General, “a noticeable fact, showing that the recruiting system that came into operation in April, 1873, has so far worked satisfactorily.” That system is one of localisation, the country being divided into sub-districts, and seventy brigade depôts being required for their administration. Of these seventy depôts only thirty-three had been formed at the commencement of the present year, and the system is only gradually becoming understood. The only corps in which any marked deficiency of numbers is to be noticed are the Royal Artillery and the Foot Guards. In the

case of the Artillery, however, the deficiency is only 261 men on an establishment of 30,000, and it is expected that before long the requisite number will be provided. But both for this service and for the Guards a higher physical standard is enforced than is necessary for the Line; and the Inspector-General thinks the difficulty sufficiently explained by the high wages which the class of men required can obtain at other labour, and that this is one of the "details" in which the offer of further advantages may be necessary. Of the Line recruits, in "a large majority of regiments the quality is satisfactory;" and though complaints are in many instances made, the Inspector expresses an opinion that such instances are exceptional. The result, in fact, of the reports furnished by commanding officers showed that of the recruits who joined in the last nine months of 1874 the average age was 19 years and nine months, the average height 5 feet 6½ inches, and the chest measurement 34½ inches—a result, he justly observes, "that may be considered as by no means unsatisfactory."

A Return to a motion by Sir Henry Pelly, showing a comparative statement of numbers in all ranks of the various Army and Ordnance services, for service at home and in the colonies, in the years 1852 and 1872, informs us, that whereas the regular army for home and the colonies in 1852 numbered 117,519 men, in 1872 it amounted to 133,649 men. The Militia were 53,799 in 1852 and 139,018 in 1872; and the total force, excluding the Volunteers, had risen from 200,902 to 321,667. This increase had been chiefly in the Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Engineers, the numbers of the rank and file of the Infantry being lower by about 3,500 in 1872 than twenty years before. But the Artillery had been increased from 13,000 to 23,000, and the Cavalry from 7,000 to 12,000. Within the same period the estimates have risen, in round numbers, from nine millions to thirteen and a half, the vote for provisions, forage, &c., being just doubled, that for stores and manufactures quadrupled, and that for pay having risen from four millions to five and a half.

A Return has also been prepared by order of the Duke of Cambridge for the information of the Secretary of State for War, and it enables us to contrast the condition of the Army in 1873 in all important particulars with its condition during the previous twelve years. We have, in the first place, a comparison of the Effectives, Establishments and Distribution, through-

out the period. There is a reduction in the number of the Line, due to the deliberate policy of Lord Cardwell in diminishing the force actually present in time of peace with the colours, and concentrating the Army at home instead of scattering it in the colonies. Hence we find that this total strength has fallen between 1861 and 1873 from 221,604 men to 188,379; but we have 100,583 men now at home against 97,785 in the previous year, and 83,919 men abroad instead of 118,825. It appears that the percentage of desertions to recruits was 33 in 1872 and 1873, as compared with 41 in 1861 and 31 in 1862. The general returns of Courts-Martial, Crimes and Punishments, indicate a most distinct improvement in the character of the Army as a whole. Putting aside drunkenness, which has of late years been treated on a new system, we find that in 1865, on a total strength in rank and file of 185,147 men, the total number of offences was 18,227; whereas in 1873, on a similar strength of 166,267, the total offences were 14,617. The record of good conduct rewards is similarly satisfactory. With regard to the physical standard of the Army, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1874, out of every 1,000 men in the Army only 111 were less than twenty years of age, and more than half the whole number were over twenty-five. In respect of height, three-fifths of the whole were over 5 feet 7 inches. As to their chest measurements, 709 in the 1,000 measured 35 inches and over. A comparison of educational requirements is as interesting in respect to the progress of education as in reference to the Army itself; and we find that the proportion of men of "better education"—that is, who can at least read and write—has risen steadily from 613 in the 1,000 in 1861, to 900 in the 1,000 in 1874.

No. 9.

WRECK REGISTER FOR 1873-74.

The Wreck Register for the year ending June 30, 1874, shows that the total number of wrecks reported as having occurred during the year on the coasts of the United Kingdom was 1,803, which was 481 less than in the previous year. Of these 1,803 wrecks 381 were collisions and 1,422 were wrecks and casualties other than collisions, and 346 of them resulted in total loss. The localities in which the wrecks happened were as follows:—East coast, 715; south coast, 241; west coast, 545; north and west coast of

Scotland, 66; Irish coast, 213; Isle of Man, 7; Lundy Island, 5; and Scilly Isles, 10. The number of lives lost was 506, which was 222 less than the number lost in the six months ending June 30, 1873, but the loss of 223 lives by the sinking of the "Northfleet" in the early part of 1873 will account for the large number of deaths reported in the first half of that year. The number of wrecks of British vessels abroad reported in 1873-74 was 3,094, involving the loss of 4,013 lives. This total was swelled by the loss of 821 lives in the ship "Asia," and of 420 in the ship "Indus," both of which vessels were engaged in the coolie trade. 150 British ships were not heard of after sailing or being spoken at sea, and 2,381 lives are supposed to have been lost in them. Of these vessels 115 belonged to the United Kingdom and 35 to British possessions abroad.

No. 10.

SUMMARY TAKEN FROM CAPTAIN TYLER'S REPORT FOR 1874 ON RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The leading features of the railway system of the United Kingdom at the end of 1874 are as follows:—A total sum of £609,895,931 had been expended on 16,449 miles of railway, of which 8,749 were laid with two or more lines of rails, and 7,700 were single lines, at a cost of about 37,000 a mile. There were 11,935 locomotive engines, or about one to every mile and a half; and 379,800 vehicles, or about 23 per mile, besides great numbers of waggons, of which there is no means of forming an estimate, belonging to traders and companies other than railway companies. By the running of trains over 200,484,263 miles, £56,899,498 were received during the year, of which £31,647,517 were expended in working and maintenance, and £25,251,981 remained as net profit; so that 56 per cent. of the gross receipts were expended in earning them. There were 477,840,411 passenger journeys, besides the journeys of 493,957 season and periodical ticket-holders; and 188,538,852 tons of goods and minerals, besides a large number of live stock, were conveyed. The average rate of dividend on ordinary capital was 4.49 per cent., and on the total capital 4.45 per cent., including £51,656,465 of capital which received no interest or dividend. The average cost of working each train was 37.89d. per mile, and the average receipt from each train was

68.11d. per mile, so that the average net profit from each train was 30.22d. per mile; while the total cost of working was £1,924 per open mile, £3,459 per open mile were received, and the net profit was £1,535 per open mile. The more prominent facts connected with traffic working in 1874, as compared with 1873, were as follows:—There was an increase of gross receipts amounting to £1,224,077, but also an increase of working expenses amounting to £1,587,405. There was an increase of £126,077 in the receipts from first-class, of £114,463 from second-class, and £596,017 from third-class passengers. There was an increase of 964,005 in the number of first-class, of 1,935,535 in the number of the second-class, and of 19,620,682 in the number of the third-class passenger journeys. There was an increase in the receipts of goods, minerals, &c., of £184,354.

Railways in British Empire.—The following statement, obtained from various sources, shows the total number of miles of railway open and working in the British Empire to the most recent dates attainable, but mostly to the 31st December, 1874:—

	Miles.	Miles.
United Kingdom		16,449
India	6,273	
Ceylon	82	
Dominion of Canada	4,002	
Jamaica	27	
Demerara	20	
New South Wales	402½	
Victoria	539	
South Australia	133½	
Queensland	263	
Total Australia —	1,388	
Tasmania	45	
New Zealand	238	
Cape Colonies	67	
Mauritius	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain	—	12,158
Total in British Empire		28,607

Captain Tyler's Annual Return of Killed and Wounded on Railways gives a total of 1,424 killed and 5,041 injured: of the former number, no less than 86 were passengers killed from causes beyond their own control.

No. 11.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The "Catholic Directory" for 1876, edited by the Rev. W. A. Johnson, secretary to Cardinal Manning, and published

under the sanction of the Roman Catholic authorities by Messrs. Burns and Oates, gives the following information and statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain:—The ancient hierarchy ended in England with Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in prison in 1584. After an interval of fourteen years the English Catholics were placed under the care of archpriests till 1623, when Pope Gregory XV. appointed a vicar apostolic; and it was by such dignitaries, who were bishops with foreign titles—in *partibus infidelium*—that the affairs of the Roman Church in England were conducted till the erection of the hierarchy by Pius IX. in 1850. In 1688 Innocent XI. divided England into four ecclesiastical districts, which were further increased to eight by Gregory XVI. in 1840. The English hierarchy now consists of thirteen sees—namely, the archbishopric of Westminster and the twelve suffragan dioceses of Beverley, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Liverpool, Newport and Menevia (St. David's), Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark. The two senior bishops in order of consecration are Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, and Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, who are both Benedictine monks, and whose appointments date from 1840 and 1846 respectively. The latest consecrated bishop is Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, a member of the London Oratory, who was raised to the episcopal dignity in 1874. In England and Wales there are one cardinal archbishop, one archbishop in *partibus*, 16 bishops, 1,772 priests, and 1,061 churches and chapels; which gives an increase during the past year of 52 priests and 20 places of worship. The three most flourishing dioceses, judged by the number of priests and churches they contain, are Westminster, Liverpool, and Southwark. There are in England and Wales 215 monastic communities or orders, of which by far the greater number consist of women, who are for the most part engaged in teaching. In addition to this the dioceses possess colleges, industrial schools, charitable institutions, and politico-religious associations. In Scotland the ancient hierarchy ended with James Betoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, who was exiled, and, though reinstated by James VI., never returned to his see, but died in Paris in 1603. The Scottish mission afterwards remained chiefly under the care of the English archpriests and vicars apostolic till 1653, when Pope Innocent X. incor-

porated the Scottish priests into an independent body, and freed them from English supervision. The first vicar apostolic of Scotland was appointed in 1649. In 1731 the country was divided into two ecclesiastical districts, and in 1827 was further partitioned into three, which still exist, and are governed by an archbishop and two bishops with foreign territorial titles. There are in the three districts 244 priests and 233 churches and chapels: a slight increase upon the figures of last year. The Roman Church in Ireland consists of four provinces—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam—at the head of each of which is an archbishop, and the provinces are again subdivided into twenty-eight dioceses. The whole British Empire, including dependencies and colonies, consists, for the purposes of the Roman Church, of 12 archiepiscopal sees, 71 episcopal sees, 36 apostolic vicariates, and 7 apostolic prefectures, governed from Rome. At the present time there are 124 Romanist archbishops and bishops holding office in the British Empire. The peerage contains the names of 36 members of the Roman communion, including the name of Sir Robert Gerard, whose promotion to the House of Peers took place this year, and the baronetage 47. There are 7 Roman Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 50 Roman Catholics have seats in the House of Commons. It is worthy of note that the name of Lord Camoys, which, subsequently to the newspaper discussion last year about the Papal infallibility, was excluded from the list of Catholic peers in the "Catholic Directory," is now restored to its place. The "Directory" also gives some information about the Roman hierarchy, at the head of which stands of course His Holiness Pius IX., whose full style is, it appears, "Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the temporal dominions of the Holy Roman Church." The Sacred College of Cardinals, when its number is complete, consists of 70 members—namely, 6 cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests, and 14 cardinal deacons. At the present moment, however, there are but 57 cardinals, of whom 49 were created by Pius IX.; during the pontificate of the present Pope, too, 109 cardinals have died, of whom he created 55. Pius IX. has therefore raised 104 ecclesiastics to the cardinalate during his reign. The Roman

Church also numbers 12 patriarchates—
7 of the Latin and 5 of the Oriental
rite. The total number of sees through-
out the world which acknowledge the

jurisdiction of Rome is 889, and the
total number of bishops, according to
statistics published in January, 1875, was
1,103.

XII.
PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into and payments out of the Exchequer between
April 1, 1874, and March 31, 1875:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

—	Budget Estimate for the Financial Year 1874-75.	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1875.	Total Receipts for corresponding period of last year.
Balance, April 1, 1874:—	£	£	£
Bank of England . .	—	5,908,870	10,213,574
Bank of Ireland . .	—	1,533,984	1,779,131
		7,442,854	11,992,705
<i>Revenue.</i>			
Customs	18,740,000	19,289,000	20,339,000
Excise	27,610,000	27,395,000	27,172,000
Stamps	10,880,000	10,540,000	10,550,000
Land Tax and House Duty .	2,360,000	2,440,000	2,324,000
Income Tax	3,960,000	4,306,000	5,691,000
Post Office	5,300,000	5,670,000	*5,792,000
Telegraph Service . .	1,250,000	1,120,000	1,210,000
Crown Lands	375,000	385,000	• 375,000
Miscellaneous (inc. interest in the current year on Public Loans)	3,950,000	3,776,873	*3,882,657
Revenue	74,425,000	74,921,878	77,335,657
Total, including balance . .		82,364,727	89,328,362
<i>Other Receipts.</i>			
Advances, under various Acts, repaid to the Exchequer		1,589,182	2,274,669
Money raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks		600,000	500,000
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds . .		1,000,000	—
Totals		£85,553,909	£92,103,031

* Including £652,000 and £148,000 respectively repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan and not included in the Budget estimate for 1873-74.

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Estimate for the Financial year 1874-75.*	Total Issues from Exchequer to meet payments from April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1875.	Total Issues from Exchequer for corresponding period of last year.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£
Interest of Debt †	‡27,145,000	27,094,480	26,706,725
Other charges on Consolidated Fund †	1,580,000	1,583,589	1,603,085
Supply Services §	46,239,000	45,649,971	48,156,700
Estimate	£74,964,000		
Expenditure		74,328,040	76,466,510
<i>Other Payments.</i>			
Advances under various Acts, issued from the Exchequer		3,365,062	3,448,185
Expenses of Fortifications and Military Barracks		600,000	500,000
Exchequer Bills paid off		240,300	349,500
Surplus income applied to reduce debt		755,185	3,895,982
		79,288,587	84,660,177
Balance on March 31, 1875:—			
Bank of England		4,662,261	5,908,870
Bank of Ireland		1,603,061	1,533,984
Totals		£85,553,909	£92,103,031

* Including Supplementary Grants.
† As stated in the Budget.
‡ Including the additional Terminable Annuity referred to in the Budget.
§ As per Appropriation Act.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5. Henry William Wood, Esq.; Member of Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

William Handyside Tapp, Esq.; Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai.

— 6. Charles Spencer Salmon, Esq.; Chief Civil Commissioner for the Seychelles Islands.

— 15. Most Hon. William Alleyne, Marquis of Exeter; Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough.

— 16. Robert Ffrench Sheriff, Esq.; Attorney-Gen. for the Leeward Islands.

— 18. Hugh Riley Semper, Esq.; Attorney-Gen. for the Island of Barbadoes.

Rev. Richard Lewis, M.A.; Archdeacon of St. David's.

— 23. Right Hon. Orlando George Charles, Earl of Bradford; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Salop.

— 27. Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, Esq.; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements.

— 28. Edward Basnett Anderson Taylor, Esq.; Colonial Secretary for the Bahama Islands.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson; G.C.M.G.

— 30. Joseph George Long Innes, Esq.; Knight.

Feb. 4. William G. Abbot, Esq.; Consul-Gen. at Tabrecz.

Charles John, Earl of Shrewsbury; Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

— 8. Thomas G. Knox, Esq.; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Siam.

Henry Adrian Churchill, Esq., C.B.; Consul at Resht.

Rev. George H. Connor, M.A.; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D.; Hon. Chaplain to Her Majesty.

— 10. Rev. John Troutbeck, M.A.; Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Bernhard H. Reinecker, Esq.; Auditor for the Gold Coast Colony.

Feb. 15. Rev. J. Barker Lightfoot, D.D.; Deputy Clerk of the Closet to Her Majesty.

— 16. Right Hon. Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore; Lieutenant of the County of Stirling.

— Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey; Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

— 18. Rev. Robinson Duckworth, M.A.; Canon of Westminster.

— 20. Charles Munroe Eldridge, Esq.; Member of Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

— 22. Samuel Otis Johnson and Thomas Williams, Esqrs.; Members of Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.

John Walter Huddleston, Esq., Q.C.; Serjeant-at-Law, and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Ven. Edward Bickersteth, D.D.; Dean of Lichfield.

— 23. Frederick Napier Broome, Esq.; Colonial Secretary for Natal.

— 24. Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.D.; Governor of Natal.

— 26. F. W. Duff, Esq.; Consul at Gottenburg.

— 27. W. A. White, Esq.; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Servia.

March 1. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Member of the Indian Council.

— 2. Richard Garth, Esq., Q.C.; Chief Justice at Calcutta.

— 5. Charles DuCane, Esq.; and George Macleay, Esq., K.C.M.G.

— 8. F. Elton, Esq.; Consul at Mozambique.

— 17. Charles Lennox Peel, Esq.; Clerk of the Privy Council.

— 25. Henry Cole, Esq.; and Col. Henry Atwell Lake; K.C.B.

May 31. Sir William H. Doyle, Kt.; Chief Justice in the Leeward Islands.

April 5. Richard A. Gossett, Esq.; Serjeant-at-Arms.

Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B.; Constable of the Tower and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

Henry Westmorland, Esq.; Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

— 6. James Herman de Ricci, Esq.; Attorney-Gen. for Fiji.

Edward Bruce Boughton Barker, Esq.; Consul for the Azores.

William Thomson Fraser, Esq.; Consul at Batavia.

— 7. Col. Sir William F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements.

— 15. Michael Constantine, Esq.; Consul at Sabanilla.

Henry Hunter Calvert, Esq.; Consul at Alexandria.

— 19. Hon. Arthur Walsh; Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Radnorshire.

— 21. Sir William Hackett, Kt.; Chief Justice at Fiji.

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.S.I.; Member of Council of the Gov.-Gen. of India.

Robert Staunton Ellis, Esq., C.B.; Member of Council at Madras.

— 22. Sir William Rose, K.C.B.; Clerk of the Parliaments.

— 26. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D.; Hon. Chaplain to Her Majesty.

May 6. Right Hon. Francis Robert, Earl of Rosslyn; High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

— 12. John Walter Huddleston; Baron of the Exchequer.

Nathaniel Lindley; Serjeant-at-Law; Justice of the Common Pleas.

— 13. Rev. James St. John Blunt, M.A.; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, Hon. Chaplain.

— 28. Francis Fortescue Turville; Viscount Kirkwall; Charles Sladen; Julius Vogel; K.C.M.G.

— 29. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald; Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale; Gen. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Field Marshals.

Sir Thomas Reed; Lord Rokeby; Sir John Gough; Sir Charles Van Straubenzee; Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer; Sir Hastings Yelverton; Sir Charles Stuart; Sir John Garvock; Sir Neville Chamberlain; Alfred Horsford; G.C.B.

Burke Cuppage; Richard Collinson; Claude Henry Mason Buckle; George

Giffard; Hon. George Cadogan; William Loring; Sir Francis Seymour; William O'Grady Haly; Edward Southwell Sotheby; Edward Alan Holdich; Edwin Beaumont Johnson; Henry Daly; John Campbell Brown; K.C.B.

May 29. Earl of Jersey; Lord in Waiting.

June 1. Walter Barttelot Barttelot; Bart.

— 4. Earl of Home; Baron Douglas in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Earl of Dalhousie; Baron Ramsay, in the same.

Viscount Grey de Wilton; Baron Grey de Radcliffe.

— 15. W. J. Hertslet, Esq.; Consul for the Provinces of Prussia.

— 16. Surgeon-Major Samuel Howe, C.M.G.; Administrator of the Gambia Settlement.

— 29. John Henry Fawcett, Esq.; Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

July 6. Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.; Lieut.-Governor of Natal.

— 7. John Horsey James, Esq.; Commissioner of Titles for Western Australia.

— 28. Duke of Buckingham; Governor of Madras.

— 31. Herbert T. Ussher, Esq.; Consul-Gen. in Borneo.

Aug. 3. Rev. J. W. Reeve, M.A.; Canon of Bristol; Chaplain in Ordinary.

Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Canon of Worcester; Hon. Chaplain.

— 9. Col. R. W. Harley, C.B.; Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.

— 14. John L. C. Richardson, Esq.; Speaker of the Legislative Council in New Zealand; Kt.

— 30. Sir James Alderson, M.D.; and Arthur Farre, M.D.; Physicians Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Anthony Musgrave, Esq.; and Rawson William Rawson; K.C.M.G.

Sept. 7. Major W. O. Lanyon, C.M.G.; Administrator of Griqualand West.

— 29. Samuel Wilson, Esq.; and Charles MacMahon, Esq., of the colony of Victoria; Kts.

Oct. 5. Barrow Herbert Ellis, Esq.; K.C.S.I.

— 11. Rev. Edward Benson, D.D.; Chaplain in Ordinary; and Rev. Henry Ellison, M.A.; Hon. Chaplain to Her Majesty.

Sir George Campbell Anderson; Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands; and Bruce Lockhart Burnside, Esq.; Attorney-General of the same.

— 26. Matthew Begbie, Esq.; Kt.
— 29. Sir Richard Baggallay, Kt.; Judge of the Court of Appeal.

Oct. 31. H. T. Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.;
Governor of Labuan.

Nov. 1. W. A. Parker, Esq.; Chief
Justice of British Honduras.

— 11. J. T. G. Richardson, Esq.;
Secretary of the Order of the Thistle.

— 22. Rev. J. W. Burgon; Dean of
Chichester.

— 24. George A. F. C. Bentinck,
Esq.; Advocate-Gen. of H.M. Forces.

— 25. Thomas Francis Wade, Esq.;
K.C.B.

Sir John Holker; Attorney-Gen.;

and Hardingo Stanley Giffard, Q.C.;
Solicitor-Gen.

Nov. 27. H. S. Giffard, Esq.; Kt.

R. S. Stevelly, Esq.; Inspector of
Schools.

— 29. Sir Alfred Stephen; Lieut.-
Governor of New South Wales.

— 30. Sir W. R. S. Vesey Fitzgerald;
Chief Charity Commissioner.

Lord Hampton, G.C.B.; First Civil
Service Commissioner.

Dec. 20. Rev. Sydney Turner, M.A.;
Dean of Ripon.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Right. Hon.
B. Disraeli.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns.

Lord President of the Council, Duke of
Richmond, K.G.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Malmesbury.

Secretary of State, Home Department,
Right Hon. R. A. Cross.

Secretary of State, Foreign Department,
Earl of Derby.

Secretary of State, Colonial Department,
Earl of Carnarvon.

Secretary of State, War Department,
Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.

Secretary of State, Indian Department,
Marquis of Salisbury.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon.
Sir Stafford Northcote.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Col.
Right Hon. T. E. Taylor.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon.
G. Ward Hunt.

President of the Board of Trade, Right.
Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley.

President of the Local Government Board,
Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth.

Chief Secretary for Ireland, Right Hon.
Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach.

Vice-President of Council, Right Hon.
Viscount Sandon.

LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Attorney-General, Sir John Holker, M.P. | *Solicitor-General*, Sir Hardinge Giffard.

SHERIFFS FOR 1875.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Colonel William Stuart, Tempsford Hall.

BERKSHIRE.—Albert Richard Tull, Thatcham, near Newbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—George Hanbury, Blythewood, Hitcham.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—William Wells, Holme.

CHESHIRE.—Richard Barton, Caldys Manor, Birkenhead.

CORNWALL.—George Williams, Scorrier.

CUMBERLAND.—John Porter Foster, Killhow.

DERBYSHIRE.—Charles Robert Colville, Lullington.

DEVONSHIRE.—George William Culme Soltan Symons, Chaddlewood..

DORSETSHIRE.—Sir William Henry Smith, Bart., Marriott, The Down House.

DURHAM.—Anthony Wilkinson, Durham.

ESSEX.—Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart., Albays, Stapleford Abbots.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Edmund Probyn, Huntley Manor, near Gloucester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Benjamin Haigh Allen, The Priory, Clifford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—James Sydney Walker, Hunsdonbury, Hunsdon.

KENT.—George Duppa, Hollingbourne House, Maidstone.

LANCASHIRE.—John Pearson, Golborne Park.
 LEICESTERSHIRE.—Thomas Charles Douglas Whitmore, Gumley.
 LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mildmay Willson Willson, South Rauceby.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE.—John Allan Rolls, The Hendre, near Monmouth.
 NORFOLK.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Runton.
 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Tryon, Bulwick Park.
 NORTHUMBERLAND.—John Towlerton Leather, Middleton Hall.
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Henry Robert Clifton, Clifton.
 OXFORDSHIRE.—Edward William Harcourt, Nuneham Park.
 RUTLAND.—William Belgrave, Preston.
 SHROPSHIRE.—Sir Henry George Harnage, Belwardine, Bart.
 SOMERSETSHIRE.—Henry Gorges Moysey, Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe, Wellington.
 COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—William Howley Kingsmill, Sydmonton Court, near Newbury.
 STAFFORDSHIRE.—John Nock Bagnall, Shenstone Moss.
 SUFFOLK.—Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., Dalham Hall.
 SURREY.—Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Titsey Place, Limpsfield.
 SUSSEX.—William Egerton Hubbard, St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham.
 WARWICKSHIRE.—Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., Grendon Hall, near Atherstone.
 WESTMORELAND.—James Cropper, Ellergreen, Kendal.
 WILTSHIRE.—Charles Paul Phipps, Chalcot, Westbury.
 WORCESTERSHIRE.—Edward Waldron Haywood, Sillins, Redditch.
 YORKSHIRE.—William Frogatt Bethell, Rise.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

ANGLESEY.—David Morgan, Bryngwyn Hall, Llangeinwen.
 BRECONSHIRE.—James Vaughan, The Castle, Builth.
 CARDIGANSHIRE.—Matthew Lewis Vaughan Davies, Tanybwllch, near Aberystwith.
 CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Howard Spear Morgan, Tegfynydd.
 CARNARVONSHIRE.—Edward Griffith Powell, Coedmaur.
 DENBIGHSHIRE.—William Chambres, Dolben.
 FLINTSHIRE.—John Churton, Morannedd, Rhyl.
 GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Morgan Stuart Williams, Aberpergwm, near Neath.
 MERIONETHSHIRE.—Athelstan John Soden Corbet, Ynysmaengwyn.
 MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Richard Edward Jones, Cefn Bryntalch.
 PEMBROKESHIRE.—John Taubman William James, Pantisauon.
 RADNORSHIRE.—Major-General John Ramsay Sladen, R.A., Rhydoldog, Rhayader.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

OXFORD.*

TRINITY TERM, 1874.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Asquith, H. H. (b), Baliol.
 Broadbent, H. (c), Exeter.
 Radcliffe, F. R. Y. (d), Corpus.
 Upcott, L. E., Corpus.
 Wood, G., Trinity.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Manley, F. H., Exeter.

* From the Calendar for 1875.

(b) Fellow of Balliol. (c) Fellow of Exeter. (d) Fellow of All Souls.

CLASSIS II.

Dunn-Gardner, A. A. C., Balliol.
 Freeman, C. E., Pembroke.
 Fuller, J. F., Magdalen Hall.
 Malloch, W. H., Balliol.
 Moor, E. N. P., Balliol.
 Nash, A., Trinity,
 Patton, F. J., Balliol.
 Roe, R. H., Balliol.
 Waddell, W. W., Balliol.

CLASSIS III.

Bancroft, J., Jesus.
 Curling E., Brasenose.
 Edwards, A. G., Jesus.
 Fowke, V. de S., Exeter.
 Heatley, H. R., Keble.
 Herbert, St. L. A., Wadham.
 Nowers, G. P., Wadham.
 Pierson, K. T., Magdalen Hall.
 Proctor, H., University.
 Pruen, G. G., Christchurch.

CLASSIS IV.

Lean, G. S., Trinity.
 Rolfe, C. J., All Souls.
 Vicars, E. F., Balliol.

Examiners.

G. E. Thorley.
 W. W. Capes.
 W. C. Sidgwick.
 I. Bywater.
 J. R. Thursfield.

In Scientia Naturali.

CLASSIS I.

Acland, T. D., Christchurch.
 Blanshard, C. T., Queen's.
 Butler, F. H., Worcester.
 Crosse, T. W., Balliol.
 Judson, J. E., Christchurch.
 Poole, W. H. W., Magdalen.
 Stocker, W. N., Christchurch.

CLASSIS II.

None.

CLASSIS II.

Bartrum, B. T., Brasenose.

CLASSIS III.

Balleine, J. A., Exeter.
 Moscardi, E. H., Worcester.

CLASSIS IV.

None.

Examiners.

G. S. Ward.
 H. J. S. Smith.
 S. W. Bromfield.

In Sacra Theologia.

CLASSIS I.

Forbes, W. H., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Blogg, F. B., Oriel.
 Bryans, H. A., St. John's.
 Chandler, J. B., Pembroke.
 Harper, F., Queen's.
 Knowling, R. J., Balliol.
 Linton, W. R., Corpus.
 Plummer, F. B., Trinity.
 Swan, R., Keble.
 Williams, T., Magdalen.

CLASSIS III.

None.

CLASSIS IV.

None.

Examiners.

W. H. Corfield.
M. Foster.
J. A. Dale.

In Jurisprudentia.

CLASSIS I.

Allison, W., Balliol.
Eastwick, J., Trinity.
Whitmore C. A. (a), Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Coolidge, W. A. B., Exeter.
Hardy, G. H., Christchurch.
Maddison, F. B., Brasenose.
Robin, A. H., New.
Stuart-Wortley, C. B., Balliol.

CLASSIS III.

Bellairs, H. L., Worcester.
Deacon, E. A., Exeter.
Ferard, C. A., Trinity.
Lawrence, J. R., Christchurch.
Trotter, E. B., University.
Vawdrey, D., Corpus.
Wilde, J. D., Brasenose.
Williams, J., Lincoln.
Young, J. F., Brasenose.

CLASSIS IV.

Cree, A. W., Exeter.
Lempriere, E. P., St. John's.
Whiteford, B., New.

Examiners.

J. Brice.
H. J. S. Maine.
T. E. Holland.

CLASSIS III.

Bartlett, A. R., Wadham.
Guest, A., Worcester.
Hewitt, E. B., St. John's.
Moberley, W. A., Christchurch.
Rangeley, L., Keble.
Spooner, C. S. B., Unattached.
Wise, W. W., Magdalen.

CLASSIS IV.

Haworth, J. P., Brasenose.
Kitchin, H. J., Christchurch.
Sheringham, H. A., Pembroke.
Vecqueray, G. C., University.
Williams, H. F., Pembroke.
Wrench, W. H., New.

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
T. E. Espin.
H. Deane.

Pro Gradu Baccalaurei in Jure Civili.

CLASSIS I.

Hodgkinson, A., University.
Packe, A. E., Christchurch.
Pulling, J. L., Christchurch.
Sebastian, L. B., Exeter.

CLASSIS II.

Earle, J. C., Exeter.
Elgood, E. I., Exeter.
Harris, S. F., Worcester.

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Examiners.

J. Brice.
H. J. S. Maine.
T. E. Holland.

In Historia Moderna.

CLASSIS I.

Cripps, C. E., New.
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Paget, E. C., Keble.
Ransome, C., Merton.

CLASSIS II.

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Horrocks, R. H., Pembroke.
Hubbard, E., Christchurch.
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Sumner, G. H. M., Christchurch.

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Alexander, W., Exeter.
Mercer, M. A., Exeter.
Ridgway, J. B., Trinity.
St. Quintin, W. H., Christchurch.

CLASSIS IV.

Cross, A. B., Exeter.
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Randolph, R. G., Christchurch.

Examiners.

W. Stubbs.
C. W. Boase.
J. R. Green.

TERM MICH.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Fox, J. S., University.
Freeth, H., Oriel.
Gould, M. H., Trinity.
Hardy, E. G., Exeter.
Lockhart, J. S., Corpus.
Mann, J. S., Exeter.
Nance, J. T., New.
Snow, T. C., Corpus.
Tancock, C. C., Exeter.
Warner, W. (b), Balliol.

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Awdry, H., New.
Bampfylde, F. G., Magdalen.
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Bruce, Hon. R. P., Balliol.
Campion, W. J. H., University.
Gibson, T. W., St. John's.
Gray, H. B., Queen's.
Grundy, W., Worcester.
Guinness, C. H. C., New.
Kershaw, T. H., Trinity.
MacEwan, A. R., Balliol.
McKenzie, H. W., Keble.
Madam, F., Brasenose.
Matthew, R. G., Wadham.
Sloman, A., Pembroke.
Spencer, W. E., New.
Thomas, E. C., Trinity.
Vaughan, E. L., Balliol.
White, H., Lincoln.
Wildman, W. B., Christchurch.
Wilson, D. B., Balliol.

CLASSIS III.

Claughton, H. W., University.
Coley, J. D., Hertford.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Dyer, J. M., Worcester.
Hinton, C. H., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Baines, J. W., Wadham.
Fagan, G. H. F., Balliol.

CLASSIS III.

Pryce, E. S. M., Balliol.
Sherwood, W. E., Christchurch.

(a) Fellow of Trinity.

(b) Senior student of Christchurch.

Cornish, J. F., Trinity.
 Evans, H. M., University.
 Eyre, E. V., Corpus.
 Irwine, A., New.
 Legat, A. H., Oriel.
 Melhuish, J. E., Wadham
 Meredith, S. R., Brasenose.
 Page, A. H., Balliol.
 Palmer, G., Lincoln.
 Parsons, J., Christchurch.
 Rawson, H. G., Christchurch.
 Reynolds, A., Exeter.
 Sands, W. H., Lincoln.
 Sharpe, A. B., Christchurch.
 Waggett, J. F., Corpus.
 Wells, E. A., St. John's.

CLASSIS IV.

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 Hornby, W. B., Brasenose.
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 Parker, W. S., St. John's.
 Rooke, W. F., Worcester.
 Russell, A. F., University.
 Scott, J., Balliol.
 Smith, G. H., Queen's.
 Verschoyle, J. T. S., University.
 Winter, A. F., Pembroke.

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W. W. Capes.
 W. C. Sedgwick.
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 E. S. Talbot.

CLASSIS IV.

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 Sproule, W. E., Unattached.

Examiners.

F. Harrison.
 J. S. Smith.
 S. W. Bromfield.

In Scientia Naturali.

CLASSIS I.

Buckmaster, C. A., Lincoln.
 Coates, G., Balliol.
 Faber, H. M., Magdalen.
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 Greswell, D. A., Christchurch.
 Hopwood, E. O., Christchurch.
 Northcote, A. F., New.
 Robb, D. C., Worcester.

CLASSIS II.

Barron, H. G., Christchurch.
 Colenso, R. J., Trinity.
 Knox, F. V., Magdalen.
 MacGregor, A., Corpus.

In Jurisprudencia.

CLASSIS I.

Hughes, T. B., New.

Scarthe, L. E., St. John's.
 Wilson, C. T., St. Mary's Hall.
 Worthington, A. M., Trinity.

CLASSIS III.

Rawnsley, H. D., Balliol.

CLASSIS IV.

Clarke, A. N., Wadham.

Examiners.

W. H. Corfield.
 J. A. Dale.
 M. Foster.

In Historia Moderna.

CLASSIS I.

Bernays, A. E., Keble.
 Evans, A. J., Brasenose.
 Finch-Hatton, Hon. M. E. G., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Aldred, P., Hertford.
 Daniell, A. S., University.
 Dunn-Gardner, A. A. C., Balliol.
 Scrimgeour, W., New.
 Still, E. N., Brasenose.

CLASSIS III.

Forrester, R. B. Brasenose.
 Harper, J. F., Oriel.
 Hough, E. L., Queen's.
 Pandit, S. M., Oriel.
 Tindal, C. H., Magdalen.
 Warren, H. H., Brasenose.

CLASSIS IV.

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 Kingsford, F., Exeter.
 Leach, A. J., St. John's.
 Reed, W., Wadham.
 Underhill, J. S., Christchurch.

Examiners.

H. J. S. Maine.
 T. E. Holland.
 A. E. Dickey.

CLASSIS I.

None.

Fitz Roy, A. W., Balliol.
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 Masterman, N., Corpus.
 Oliver, R. D. M., Christchurch.
 Powys, H. A., St. John's.

CLASSIS II.

Baynes, R. E., New.
 Broadbent, B., Queen's.
 Burrows, E. H., University.
 Cooper, A. N., Christchurch.
 Cooper, J. P., Brasenose.
 Do Bunsen, M. W. E., Christchurch.
 Janion, R. G., New.
 Maude, G. E., Corpus.
 Moore, C., Exeter.
 Skrine, V. E., Corpus.
 Thatcher, E. G., Keble.
 Venables, H. A., New.

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 Bartlett, W. L. A., Keble.
 Bearcroft, P., Keble.
 Bernard, A. M., Trinity.
 Boyd, A. H., Trinity.
 Cloete, W. B., Queen's.
 Escreet, C. E., Wadham.
 Evill, C. H., Pembroke.
 Fletcher, M. D., Keble.
 Hunt, W. W. M., Merton.
 Kennedy, R. J., Trinity.
 Lloyd, J. E., Oriel.
 Mowbray, R. A., Christchurch.
 Noble, W. E. W., Wadham.
 Parr, J., Exeter.
 Smith, L. E., Balliol.
 Sylvester, S. A. K., New.
 Tavistock, Marquis., Balliol.
 Tyndale, E. F. G., Magdalen.
 Willink, H. G., Brasenose.

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Crowder, W. I. R., Exeter.
 Harris, E., University.
 Lane, C. P., University.
 Murray, R. E. H., Christchurch.
 Pughe, C. R., Worcester.
 Saye, E. G., St. John's.
 Streetfeild, H. B., Exeter.

Examiners.

W. Stubbs.
 G. W. Kitchin.
 J. R. Green.

In Sacra Theologia.

CLASSIS II.

Bainbridge, P. T., Pembroke.
 Brameld, W. A., Keble.
 Dulley, B., Keble.
 Spooner, G. H., Pembroke.

CLASSIS III.

Bennett, H. M., St. Mary Hall.
 Forster, F. S., Brasenose.
 Heygate, A., Keble.
 Hussey, J., Wadham.
 Jauncey, H. J., Hertford.
 Macdonald, H. F., Hertford.
 Milner, G., Christchurch.
 Smith, G. F., Alban Hall.
 Williams, E., Jesus.

Frewer, G. E., St. John's.
 Helmore, F. J. O., Oriel.
 Michell, A. T., Oriel.
 Pedder, J. W., Brasenose.
 Pitman, F. E., Exeter.
 Smith-Dorrien, W. M., Magdalen.
 Sproule, A. St. Q., Keble.
 Steward, E., Magdalen.
 Vincent, M., University.
 Walker, C., Keble.

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Chaytor, C., Worcester.
 Coghlan, F. R., Balliol.
 Edgell, E. M. R., Trinity.

Examiners.

G. Rawlinson.
 T. E. Espin.
 H. Deane.

CAMBRIDGE.*

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MODERATORS.

A. Cockshott, M.A.
 R. Thomas Wright, M.A.

EXAMINERS.

A. Freeman, M.A.
 A. G. Greenhill, M.A.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINER.

P. G. Tait, M.A.

WRANGLERS.

Lord, Trinity.
 { Burnside, Pembroke.
 { Chrystal, Peterhouse.
 Scott, St. John's.
 Griffiths, Christ's.
 { Body, St. John's.
 { Lewis, Trinity.
 { Marshall, Peterhouse.
 { Wilson, Christ's.
 Sharpe, Caius.
 { Jackson, Trinity.
 { Lamplugh, St. John's.
 Burgess, Corpus.

{ Henn, Trinity Hall.
 { Saunder, Trinity.
 { Blakesley, King's.
 { Molesworth, King's.
 { Radcliffe, King's.
 { Stollard, Queen's.
 Davis, Queen's.
 Dickinson, Trinity Hall.
 Williams, Magdalen.
 { Hicks, Clare.
 { Solomon, Peterhouse.
 { Wellacott, St. John's.
 Carpenter, Peterhouse.
 { Bushe, King's.
 { Lonsdale, Magdalen.

* From the Calendar for 1875.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Temperley, Sidney.
 Milne, St. John's.
 { Everest, Trinity.
 { Jefferson, Trinity.
 { Mathwin, Christ's.
 { Sadd, St. Catharine's.
 { Vidler, Jesus.
 { Clarkson, Clare.
 { Steedman, Corpus.
 { Beckley, Sidney.
 { McLaren, St. John's.
 { Holmes, Sidney.
 { Coutts, Emmanuel.
 { Mitchell, Queen's.
 { Mortimer, Trinity Hall.
 { Swaffield, Trinity Hall.
 { Lomax, Trinity Hall.

Staffurth, St. John's.
 Spiers, Corpus.
 { Parker, Caius.
 { Stokes, Corpus.
 { Pulling, Clare.
 { Raikes, Trinity.
 { Ainley, Clare.
 { Postlethwaite, Sidney.
 { Winch, St. John's.
 { Fell, Trinity Hall.
 { Haddon, St. Catharine's.
 { Whiteley, Jesus.
 { Ellis, Trinity.
 { Greenhill, St. John's.
 { Hurry, Downing.
 { Roberts, Trinity.
 { Slack, St. John's.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ohm, St. John's.
 { Ablett, Christ's.
 { Fraser, Trinity.
 { Monro, Sidney Sussex.
 { Pughe
 { Frisby, Trinity.
 { Scaife, St. John's.
 { Travis, Clare.
 { Wise, St. John's.
 { Bennett, Hon. F. A. K., Trinity.
 { Drinkwater, Trinity.
 { Alderson, St. Catharine's.
 { Douglas, Trinity Hall.
 { Gordon, Caius.
 { Le Marchant, St. John's.

{ Adams, St. John's
 { Ronksley, Trinity.
 { Broxholm, Trinity.
 { Heseltine, Corpus.
 { Sharp, Jesus.
 { Richardson, Trinity.
 { Sparling, Trinity.
 { Waymouth, Clare.
 { White, Trinity.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1875.

Examiners.

C. E. Graves, M.A.
 W. M. Gunson, M.A.
 H. C. G. Moule, M.A.
 A. A. Leigh, M.A.
 J. E. Sandys, M.A.
 J. S. Reid, M.L.

FIRST CLASS.

Peskett, Magdalen.
 Tilley, King's.
 Gow, Trinity.
 Baker, St. John's.
 { Balfour, Trinity.
 { Salt, King's.
 { Joynes, King's.
 { Kelly, Clare.
 { Tillyard, St. John's.
 { South, Jesus.
 { Arblaster, Clare.

Booth, Trinity.
 Batten, St. John's.
 Elliott, Caius.
 Bayfield, Clare.
 Southward, St. Catharine's.
 { Scallon, King's.
 { Verry, Christ's.
 { Macmillan, Christ's.
 { Moss, St. John's.
 { Raynor, St. John's.

SECOND CLASS.

{ Adams, Sidney.	{ Hooper, Clare.
{ Radcliffe, King's.	{ Smith, Trinity.
{ Carlisle, Trinity.	{ Busse, Trinity Hall.
{ Bingham, Trinity.	{ Madge, Emmanuel.
{ Bridgeman, Trinity.	{ Peath, Downing.
{ Kempton, Pembroke.	{ Jackson, Trinity.
{ Poynter, Queen's.	{ Robinson, St. Catharine's.
{ Nock, St. John's.	{ Jeffery, Magdalen.
{ Knightley, St. John's.	{ Evill, Trinity Hall.
{ Stevenson, Magdalen.	{ Carter, Trinity.
{ Fairbanks, Clare.	{ Henderson, St. John's.
{ Blackmore, Queen's.	{ Kingdon, Corpus.
{ Browne, St. Catharine's.	{ Hamilton, Jesus.
	{ Brooke, St. John's.

THIRD CLASS.

Freeland, Magdalen.	Horton, Trinity.
{ Baily, Caius.	Mosley, St. John's.
{ Crawley, St. John's.	Sparke, Caius.
{ Formby, Trinity.	Thompson, Trinity.
{ Steavenson, Emmanuel.	{ Haviland, St. John's.
{ Stevens, Downing.	{ Martin, Trinity.
{ French, Emmanuel.	{ Tute, St. John's.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1874.

Examiners.

J. B. Pearson, M.A.
P. Gardner, M.A.
H. S. Foxwell, M. A.
W. S. Jevons.

FIRST CLASS.

Ward, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Hicks, Trinity.	Turner, Trinity.
Foxwell, St. John's.	Ds. Gilbert, Christ's.

THIRD CLASS.

Gordon, Pembroke.	Montgomery, Trinity.
Cox, St. John's.	Kirkham, Trinity.
Ds. Taylor, Trinity.	Mildmay, Trinity.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, 1874.

EXAMINERS.

G. D. Liveing, M.A., St. John's.
 J. C. Maxwell, M.A., Trinity.
 T. M. K. Hughes, M.A., Trinity.
 H. P. Gurney, M.A., Clare.
 J. W. Hicks, M.A., Sidney.
 H. Power, F.R.C.S.
 P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Marshall, St. John's.
 { Carpenter, Trinity.
 { Clough, St. John's.
 { Langley, St. John's.
 { Roberts, Clare.
 { Shelly, Sidney.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. { Bonham-Carter, Trinity.
 { Kelly, St. John's.
 { Syers, Caius.
 { Boyns, St. John's.
 { Margerison, Trinity.
 { Moore, Pembroke.

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. Strahan, St. John's.
 Eccles, Caius.
 Elliott, St. John's.
 Hutton, St. John's.
 Woodd, A.B., Trinity.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, 1875.

EXAMINERS.

C. A. Swainson, D.D.
 J. B. Lightfoot, D.D.
 J. J. S. Perowne, D.D.
 J. E. B. Mayor, B.D.
 H. B. Swete, B.D.
 J. Sharpe, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. ¹ Stroane, Emmanuel. | ^{1 2 3} Williams, Jesus.

SECOND CLASS.

Buxton, Clare.		Parker, Trinity.
Harvey, St. Catherine's.		Ds. Smith, Clare.
Marke, Trinity Hall.		

¹ Hebrew Prize. ² Scholefield Prize. ³ Evans Prize.

THIRD CLASS.

Bindley, Emmanuel.
Edmonds, St. John's.
Foster, Corpus.
Fryer, Trinity Hall.

Godby, C. J., Magdalen.
Thomas, St. John's.
Winn, Trinity Hall.

LAW TRIPOS, 1874.

EXAMINERS.

E. C. Clark, L.L.D.
E. A. Hadley, M.A.
R. Swan, LL.M.
B. E. Hammond, M.A.

FIRST CLASS.

Keuny, Downing.
Hildyard, St. John's.

Bristow, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Carr, St. John's.
Calvert, Trinity Hall.
Fell, Trinity.
Hewlett, Trinity.
Manisty, Trinity Hall.
Estcourt, Trinity Hall.
Slingsby, Trinity.
Tufnell, St. John's.
Ds. Cooper, Trinity.

Romilly, Trinity.
Bowyear, Caius.
Collin, Emmanuel.
Wood, St. John's.
Chapman, Trinity.
Jeffery, Trinity.
Macan, Trinity Hall.
Radford, Christ's.
Twamley, St. John's.

THIRD CLASS.

Otter, Jesus.
Rogers, Trinity.
Williams, Trinity.
Hunter, D. R., Trinity.
Lowe, Trinity.
Brown, Trinity Hall.

Longman, Trinity.
Money, Trinity.
Clarke, Caius.
Hill, Trinity.
Hill, St. John's.
Brown, St. John's.

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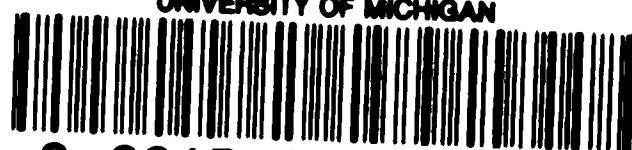
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